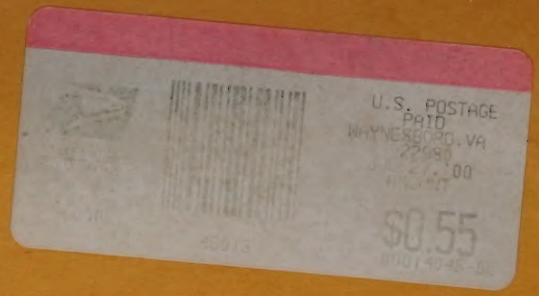
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Primitive Baptists

By Elder Alvie L. Davidson, Genealogist and Primitive Baptist Minister
4825 North Galloway Road
Lakeland, Florida 33805

Chasing a feather in a windstorm is very much like searching for records of the Primitive Baptist Church.

A knowledge of the history and background of the Primitive Baptist Church is essential to success in researching ancestors who were members of this denomination. Practically everything about the church and its present day characteristics has its origins in its struggle to remain alive during the dark ages and the early colonial days in America.

In an effort to maintain their identity in the principles and precepts of the Apostles, they were labelled "Baptists;" they practiced baptism by immersion. Sometimes this early church was called Anabaptist because they re-baptized adults who were sprinkled in infancy by the "Established Church."

The exodus of the Baptists from Europe to America began in the early 17th century and continued until after the American Revolution.

Shortly after the beginning of the 19th century, the Baptists, with their newly acquired religious freedoms, began to adopt some of the liberal practices of their former adversaries. This is where the "Primitive Baptists" found their origins. The title of Primitive Baptists is a relatively new one. Much of the conflict from which the Primitive Baptists emerged started in the year 1794. They did not reach full realization until 1832. In their early beginnings they were called by many names: Old School Baptists, Hardshells, Predestinarians, Regular Baptists, and sometimes Separatists. All of this came as a result of a major division of the entire Baptist church in America. The division was over the establishing of missionary societies. The end result was the New School (Missionary) and the Old School (Primitive) Baptists. This writer will make no effort to delve into the various theological differences of the Baptists. I will leave that task to the many ministers who are perpetually defending their causes.

The New School movement began in this country and its effects were felt both in this country and abroad. The zeal of the frontier spirit in this continent may have helped to fuel the New School cause. This rift continued to grow until it peaked on the 28th of September in 1832.

Elder Gilbert Beebe, a minister from Middletown, New York, gave an address in Baltimore, Maryland denouncing the modern missionary movement. This address took place at the Black Rock Baptist meeting house. It later became known as the Black Rock Address.

There has, perhaps, been few men since the days of the Apostles more gifted in natural and spiritual abilities than was Elder Beebe. Elder Beebe was born in Norwich, Connecticut on November 25, 1800 and for more than sixty years championed the cause of the Primitive Baptists. Most of his contemporaries respected him as one of the most capable orators of his time. Elder Beebe traveled more than 200,000 miles and preached more than 10,000 sermons. In 1832 he began publishing a periodical called, *Signs of the Times*. He was the editor for over fifty years. *Signs of the Times* is still being published monthly by the Primitive Baptists. At the end of a very productive life, Elder Beebe died on May 2, 1881.

As this nation moved westward, many of the pioneer ministers carried bands of Christians into unchartered territories and new settlements sprang up around Primitive Baptist churches. Some Primitive Baptist churches are just about as remotely located today as they were 100 years ago. Most of them were built on land donated by a member and usually near a stream or lake in order to have the convenience for baptisms.

Some of these early ministers were Elder Wilson Thomson of Kentucky and Indiana, Elders William Fristoe and John Gerrard of Virginia, Elders Ben and Daniel Parker of Texas, Elders John McGlamery and Lemuel Burkett of North Carolina, Elders William, Peter, and James Oliphant of Indiana, Elder Achilles Coffey of Illinois and Elders Ezra Stout and Isom Cranfill of Oregon. The abovementioned ministers covered a time from about 1775 until 1900.

As the population of these newly settled territories grew, so did the number of churches. The number of ministers was so small that it became necessary for churches to hold services only once each month. Each minister may have pastored as many as four churches. Even though a minister pastored churches regularly he supported his family by tending his farm. A very good example of this is Elder John Leland of Orange, Virginia. Elder Leland worked his farm and supported his family in addition to preaching at churches, academies, barns, school houses, and even open air meetings from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Elder Leland also had the added responsibility of a congressman. He was the representative from his district in the House of Representatives. Elder Leland lived from 1754 until 1841.

The census seldom listed a Primitive Baptist preacher as such but usually as a farmer or merchant. Sometimes they were schoolteachers. They only remuneration they received from churches they pastored was just a small donation to reimburse them for travel expenses.

From the early days of the Baptists in the country, the churches have sought to band themselves in groups called associations. The Philadelphia Association was the first one established in this country in 1707. The Philadelphia was followed in 1765 by the Kehukee Association in North Carolina, the Ketocton in Virginia in 1766 and the Redstone Association in Pennsylvania in 1776. By the year 1885 there were 231 Old School or Primitive Baptist associations in the United States. Associations were formed only for the spiritual growth of the churches and not for governmental purposes. Even though a church might belong to an association it still practiced congregational or independent church government.

The form of worship for the Primitive Baptists has always been an

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example of simplicity. Congregational singing, followed by praying and preaching are the only parts of their worship service. No musical instruments are used in the worship service. One Sunday out of each year is set aside for annual communion. This is preceded by two days of preaching and singing. The finale of their communion is taking of unleaven bread, tasting of wine, and the washing of each others feet, all examples from the Bible.

Unlike almost all other churches in this country, the Primitive Baptists have kept no records of a vital statistics nature. Much of this was caused by their want to stay away from doing those things which identified them with the organized churches which persecuted them during the early formative years of this country. After a new church was established, two officers (I am using the term "officers" for the sake of simplicity; for the Primitive Baptists would not identify them as officers) were elected in the church; the pastor, who would, in most cases, be an ordained Elder, and a clerk. No formal college education is required in order to be a minister in the Primitive Baptist church. In the establishing of the new church there would be a constituting service held and many times one of the constituting ministers would be called to be their pastor.

The clerk would be a man called upon by the body of the church as a whole to accept the responsibilities of keeping the written records of the church. He would maintain the records of the proceedings of the business meetings which were held monthly during what is called monthly conference. He would of necessity be a man who could read and write. These records consisted mostly of such occurences as the calling and ordaining of ministers and deacons, church discipline, and selection of messengers to other churches for special meetings. These messengers were members who would be sent to assure that the church was still in harmony and at peace with the church to whom they were sent.

On rare occasions an obituary would be written and placed in the church records on a member if he or she were an old or charter member of the church. In almost all cases when a pastor died, an obituary would be written.

As we saw the education of this country increase, the uses of church clerks also grew. Church news periodicals began to surface all over the country. The first Primitive Baptist periodical which I have already mentioned was *Signs of the Times* which is now being published in Salisbury, Maryland. Its editor is Elder D. V. Spangler and co-editor is Elder James Poole.

The Christian Baptist, The Oasis, Advocate and Messenger, The Primitive Baptist, Baptist Witness, Primitive Monitor, Gospel Appeal, Christian Pathway, Old Faith Contender, Zion's Landmark, Pathway of Truth, Goodwill, and the *Gospel Light* are some of the Primitive Baptist Periodicals which have been published. Some of these have gone out of publication due to the editor's death. Sometimes no one else would take the responsibility of publishing the paper after the editor's death. Most of these periodicals were very much regionalized geographically, therefore, they would be of very little use genealogically. The church clerks began to send church news to these papers such as ministerial ordinations, and obituaries. There will probably be no news of marriages, as in the missionary Baptists papers, in these periodicals. I will discuss some of the older papers which have been in publication for a number of years as they might be of some value in finding an obituary of an ancestor.

The *Signs of the Times* has already been discussed earlier in this article and it might be of some help with an obituary or notice of ministerial ordination. The address of the paper is P.O. Box 1250, Salisbury, Maryland, 21801.

The second oldest Primitive Baptist periodical is *The Primitive Baptist.* It was started in the late 19th century by Elder S. F. Cayce (1850-1905) in Thornton, Arkansas. One of his descendants still prints the periodical monthly. His name is Elder Hartsel Cayce. The mailing address of *The Primitive Baptist* is P.O. Box 38, Thornton, Arkansas, 71766. The paper contains obituaries of Primitive Baptists who lived in the central parts of the United States.

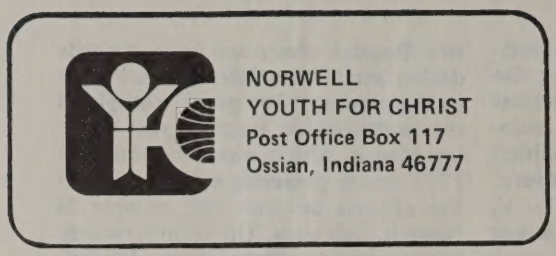
One final note about the church records as kept by the clerks of each individual church; the records were usually kept in a ledger book or on looseleaf paper and kept in a notebook. If a clerk resigned, passed away, or was replaced, the new clerk would be given the records and thus the records would remain intact for the sake of continuity. Many of the Primitive Baptist churches have records dating back to the date of constitution to the present. One good example of this is the Welch Tract Baptist Meeting House, which was constituted in 1701 and is presently still meeting at the church on Iron Hill outside of Newark, Delaware. The church records have been microfilmed by the Historical Society of Delaware. The records of this church are very intriguing because many of the churches in the South have their roots in this church. Many ministers left this church and constituted churches as far away as Mississippi. The records of Welch Tract Church were kept in the Welch language for about one hundred years then changed to English.

Sometimes when a minister lived in one geographical area for a long time he would keep a log book of his activities such as marriages performed, funerals conducted, and persons baptized. One such example of this is the log book of Elder John Alderson, Jr. He moved to Greenbriar County, Virginia (now West Virginia) about the year 1777 and constituted Greenbriar Church in 1780. This church was a member of the Ketocton Association. Elder Alderson stayed in the area and preached for over 40 years. The log book of his activities has been microfilmed and is in the State Library in Charleston, West Virginia.

Another important fact which makes research difficult within the Primitive Baptist records is the many divisions which have plagued their ranks over the past 150 years. Divisions over doctrinal points, practical points, and a host of other things have divided churches and further complicated research. When a division occurs there can be two sets of records for any given church. This isn't an insurmountable obstacle but merely causes the researcher to try harder. The church clerk usually lives near the church in the community and can be located by just asking around in the community.

Many books have been written about the Primitive Baptists over the past 150 years; some by themselves and some by outsiders. They were usually printed in very limited quantity and almost never placed in a public place such as a library. Some are written to give a history of a certain locale and some pertained to history of the church throughout the entire continent.

I will try to list all the known books about the Primitive Baptists and give a possible location. I have most of



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these in my personal library.

History Of The Church Of God by Elder Cushing B. Hassell and Elder Sylvester Hassell (1886) -Copy in LDS Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Biographical History Of Primitive Or Old School Ministers Of The United States by Elder R. H. Pittman (1909) -Copy located in LDS Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Portraits Of Primitive Baptist Ministers by Elder Walter Cash (1896) - Copy located in LDS Library in Utah.

Souvenir Of Ministers Of The Primitive Baptist Church by Elder Lemuel Potter (1895) - Copy in LDS Library in Utah.

Annual Register Of The Baptist Denomination by John Asplund (1791) - Copy located in Historical Commission of Southern Baptists Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. This book lists all the known churches and ministers in the Baptist Church in 1790.

The Universal Register Of The Baptist Denomination In North America For The Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, And Part Of 1794 by John Asplund (1794) - Copy in Historical Commission of Southern Baptist Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. These two books by Asplund are currently in print and available in limited quantity.

Identity Of The True Baptist Church by Elder Wiley W. Sammons (1971) - Copy at Christian Baptist Library, P.O. Box 5, Atwood, Tennessee. Still available in limited quantity.

A Concise History Of The Kehukee Baptist Association by Lemuel Burkitt and Jesse Read (1850)- copy at State Library at Raleigh, North Carolina.

History Of The Ketocton Baptist Association 1766-1808 by William Fristoe (1808) -Copy at the Historical Commission of Southern Baptist Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. Reprinted and available in limited quantity.

Minutes Of The Philadelphia Baptist Association 1707-1807 by A. D. Gillette (1851) Located at the Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Conference at Nashville, Tennessee. Still available in limited quantity.

Autobiography Of Elder Wilson Thompson (1867)- Copy in Samford University at Birmingham, Alabama. Still available in limited quantity.

Autobiography Of J. H. Oliphant (1923) - location unknown. May be a copy in the Indiana State Library.

Brief History Of The Regular Baptists Of Southern Illinois (1877) by Achilles Coffey - Copy located in Illinois State Library at Springfield, Illinois.

There are some libraries around the country which have collected and preserved material pertaining to the Primitive Baptists. They are: Samford University at Birmingham, Alabama; Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Conference at Nashville, Tennessee; Mercer University at Macon, Georgia; and Stetson University at Deland, Florida. Even though these libraries hold material vital to research it is very difficult to get material from them due to limited staff. A personal visit is the best way to research their resources.

Several Primitive Baptist libraries have been established over the past few decades but research by mail is unavailable due to limited staff. A personal visit might yield some good information for the persistant genealogist. Some of these are Primitive Publications (Elder W. J. Berry) at Elon College, North Carolina; the Christian Baptist (Elder S. T. Tolley) at Atwood, Tennessee; and the Primitive Baptist Library at 107 Elm Lane, Streamwood, Illinois. This writer is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of this library.

It is virtually impossible to cover all the aspects of the Primitive Baptist Church but I hope I have shed some light on this very difficult area of research. As the director of the Primitive Baptist Library, I hope to make more research material available in the future.

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Chapter III. RECORD LOCATIONS (how & where to find original records, transcripts, microfilms, books, manuscripts, compilations, periodicals): * Court Houses * VA State Library & Archives * VA State Historical Library * University of VA Library * National Archives * Library of Congress * DAR Library * Genealogical Society of UT & Branches * Regional Libraries * Large Genealogical Libraries (all over US) * Local Libraries (county, city).

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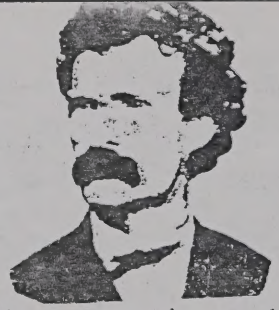
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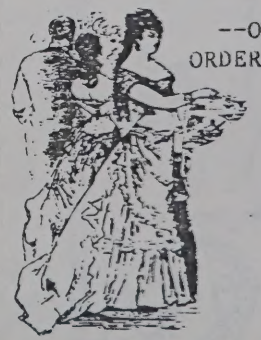
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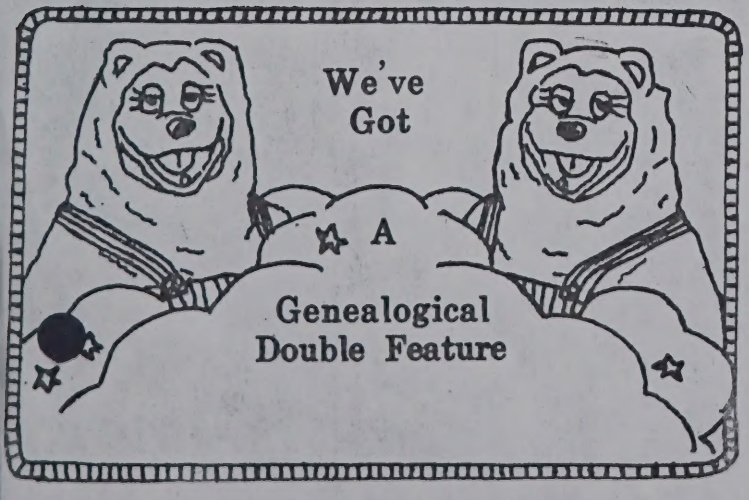
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GENEALOGICAL SURNAME FILE

Arranged by surname, this file contains references to births, marriages, deaths, church records and other references drawn from newspapers, books and other sources.

GENEALOGICAL VERTICAL FILE

Filed by surname, these file folders contain notes, family charts and printed materials about specific Delaware families.

BOOK CATALOG

Books are listed by author, title and subject. This catalog is the first place to check to see if the library owns a particular book and to find where it is located.

Below is a list of subject headings used in the Book Catalog which are useful for genealogical research. Note that the places listed (states, counties, towns) are sample entries from the catalog. Other places may be found in the Book Catalog as headings or subheadings.

Church Records--Delaware
Churches
Court Records--Delaware
Daughters of the American Revolution
Delaware--Biographies
--Census--Indexes
--Directories
--Genealogy
--History
Friends, Society of
Genealogical_____
Genealogy--Handbooks, Manuals, etc.
Marriage Licenses--Baltimore Co., MD
Pennsylvania--Biographies
--Census
Pennsylvania--Genealogy
--Emigration and Immigration
Pennsylvania Germans
Pennsylvania--History
Pensions, Military
Probate Records--Kent Co., DE
--Sussex Co., DE
Registers of Births, etc.--DE
Ship Passenger Lists
--Bibliographies
U.S.--Emigration and Immigration
--Genealogy--Sources
--History
Wills--New Castle Co., DE
Wilmington, DE--Directories

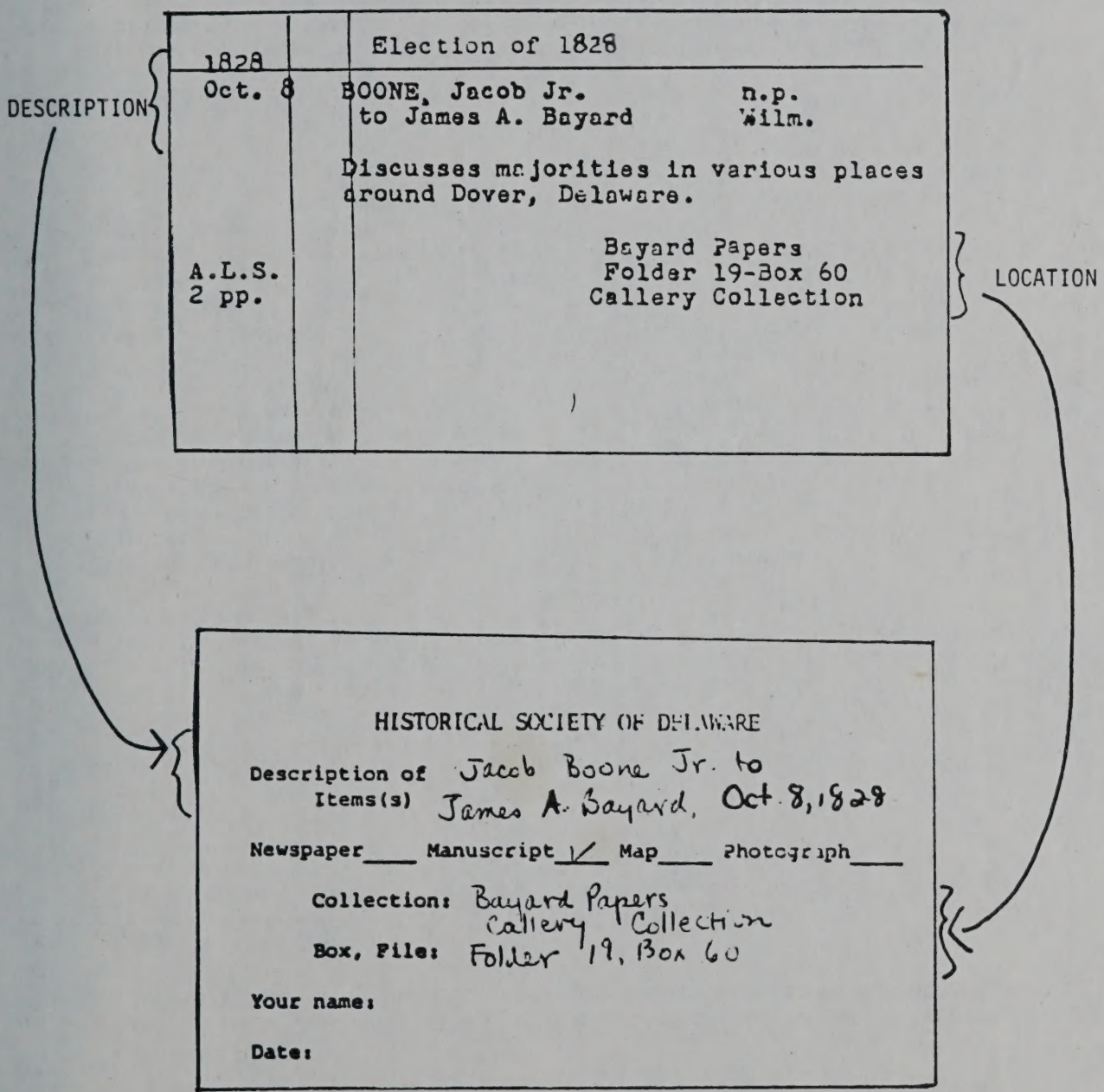
MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

Although the manuscript collection is not a primary genealogical source, it can be of great help. The collection includes personal correspondence, diaries, and records of churches, organizations, and businesses. There are some public documents such as wills, deeds, inventories, tax lists and military lists. For more complete collections of Delaware's public documents, you should go to the state archives at the Hall of Records in Dover.

HOW TO USE THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

In the card catalog, look up the name of the person, place, organization or topic in which you are interested. When you find a document that you would like to see, fill out a call slip and give it to a librarian, who will get the document for you.

EXAMPLE:



GENEALOGICAL SOURCES ON MICROFILM AND MICROFICHE

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DELAWARE CENSUS RETURNS

Manuscript census returns, 1800 -- 1880, 1900. Census of 1880 also available on Soundex.

PASSENGER LISTS

Lists of Passengers Arriving at Miscellaneous Ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and at Ports on the Great Lakes, 1820 -- 1873. Ports are arranged alphabetically; passenger lists are arranged chronologically under names of ports. Scattered passenger lists for Delaware.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

New Castle County Superior Court Naturalization Records, 1798 -- 1906. Includes both First Papers (intention to become American citizen) and Final Papers (citizenship granted after one-year residency in the state).

TATNALL TOMBSTONE INDEX

A compilation of tombstone inscriptions to about 1920, arranged alphabetically by county. Library has those which have been microfilmed to date (New Castle County, A -- R; Kent County, A -- O).

CHURCH RECORDS

Records of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, ca. 1838 -- 1920, and of the First and Central Presbyterian Church, ca. 1856 -- 1888. Includes registers of admissions, dismissals, births, marriages and deaths.

COUNTY RECORDS

Record book of William Clark, Deputy Register of Kent and Sussex County; wills, administrations and marriages, 1683 -- 1695.

TAX LISTS

Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Delaware, 1862 -- 1866.

Delaware Annual Assessment of Incomes, Carriages and Plate for 1864.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS

Delaware Civil War Enrollments. Provost Marshall General's Bureau, Enrollment List for Delaware; Records of Adjutant General's Office, Regimental Books, Civil War Delaware Volunteers.

Fort Delaware Prisoner Lists, 1861 -- 1865. Roster of Confederate prisoners held at Fort Delaware.

SELECTED NONDELAWARE GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE LIBRARY

NEW ENGLAND

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 1--, indexed.

Holmes, Directory of the Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700

Mayflower Families, vol. 1--

MAINE

Collections of the Maine Historical Society, 2nd series

Vital Records to 1892

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Collections and Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society

Census for 1776

Report of the Adjutant General, 2 vols. 1866

VERMONT

Records of the Governor and Council, indexed

Historical Gazetteer, 3 vols. Civil, ecclesiastical, military, and biographical data for each township.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, indexed. History, genealogy.

4 shelves of histories, vital records, genealogical materials

RHODE ISLAND

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island, 1636-1783, indexed

CONNECTICUT

Census, 1670

Collections, vols. 7-31. Includes land papers, war rolls, papers of governors.

Records of the State of Connecticut, 1706-16, 1776-80.

NEW YORK

New York Historical Manuscripts, Dutch, 6 vols.

New York Historical Society Collections, colonial and national periods. Includes genealogical materials, tax lists, muster rolls.

New York Marriage Bonds, 1753-83.

Documents of the Colonial History of New York

Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, 1621-1801, indexed, 7 vols.

NEW JERSEY

The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, 15(1940)--, indexed

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society

New Jersey Archives, 45 vols, indexed. Wills, marriage records, newspaper repor

Church and county histories

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine, 1 (1895)--, indexed.

Pennsylvania Archives, 1852-1938. Partially indexed, guide. Includes marriages, land warrants, military records, Second series especially.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 1877--, indexed.

Notes and Queries Relating to Pennsylvania, 12 vols, indexed.

various biographical and county histories, population census, and marriage records.

Maryland

Robert Barnes, compiler, Marriages and Deaths from the Maryland Gazette, 1727-1839 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc), 1973.

Catalog of Archival Material, Hall of Records, State of Maryland,1942.

Archives of Maryland v.1-72
primarily govt. records rather than genealogy

Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, 2v. indexed.

Maryland in the World War, 1917, 1919 v.1, A-J
Military and Naval Service Records

Cecil County, Maryland Marriage Licenses, 1777-1840
indexed

Calendar of Maryland State Papers 7v.

Helen W. Ridgely, Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia

Maryland Original Research Society, Bulletins 1-3

Robert Barnes, Maryland Marriages, 1634-1777
Maryland Marriages, 1778-1800

Maryland Tax List, 1783, Harford County
Baltimore County

DAR National Historical Magazine V.88-90
contains Baltimore Marriages

Jane Baldwin, Maryland Calendar of Wills, v.2-8

Maryland Census, 1790

The Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society

An Index of the Source Records of Maryland

The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, 2v.

Robert Barnes, Marriages and Deaths from Baltimore Newspapers, 1796-1816

Thomas L. Hollowak, Index to Marrages and Deaths in the (Baltimore) Sun, 1837-1850

Harry Wright Newman, Maryland Revolutionary Records

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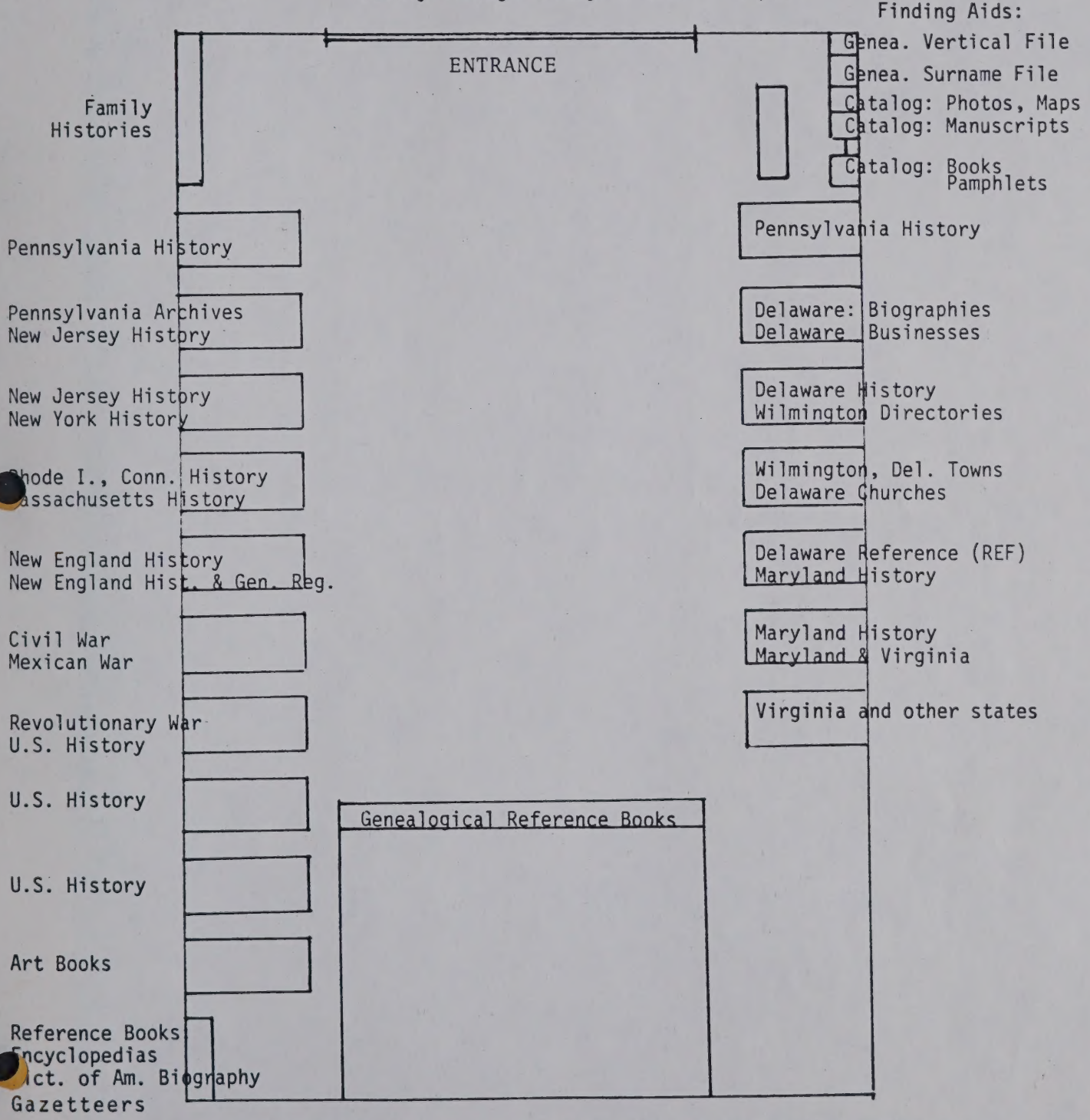
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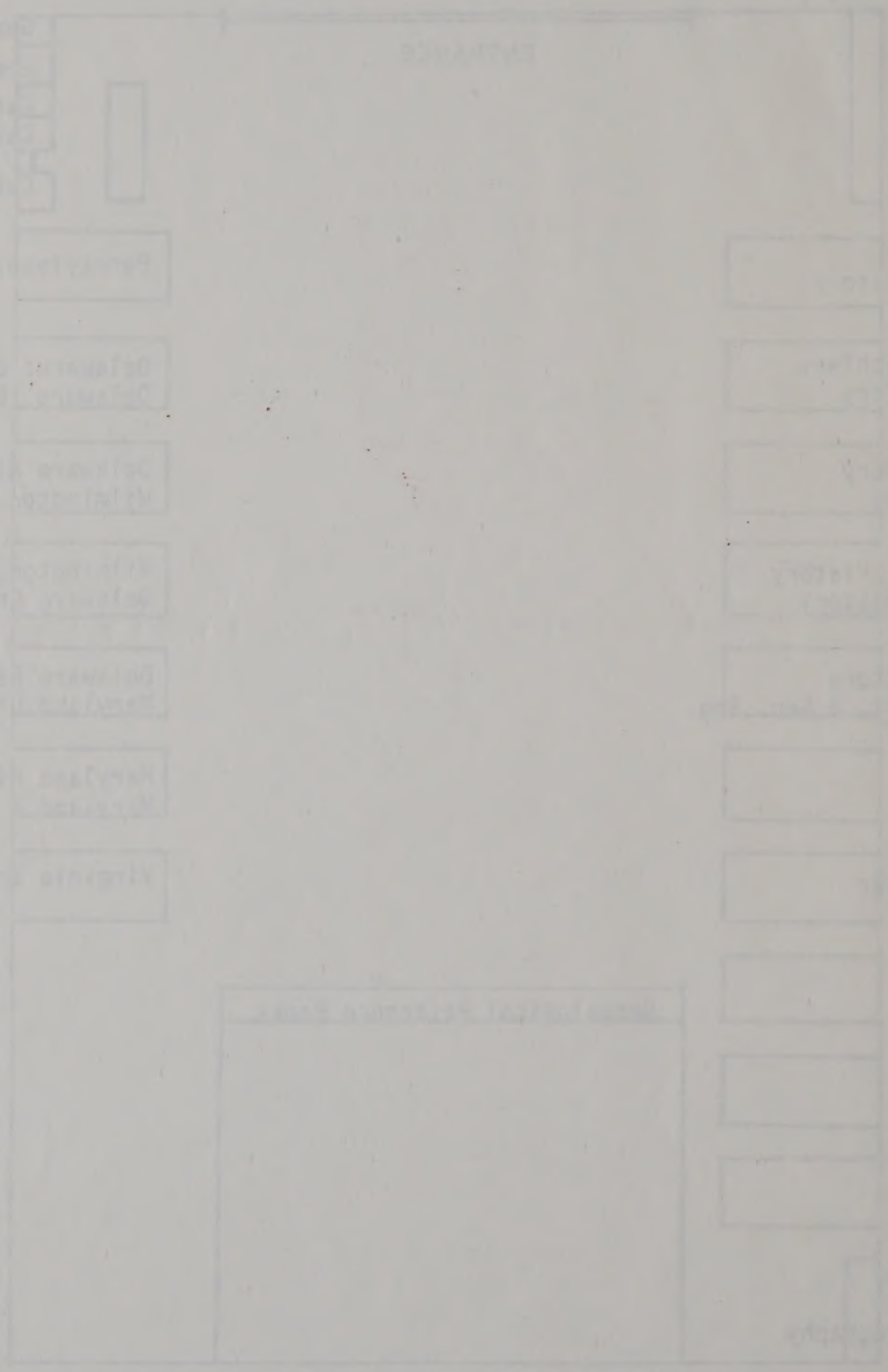
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Digging For One's Roots In France

By Mme Margaret Audin
37 rue La Quintinie
75015 Paris, France

I am often asked how to do this and the most important and best piece of advice I can give is to check all the possible sources in one's own country concerning the ancestor.

Next, and almost as important, find out all there is to know as to which part of France he or she came from. Are there any photos in local dress, did he or she ever use French dialect words, have French regional recipes been handed down in the family, did the ancestor know about a particular wine, making lace, have a special profession or trade or belong to any particular regiment? There are many details in a man's way of life that provide clues to his place of origin.

If the person concerned was an émigré or Huguenot there are books and sources to check in the different French archives and also in the Huguenot Archives in Holland, London and Paris. If he was an officer the Château de Vincennes Historical Service is the place to contact.

But what if he or she was just an ordinary person? Someone who arrived in America fairly recently, say after the last two world wars. There is perhaps a birth certificate or some other document giving a date and place. This is sufficient to make a start.

Births, marriages and deaths in France are not centralized as in some other countries. They are registered at the local town hall (Mairie) and for Paris, or some other big cities, this means at the town hall of the arrondissement. For any event since 1902 this is the place to contact. On the spot look it up in the telephone directory. Otherwise a letter addressed to the Service d'Etat Civil, Mairie, followed by the appropriate town and department will usually reach the right place, Given a definite date one can ask for a full copy (copie intégrale) of the required document. If possible the letter should be in French and accompanied by a self-addressed envelope plus two international reply coupons. It is also advisable to give details of relationship. If the place concerned is a small town or village do not expect a reply by return. The personnel in such places is very limited and may be only part-time.

This certificate will give quite a few details-

birth:	date, hour, name, place, parents, their age and profession. In the margin there will be details of marriage, divorce or death. However if the person lived abroad these details may not be shown.
marriage:	date of birth, place, profession, name of parents of both parties.
death:	date, place, age, profession, details of birth and marital status.

Except for death certificates, full copies of events within the last hundred years are delivered only to people with proof of descent but mere extracts can give enough information to enable one to continue. It is also possible to obtain these documents from the Greffe du Tribunal (clerk of the court) which is useful for the big cities where one does not always know which arrondissement is concerned.

From 1902 back to 1792 it is possible to do one's own searching in the Archives Départementales. These are in the chief town of each Department. Here again, for Paris, this is slightly different. The Archives de la Seine are at present split between two locations: for 1860 to 1902 the registers are at 30 Quai Henri IV, 75004 and pre 1860 the card indexes are at 71 rue du Temple 75003. The documents destroyed during the Commune of 1870 have been partly reconstituted and there is a special card index at Quai Henri IV.

Pre 1792 the registers are either still in the local town hall or in the Archives Départementales. As these are parochial registers the names of godparents are also given. It is quite possible to go back to 1650 in many parts of France but registers earlier than that are rather more difficult to find and, in any case, are not at all easy to read. Lastly in some parts of France all the registers were destroyed during the wars which makes searching almost impossible.

What if one does not have a definite date to start from but knows the place. The local cemetery or war memorial is a good place to check. Make a note of all the likely names and dates and get copies of the death certificates.

The very worst is when one knows neither the date nor the place. One must then search in all the biographies, printed repertories and genealogies and even the telephone directory. When several names are from the same district this can be used as a starting point. However, this is only useful if the name is not too common and no use at all for people with names like Dupont or Durand.

If the ancestor was a professional man or a tradesman, the Chambre des Metiers, the Bottin directory, the appropriate Chambre Syndicale may help but these are usually only good for recent ancestors.

The Archives Nationales have files on emigrés, Protestants, Colonies, etc. The Archives of the Marine are also on deposit there but one has to obtain permission at Vincennes.

The Bibliothèque Nationale has genealogies of noble families (access limited to two days' search provided one has a definite purpose), and there are several specialized libraries such as the Bibliothèque Historique de Paris, the Bibliothèque Mazarine, the Bibliothèque Protestante, etc.

Also, if looking for an American citizen, do not forget the Consulates! Foreigners in France often left traces in their registers.

I know that many Americans

like to do their own searching during the holidays. This may be your idea so here are one or two practical hints when packing to leave. Obtain a letter from the American Embassy. This will be required to obtain a temporary reader's card at the Archives Nationales. This card can be used in most of the Archives Départementales. Also take several passport photos. Many places will issue a card but only with a photo. Do not forget proof of your link with the ancestor. A photocopy will do. If you are lucky enough to have a small item from his or her past take a photo of it. A small piece of lace or embroidery can perhaps be identified. Note any dialect words. An old photograph of a communion, wedding or of the military call-up group can work wonders in a small town.

For those who cannot travel and do not speak French it is possible to find professional searchers through the French Genealogical Circle at Salt Lake City, the Society of Genealogists in London or one of the big international genealogical consultants. Some amateurs also take on searches and to find them one can either join the Centre d'Entr'aide Généalogique, 69 rue du Cardinal Lemoine, 75005 Paris which runs an exchange search service for members or else ask the Archives Départementales of the region in which you are interested. There are local genealogical societies of course but members do not always have time to do searches.

It has not been possible in this short article to cover all aspects of French genealogy but I hope it has helped to make things a little clearer.

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Genealogy Records Service
Volume 1, Issue 6
June 26, 1998

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1. Symbols in the Cemetery
Contributed by ChasL45@aol.com

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2. Digging Up Ancestors in Arkansas
Contributed by Ed Sanders
President of the Arkansas Genealogical Society
esanders@cswnet.com

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3. Genealogy, Numbers and Gene "Bugs"
Contributed by LE Cooper
TwkltHrd@aol.com

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4. GRS July Sale!!!! Census View CD Rom's

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5. Queries

Welcome! In this issue, we have some wonderful contributions from our readers.
In fact, your editor, Tracey, did very little work this time around! <g>
If
you'd like to contribute an original article, please email it to us for inclusion in the next newsletter! If you are a member of a genealogy society,
please tell us what upcoming programs you have scheduled!

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1. Symbols in the Cemetery
Contributed by ChasL45@aol.com

We deal so often with abbreviations and scrawled handwriting that we must

decipher. We should also understand some of the symbols we encounter when we
go graveyard-hopping (as my Aunt Morbid likes to call it; in preference to
bar-hopping.) They may no longer have meaning to us, but to
many of our ancestors, the symbols chosen for their graves and vaults were
once not simply ornamental in nature.

The early Christians had to develop a system of signs in order to guide

one
another to secret meeting places for worship. You know, the early church members were called "atheists", and not because they did not worship a God. It was because they ONLY worshipped ONE god, not a plurality of gods, so
they were atheists - without godS.

One of the symbols they chose, a common enough symbol and apparently innocuous, was the anchor. An anchor, within a Christian context, was really
a disguised cross, and carries with it the connotation that Christ is the

anchor that prevents the Christian from drifting loose and being lost forever.

An anchor in a more modern (post-medieval times) context may make reference to a person having been a Christian or simply as a sailor. An anchor
with a broken chain consistently symbolizes the breaking of the soul from
life
- death.

A perpetual favorite, of course, is the angel. The angel in latter days often
symbolizes the image that parents want to hold of a dead child - now an angel,
a cherub as depicted in Renaissance art.

A crescent is commonly used to show that a person was a follower of the Islamic faith. The use of this symbol is also applied by some, but not all,
Black Muslims.

The Christian views the cross as the instrument of death that led to the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The cross was only an instrument, not the representation of the Truth
who died in the place of sinners. It has been popular through the centuries
for some faiths.

However, the symbol of the cross may also represent different nationalist

divisions, such as the division between the Western Church and the Eastern
Church.

The Japanese also used a cross, but for them it represented the four quarters
of the earth, although sometimes it meant the four compass directions.
Crowns commonly refer either to a heavenly reward awaiting the dead one, or
perhaps worldly achievements of the deceased.

Somewhere between the Middle Ages and the 17th or 18th century, having a dog
on your gravestone or marker or vault came to mean two different
things. Placed most commonly at the feet of medieval women, they

signified

loyalty and inferiority in the chivalric order. More modern applications came to suggest that the one buried there was worthy of love or affection or, at the least; loyalty. Again, as another non sequitur, have you wondered why you refer to your feet as dogs, as in "my dogs are really barking", or "my dogs are killing me"? In the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries,

the most handsome, most expensive, and most desirable shoes were those made from dogskin - and especially Dalmatian.

A small bird that often appears in both Christian and Jewish cemeteries is the dove, symbol most Christians as the Holy Spirit, and to Jews as a symbol of peace. Europeans used to see the dove also as a symbol of purity and spirituality because of its white coloring.

While it is rare to see one, dragons sometimes appear on Western (European) grave markers. Almost always, they are shown as being slain by St. George, an allegory for the defeat of sin by the Christian life.

Europeans rarely depict dragons on their gravestones. When they appear, Saint George rides out to kill them. This symbolizes triumph over sin. And when one triumphs over Sin, one has also won relief from the most stinging qualities of Death: the punishments for our sins.

The bleeding heart, a rather graphic image somewhat unique to Roman Catholicism, is a depiction of a torn and blood-dripping cardiac muscle, wrested from the bosom of the Christ, and commonly surrounded by a crown of thorns.The heart of Christ represents Jesus' suffering for the sins of mankind, and marks that grave as that of a Catholic.

One of my favorites is the hourglass, a symbol for time from ancient days. Hourglasses are commonly depicted with the lower portion full of sand, and the top empty - the glass has run out of time. Frequently, hourglasses will be shown with wings, as in flight. A glass in flight may refer to either the fleeting nature of life ("Tempus fugit"), or it may be a somewhat oblique reference to the resurrection. I prefer the earthly reference as more likely. Perhaps one day when science believes it can raise the dead and bring them to life again, we will start using digital watches as symbols on our

grave stones - a new battery, a new life...

When you see a key on a marker, look for Greek letters. If no Greek letters
appear, the buried one probably was NOT Phi Beta Kappa. Instead, the key or
keys may represent the keys to the Kingdom of God (and that is how you should
interpret it if you see a key or keys in the hand of an angel or a person on
the marker), or it may indicate spiritual revelation or knowledge.

More often than not, a lamb will mark the grave of a child. Lambs have
historically stood for innocence, and for being a member of the flock of the
Good Shepherd.

When you see a lamp - usually one that looks as you might think Aladdin's lamp
looked - the object of that symbol is to let you know that either here was
one
with knowledge, or who attained the immortality through the Holy Spirit.

Scythes and sickles represent the wheat that will be separated from the chaff,
the fields that are white unto harvest, and the way in which death levels all
of us. It reminds us all that the harvest - whether the harvest is that of
death taking life, or the harvest of Christ taking his people to be separated
from the lost - is imminent. And it tells us that death comes swiftly and

efficiently.

Is it a rising sun or a setting sun? Is this a case of "po-ta-to" or "po-

tah-to"? Well, a setting sun is the passing from life to death, and a rising
sun is the New Birth of Christianity, or the new day dawning in hope of Heaven
or reincarnation. Trouble is, how do you know which one is depicted on the
stone?

For many, the use of a sun is an application of the Scripture which tells the
Christian that the "Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His
wings"

An empty or a draped urn may make reference to the departure of the soul and
spirit from the body. (Note that theologically, humans have both a spirit and
a soul...Animals have only one of the two.) Since urns have historically held
the ashes of the dead, it seems
more likely that urns and the shrouds that often accompany them in

gravestone

art reflect rather the fact and perhaps the finality of death.

This is as brief a treatment as I can give to symbols on gravestones and graveyards.

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2. Digging Up Ancestors in Arkansas
Contributed by Ed Sanders
President of the Arkansas Genealogical Society
esanders@cswnet.com

How To Word A Query
Those who are willing to help you can do so best if you will furnish a NAME, EVENT (birth, death, or marriage), DATE and PLACE when requesting genealogical information. There is no way we can send you "all the information on the Gehouthenhiemer family." We try hard to help. Please be specific. Thnx!

How To Obtain Vital Records
Comments: For Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce certificates, request the proper form from Arkansas Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division, 4815 West Markham Street, Slot 44,
Little Rock AR 72205.
Birth certificates are $5, Death certificates are $4, others are $3, as of 01 Dec 1997.

How To Learn What Information is in the Arkansas State Archives
To determine what information is available in the state archives, send by ordinary U.S. Postal Service mail, with SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope) a request for descriptive flyers about the holdings of Arkansas History Commission and State Archives, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock AR 72201.
One question about one specific person may can be answered-if, and only if-the material is indexed. There will be a charge for the lookup and copy.

Free ARKANSAS Maps Available
Free maps for each U.S. county are available through your Congressman. Request a
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Cemeteries are indicated on these aerial photos, and locations are determined by the Section, Township and Range grid on the maps.

More Free Maps
A single copy of a free map of ROADS, OLD TRAILS, TRACES AND HISTORICAL PLACES OF ARKANSAS is available FREE when requested in person at the office of Cooperative Extension Service in each of the 75 counties of Arkansas. If you cannot appear in person, write: Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arkansas, Division of Agriculture, Fayetteville AR 72701 and request a free copy of map MP149.

Still More Free Maps
Write Arkansas Department of Highways & Transportation, 10324 Interstate 30, Little Rock AR 72209, and request a copy of the book of maps titled STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES AND SECTIONS BY COUNTY. These are traffic maps and have a lot of numbers on them, but the good stuff is there too, and the

According to tradition, parents named their children in the following manner:

First son was named after father's father.
Second son was named after mother's father.
Third son was named after father.
Fourth son was named after father's oldest brother.

First daughter was named after mother's mother.
Second daughter was named after father's mother.
Third daughter was named after mother.
Fourth daughter was named after mother's oldest sister.

Louise Schmith Primmer, Deland. Her ancestor was JAMES HICKMAN, VA. He was the Patriot who carried the charter of Virginia by horseback.

Marilyn Emel Richardson, Monticello. Her ancestor was HENRY BRISCOE, MD. He served in the Battle of Yorktown.

Lela Thuma Shoemaker, Orlando, FL. Her ancestors include FRANCIS McCORMICK, VA; EDWARD USHER STUART and WILLIAM STUART, VA; MATTHEW GREGG, VA; and THADDEUS REED, MA

Ann Lefever Skagenberg, Milmine. Her ancestors include GEORGE LeFEVRE, PA; JOHN WILT, PA; CONRAD CARR, VA; GEORGE PECK, VA; JACOB ALTER, VA; GEORGE ATER, VA; HENRY LANCISCO, VA; THOMAS and JOSIAH REEVES, MD; and MARTIN SHOBE, VA. George Ater served as a private under George Washington.

Andra Carol Thomas, St. Paul, MN and relative Mary Kay Thomas, Decatur. Their ancestor was LITTLEBERRY PATTESON, VA.

Thelma Swarts Tuggle, Monticello. Her ancestor was AMASA SPENCER, VA. He fought in the Battles of Camden (SC) and Guilford Courthouse (NC).

Alleen Clark Wilkin, FL and Monticello. Her ancestor was JOHN BLIZZARD, VA. He survived an Indian massacre in 1758 and lived to furnish supplies to the Revolutionary army. One notable donation was a bull from his farm.

Lucia Coon Wilkin, Monticello. Her ancestor was JOHN KOON, PA. He had five sons who served in the battalion from York County.

Martha Hursh Yowell, Chenoa. Her ancestor was GEORGE WISEGARVER, PA.

Associate Members

Hildred Reed Borton, FL and Monticello. Her ancestor was STEPHEN CHAPIN, MD.

Maureen Akers Buchanan, Champaign. Her ancestor was JOHN AKERS, VA.

Mary Ellen Akers Harvey, Champaign. Her ancestor was Dr. JOHN BOUDINOT, NJ.

Jerry Judy, Champaign. Her ancestor was DANIEL LINDER.

EARLY INHERITANCE LAWS

Robert Young Clay of the Virginia State Archives wrote in 1980, "Prior to 1786 a will in Virginia did not have to name the wife or the eldest son. Their inheritance of real estate was set by law, the widow receiving her one-third dower and the eldest son, receiving the remaining two-thirds unless otherwise specified in the father's will. The eldest son also received his mother's share when she died. If the eldest son had died, the heir-at-law became the eldest grandson of the whole blood, not the second son. If a man was unmarried, his heir-at-law was his eldest brother, never his father or uncle.

"In New England, however, the eldest son did receive a double portion of the estate, but definitely not as much as in Virginia. That was called his birthright. Thus, if a genealogist finds that a person conveyed a one-seventh interest in the father's estate, one may conclude that there were six surviving children, each of whom received one seventh, except the eldest son, who received two-sevenths." (Decatur Genealogical Society)

LAKE FORK CHURCH CELEBRATING 145TH ANNIVERSARY

On August 9, 1987 the Lake Fork United Church of Christ, Atwood, IL will observe its 145th anniversary. Lake Fork Church was organized August 10, 1842 and was the first church organized in Piatt County. As a part of this celebration the church is publishing a book containing a history of the church in words and pictures. The book contains more than 100 pages and 140 pictures. The price of the book is not known at this time but it will be kept to a minimum, and the book should be available by August 9.

If you wish to order a copy, contact either Rev. Glenn Rettig, R.1, Atwood, IL 61913 or Mrs. Alice Murray, R.1, Atwood, IL 61913.

— — — — — — — — —

Member Richard Flinn writes that his "The Clouser and Cripps Families of Ross County, Ohio" is now ready for publication. The pre-publication price of the book (ends Aug. 31) is $43. Orders should be sent to Richard D. Flinn, 430 W. South Street, Hillsboro, OH 45133.



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Orphan Trains

By Anita Cheek Milner, M.A.*, 1511 Rincon Villa Drive, Escondido, California 92027

Orphan Trains is the popular name given to the New York Children's Aid Society's system of "placing-out" children. During the years this program was in effect, from 1853 to 1929, 100,000 youngsters from the streets of New York City were relocated in homes "out West." ("Out West" is a misleading term, since children were placed in at least twenty states in different geographic regions and even in the state of New York itself.)

Charles Loring Brace, a pioneering New York social worker, helped found the New York Children's Aid Society (NYCAS) when he was only 26 and served as the head of that group from its formation in 1853 until his death in 1890.

When NYCAS was founded, the United States was undergoing a great migration. New York City, with a half million population, was said to have 10,000 homeless children adrift on its streets. Brace claimed the number was closer to 30,000.

Because he felt that institutionalizing children only stunted and destroyed them, Brace promoted his plan to place children in homes in the West, where they would have a chance to grow up in a healthy environment.

Homeless street children were gathered up, or were brought in by their parents, and many children came in voluntarily. They were cleaned up and given new clothes, and then taken West in large groups on trains that were quickly renamed Orphan Trains or Orphan Cars. The latter name is a little more accurate, since individual passenger cars were set aside for NYCAS passengers, not entire trains.

The first year, only a few of these "street Arabs" were relocated and then not on trains. The first train, with 46 or 47 children, all boys, left on 20 September 1854 and went to Dowagiac, Michigan.

In Brace's book, *The Dangerous Classes of New York* (the "dangerous classes" are the poor), he describes that first trip in detail, and part of it was adapted for use in the novel and TV movie, *Orphan Train.* Brace's book has many heartwarming case histories and is available through Interlibrary Loan.

Placing-out was not a new idea. It had been used for centuries in Europe and even in our own colonial times. Brace' idea differed in that foster parents were not to be paid for their services. It also differed from the early indentured servant systems because there was no legal contract involved, and either party could end the arrangement at any time.

Researchers should be aware that other agencies used similar placing-out systems, but Brace implemented his plan earlier than the others.

Although avowedly non-denominational, the NYCAS was involved primarily with Protestant children and worked with orphan asylums all over the city.

The Catholics took a dim view of the NYCAS placing any Catholic children, and evolved a similar group and plan. The New York Foundling Hospital was opened in 1869 and began boarding children in private homes. In 1873, permanent placement under an indenture system was instituted. By the end of the century, Catholic Orphan Trains were going as far west as Nebraska, and in 1904, at least one group was sent to Arizona Territory.

To the descendants of Orphan Train children and of children placed-out by similar agencies, genealogical research presents some special problems.

It is important that the Orphan Train system not be equated with our current system of adopting children at birth. Most of the children placed by the NYCAS were twelve years old or older. Thousands and thousands of them knew quite a bit about their backgrounds, since they had lived with their families, some for many years. With luck, an Orphan Train ancestor may have left a written record of some of this information.

There are clues that an ancestor may be one of the Orphan Train youngsters. For example, he may show up on the census with his adoptive family and may even be listed as one of the family group, but the birthplace may be different from that of the rest of the children. These children often took the last name of their new families, even though most were never formally adopted.

County histories from around the turn of the century are sources for leads on children who "made good," and many of them did. a leading citizen mentioned in an Iowa county history, with New York or Germany given as his birthplace, might well turn out to be an Orphan Train child.

Diaries kept by local citizens could even make note of such an interesting event as an Orphan Train, or give details on specific children.

Sometimes the children kept mementoes, such as the old name tags. One of the authors of *Orphan Train* became interested in writing the book when she met a man in 1973 who still had his old coat, with the name tag and the rules of the NYCAS. Name tags were supposed to give the child's name, birthdate, religion, and the parents, whether they were living or dead.

Another boy brought with him some papers, including a small burial insurance policy, which gave his parents' names and other information.

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* Anita Cheek Milner has a master of arts degree in special education, with emphasis on the gifted. She has written several books on newspaper research, and she lectures on genealogical topics.

Newspapers can assume an important role in Orphan Train research. They carried notices of train arrivals, sometimes six weeks in advance. Researchers should look for follow-up stories carried by the newspapers, in which the ages and names of the children were given, and the families and communities in which they had been placed. And, since so many of the children assumed their foster parents' surnames, these newspaper articles may be the last time their birth names appear in the town records.

Microfilmed copies of newspapers can be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan, from local libraries.

If the newspapers for a particular locality have not been indexed, a page-by-page search for one of the NYCAS ads is not too difficult, since the ads were fairly large. They always carried the date of the Train arrival, so the researcher is easily led to the follow-up stories. Newspapers also may have carried editorials expressing diverse opinions about the arrival and disposition of the children. The youngsters were not always welcomed wholeheartedly into the community.

Thousands of these children were not orphans. Many of them were released to NYCAS by their parents because of extreme poverty, because they felt there was no other way for them to have a decent life. It was also common to release two or more children from the same family.

A good book that conveys the overall feeling of this entire program is *Searching for Home.* It is the factual account of what happened to three families of children sent to Kansas. In all three cases, the children knew their real names and knew of relatives back in New York. Children from two of the families went back to New York later on and did some searching for relations; searching records, or cemeteries, or actually visiting with relatives. One man reconciled with his natural mother, after years of bitterness toward her for giving him up.

One brother and sister in *Searching for Home* brought their birth certificates with them, and this probably happened in other cases, too.

In searching for an Orphan Train ancestor, the family historian should also look for children of the same family in that town or in nearby communities. The NYCAS tried to place siblings in the same town, even if they couldn't be placed with the same family. Research on an ancestor's sister or brother may prove fruitful.

There may be extant diaries or autobiographical accounts by other such children, that give information about fellow foster children.

State and local historical agencies may have information about their own Orphan Train children but, when queried, most were unable to provide any assistance. There were a few exceptions, however, and Nebraska is a shining example. The Nebraska State Historical Society, in Lincoln, has an Orphan File, which includes newspaper clippings, biographies, and autobiographies. The Society is most cooperative.

It should be emphasized that Orphan Train children were not just scooped up off the streets of New York and dumped haphazardly in towns out West. Then, as now, paperwork was involved, creating records. If the children were turned over to the Society by parents, written permission was given, and proper steps were taken.

After placing a child in a family, the NYCAS agent went back to New York and made an entry in a register of the name, age, nationality of the child, where he was obtained, with whom he was placed, and other pertinent information. The agent was supposed to visit or make other contact with the child and family for several years after placement.

Early NYCAS records were sketchy but were better and more detailed later.

The researcher should find out all possible information before contacting NYCAS. That agency is cooperative but is slow to answer. A letter from Social Worker Helen Steinman in April, 1981 states, in part:

"We get many requests for information from descendants of children who were on the orphan train. If the child who was on the orphan train is still alive, we require that the person himself write to us. If we feel sure the person is dead, we will release information to descendants. Normally, we do not require affidavits proving that the person is a descendant. However, the person usually supplies information which only a descendant would have.

"Most of the children on the orphan train were never adopted. Therefore the secrecy of adoption laws does not apply. We give whatever information we have, which is usually scant. The information was handwritten in ledger books. It usually contains the child's name, date of birth, nationality, religion, and the date the child was received by the Children's Aid Society. It also tells when he went West and the name and address of the people with whom he was placed. After that there may be a few progress notes. Almost never does the record state why the child came to us. Sometimes we have the names of the child's parents. If the child came to us from a children's home, we often have the name of the home. The record also states whether the child was an orphan or half orphan."

The NYCAS also issued annual reports, and these published volumes contain letters and photographs from children that had been relocated in the West. The reports are a bit difficult to find, but should be in large universities where a degree in Social Work is offered.

Although there was much fault to find with the Orphan Train system, for its time it accomplished miracles and eased a terrible problem. During the time it was in operation, the New York crime rate dropped drastically, while its population increased!

The program ended in 1929, for a variety of reasons, mainly because new laws provided ways to keep families together.

Because the placing-out system was only a small part of its program, the NYCAS continued and continues, to thrive, serving the needs of New York children.

Selected Addresses

Mrs. Eloise Thomsen
5843 Grant Street
Omaha, NE 68104

Mrs. Thomsen is compiling an Orphan Register. Although it is far from complete, and she doesn't do

research, she will check her file for a specific name and share whatever she may find. Please include SASE.

Elizabeth A. Ward
Rt #2, Oak Crest Estates
Rogersville, MO 65742

Elizabeth Ward is Search Coordinator for the Southwest Missouri Adult Adoptees, which is collecting information about Missouri Orphan Train children.

The New York Children's Aid Society
Adoption and Foster Home Division
150 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

New York Foundling Hospital
(Catholic)
1175 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10021

This agency was organized in 1869 and began placing-out children in 1873.

The New England Home for
Little Wanderers
161 South Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Organized in 1865, this group was sending children West by 1893.

Selected Bibliography

Brace, Charles Loring. *The Dangerous Classes of New York.* New York: Wynkoop and Hallenbeck, 1880.

First published in 1872, the 1880 edition is more accessible and contains added material. "Must" reading for any student of the Orphan Trains.

Brophy, A. Blake. *Foundlings on the Frontier.* Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1972.

Factual account of an ill-fated attempt by the New York Foundling Hospital to place forty children with poor Mexican families in Arizona Territory. $5.15 from University of Arizona Press, Box 3398, Tucson, AZ 85722.

Fry, Annette Riley. "The Children's Migration." *American Heritage,* XXVI, No. 1 (December, 1974), 4-10, 79-81.

A result of extensive research, this work should be found in most libraries.

Langsam, Miriam Z. *Children West: A History of the Placing-Out System of the New York Children's Aid Society, 1853-1890.* Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1964.

Required reading for any serious student of the Orphan Trains, this book may be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan.

Magnuson, James, and Petrie, Dorothea G. *Orphan Train.* New York: Fawcett Crest, 1978.

This fictionalized and romanticized account of the first Orphan Train may be ordered through local bookstores for $2.25.

Vogt, Martha Nelson and Christina. *Searching for Home.* U.S.A.: Dickinson Bros., Inc., 1979.

Good background material, this factual account of three families of Kansas Orphan Train children may be ordered for $5.95 from Ackley's Book Store, 110 East Euclid, McPherson, KS 67460.





How Many Ancestors?

By John R. Tkach, M.S., M.D.
300 North Willson, Bozeman, Montana 59715

I started working on my family history in September 1981. I am not quite sure why. I had just survived a time of crisis in my life and decided to change from doing things mostly for others to doing things mostly for my family. Part of that decision naturally involved learning more about my personal origins. At the onset, I did not have much to go on. I knew who my parents and grandparents were, but I did not know much about my grandparents. There did not seem to be any records or photos available to me. On my father's side of the family, it was not even known what country his parents had come from.

The few relatives around did not reply to my letters and did not help much in telephone interviews. Good books on genealogy were not available through the library or local book stores. The Gallatin County Genealogy Society based in the local LDS church offered a brief course on methods of genealogy one week end, and this is what launched me on my trip into my family origins. Although the society's records did not reveal the names I wanted, the members were very helpful and encouraging. My first big breakthrough came when I was lucky enough to obtain the D.A.R. application for membership of my mother's mother. That took me to 1749 along the family line of Welsh.

My next lucky breakthrough came when my great uncle, Max Weller, gave me the name of a distant cousin, Richard Weller, who had traced my mother's father's family back to 952 AD in Germany. His 400-page book had taken 25 years of work. I was surprised to see my name and my wife's name in his magnum opus. From Richard Weller's book, it became obvious to me that I was going to have to make a decision. How far laterally did I want to go with this project. How many contemporary distant cousins did I want to track down? The potential numbers were very large. Secondly, how far back along the lines of direct ancestry did I want to go?

Consider for example just your direct genetic (blood) line. You have two parents. Each of your parents has two parents. Each of your parents' parents has two parents.

GENERATIONS BEFORE THE PRESENT NUMBER OF ANCESTORS.

Present	2 parents
1	4 grandparents
2	8 greatgrandparents
3	16
4	32
5	64
.	
.	
.	
16	131,072

If I were to trace my direct genetic ancestry back 16 generations to about the year 1500, I would be looking at 131,072 great, great,....grandparents. Even if the records were complete, how could I possibly write down something about that many people? Genetically speaking I am possibly equally related to all these people. As discussed later in this article, that is not quite true. But consider. You have 46 chromosomes, 23 chromosomes came from your mother and 23 from your father. Your father had 46 chromosomes, 23 came from his father and 23 from his mother. Your mother had 46 chromosomes--half from her mother and half from her father.

You are equally related to both your mother and father. You are approximately equally related to all four of your grandparents, and you are approximately equally related to all eight of your great grandparents. Whose family name or names should I trace? My great grandparents were: Nick Tkacz, Anna Ernotcheck, John Leszczak, Anna Purdock, Robert Lane Weller, Margaret Ferguson, Anthony Race Welsh, Kate Thompson.

There are 8 names here. I am about equally related to all 8 people. Who is more important? Is it my great grandfather Tkacz whose surname I carry (modified)? Genetically speaking, I am just as related to Kate Thompson as to Nick Tkacz. So who are my family? Who should I trace?

I concluded that my written account of my family history would have to be somewhat artificial. Compromise was necessary. I elected to try to trace the surnames of my grandparents. Some people only trace their own surname and skip all the other grandparents. Since the surname is usually along the male line of descent, this approach is skewed toward the male line. Going back along the blood line ancestry; that is, parents, grandparents, great grandparents is vertical tracing of family history.

How far vertically and horizontally should you go in tracing your family history? It's up to you. All approaches are equally valid, but keep in mind that it is artificial to say that your are descended more from people with your present surname than from people with other surnames in your direct genetic ancestry.

If you got a fourth of your chromosomes from each grandparent, that would mean that each one contributed 46/4 or 11 1/2 chromosomes. Chromosomes do not come in fractions, except in rare diseases. They come in whole units, whole numbers. When the sperm or egg is formed, the precursor cell undergoes a reduction division. The chromosomes randomly assort and the sperm or egg ends up with 23 instead of 46 chromosomes. The number of possible combinations of chromosomes in one person's sperms or eggs is 8,388,608. That's quite a bit or room for variation. Put another way, you could have over 8 million children before you had two that looked alike. Identical twins are a different situation.

The point of all this is that we do not inherit all our genes equally from all our ancestors. The random assortment of chromosomes that occurs in the formation of the sperm and egg causes half of the parent's carried genetic information to be dropped out. Of course, at fertilization, the baby ends up with a full genetic complement with half coming from each parent.

The chromosomes and genes do not tend to follow the surname. That



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is there is no tendency to inherit more genes from the grandparent with your same last name. The process is entirely random and unpredictable. Some genes are dominant. Brown hair dominates over blond. In some families, certain characteristics are especially noticeable such has the profile of the Hapsburg chin. The new medical family history charts are well-thought out. As a physician, I urge you to use them and record diseases that run in the family. This sort of information can be extremely valuable to your descendants.

You only have 46 chromosomes. So you cannot contain the genetic information from all your ancestors: there are some ancestors whose genes you carry more of than others. And there are some ancestors whose genes have been lost to you entirely. Well, it's not quite that simple. I have failed to tell you about recombination. Sometimes chromosomes break and get glued back together with a piece of a different chromosome. This genetic recombination allows a mechanism of even greater variability. So while you do not carry entire chromosomes from each of your 131,072 ancestors of 16 generations ago, you may carry some genes from thousands of them.

Now let us consider your ancestry going in the other direction. If your ancestor of the year 1500 had two children, and each of those children had two children, and each of those had two children, and so on, after 16 generations he or she would have 131,072 descendents. Considering the fact that you had 131,072 ancestors 16 generations ago, and that it is likely that each of them had 131,072 descendents, you can see that we are tremendously related. The thing that strikes me about this is not how much different we are, but rather how much we are all alike--how much ancestry we share in common.

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THE GENEALOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CATTLE EARMARKS

From an article by Oliver D. Drake in
The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey,
Volume 20, January 1945

One of the least known and most often neglected sources of genealogical data are the early lists of cattle earmarks. The system of marking the ears of cattle and hogs was used in the early days much as cattle brands are employed in the West today--as a registered means of identifying one's farm animals.

In olden times cattle were marked with various combinations of notches, slits, squares and "half-pennies" which were cut in the edge of an animal's ear. Careful descriptions of the marks were recorded in a town book, together with the stock-owner's name and date of registration. Finding the registration of a settler's earmark, therefore, is almost always definite proof of his being located in the community at a stated time.

When an earmark was transferred from one owner to another, or passed down from one generation to the other, the town clerk often made a note to that effect, giving the date of transfer and the names of the old and new owners. Since this occurred only when an original owner died or, possibly, sold his cattle to someone else, the records become of vital concern to the genealogist.

Doubtless there are a great many of these earmark lists scattered through the colonial communities and are probably in the custody of town clerks, libraries, county clerks, or historical societies and museums. It is the opinion of the writer that these should always be consulted along with deeds, wills, mortgages and court records for genealogical gleanings.

NOTE: While this article refers primarily to early or "colonial" lists, many areas throughout the country continued to keep such records - some in the late 1800's and perhaps later. County clerks would probably know of the existence of earmark lists.

Early Settlements

1. Jamestown 1607
2. 1617 Dutch in N. Jersey
   1620 New Plymouth
   1628 Mass. Bay
   1629 New Hamp
   1634 Md.
   1636 R.I.
   1639 Maine
   1662 Conn
   1663 NC
   1664 N.J.
   1682 Pa
   1702 N.J. Royal Province
   " Del
   1729 SC
   1732 Geo.

1790 - Mass. included Me in
Va in W.V & Ky
Geo. " Ala & Miss
Tenn " NC

Northwest Terr. 900 mi long 700 wide
O Wis
Ind Part Minn.
Ill
Mich

Census - 1790 Partly missing
Del. Ga. Ky. Tenn. N.J.
Va

A Century of Pop. Growth.
Six Names in the U.S.

N.C. 15% Scotch
Irish
SC 13.8 "
Ga. 15% "

See State govt. Vol. 5 p. 187

Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies by Beverly W. Bond, Jr.; reprinted by Peter Smith, Gloucester, Mass.; 1965; 492 pp.; hard cover; indexed; $6.00.

This reprint makes more available the comprehensive study of the subject of quit-rent from the historian's viewpoint, which more nearly approaches the genealogist's viewpoint than does a legal treatise on this subject. The book covers the subject in all the British colonies before the Revolution, which, of course, terminated the system wherever it was in existence in the Colonies.

Quit-rents are a heritage of the English feudal institutions in which land was held, subject to a payment to the crown or owner-proprietor as an evidence of fealty to that person or institution, and was separate and apart from what we know as rent for the use of the land or from the cost of the land if purchased in fee simple. Under common law it was a perpetual right of the lord or the crown to collect rent on property over and above any other rights in the land. Hence at the time of colonization much land in America was held free of any encumbrance or restriction save the quit-rent, which usually was small in amount, though many proprietors and grantees, because of the large amount of land involved, looked upon the quit-rent as a source of income. The quit-rent system had a recognized place in English law. The attempt to transfer the system to America was not a complete success, however, since America was not, previously, a feudal society.

The history of the quit-rent in America is encountered by the genealogist to the extent that the concept succeeded in the Colonies. In New England the attempt to establish quit-rents was a failure. Some colonies, some of whom afterward became royal, paid quit-rents to the proprietors. Others, the royal colonies, had a history of both quit-rents and government administered by the crown. Though quit-rents never became a feature of the land system in Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, they were reserved either nominally or as an actual charge in most other American colonies. Only in Maryland, among the proprieties, did the quit rents achieve moderate success. New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia all were generally unproductive for the crown so far as quit-rent revenues were concerned.

This volume is a fine history of the theory and practice of the quit-rent system in detail for the American colonies and is a part of the vast historical knowledge that is most helpful for a genealogist.

-- Leslie A. Bryan

Taylor County, Iowa: Federal Census 1850, State Censuses 1854 and 1856, Tax Lists 1851, 1852, 1853, 1857; compiler Patricia Combs O'Dell; Clarinda, Iowa: Clarinda Publishing Company; 1970; 69 pp.; indexed; $5.00.

The publication appears to be meticulously prepared. Certainly the inclusion of the early tax lists is a valuable addition to what would otherwise be readily accessible, although unindexed, through census microfilms. The publication will be of use in collections of Iowa genealogical materials.

-- Clifford Neal Smith

Shirley

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December 1978
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-H-

HAMMAN, The Philip, Echo, Box 486, Arab AL 35016 semi-annually
HAMPTON Family Association, 13415 Lamel, North Edwards CA 93523
HARBOUR-HARBOR-HARBER Family Assn., Mrs. Bettye Atkins Cartwright, 7904 Joliet Ave., Lubbock TX 79423 q $7.50
HARMER Family Newsletter, Dale Harmer, Ed., 18115 S.E. 416th St., Enumclaw WA 98022
HARRINGTON Family Miscellany, 143 Sturry Rd., Canterbury, Kent IDF, England q £ 1.50
HATFIELD Cousins, Mrs. John Wade, Prairie Mt. Route, Llano TX 78643 $5.00 q
HAYNES Eagle, PO Box 5038, George WA 98824 q $5.00
HAZELRIGG Family Newsletter, 1931 South Hardy, Independence MO 64052
HEADY Family Newsletter, 924 Melrose Dr., Cedar Falls IA 50613
HEDGPETH Hollow, 4000 Pierce St., #90, Riverside CA 92505 monthly $5.00
HICKS Newsletter, Route 2, Box 207, Corning CA 96021 monthly $6.00
HIGGINBOTTOM Family Bulletin, 17 Glenside Ave., Canterbury CTI, IBD, Kent, England q $5.00 (Discontinued - no back issues available)
HINMAN Heritage, 1494 Cal young Rd, Eugene OR 97401 q
HOLBROOK-HALBROOK Report, French Road, Box 143, Sterling CT 06377
HOLLINGSWORTH Register, 3250 W. 108th St., Inglewood CA 90303 q $7.00
HORINE Families of America, 674 N. Clifford Ave., Rialto CA 92376 q $5.00
HOSCHAR-HOUSHOUR-HOSCHAAR-HOSCHAUER-HOSHAUER-HUSHAW-HOSHOR-HOSHAW Family Letter, PO Box 266, Savannah MO 64485
HUBBARD Family Genealogical Newsletter, 568 Sunbeam Rd, Vandenburg Village, Lampoc CA 93436 q $10.00
Our HUDSON Heritage, 2807 Cedar Park Blvd, Fort Worth TX 76118 (Discontinued)
HUDSON Family Association (South) Bulletin, Route Seven, Del Monte Place, Longview TX 75601 q $5.00
HULL Family Register, Dave Boatman, PO Box 37457, Houston TX 77088
HUTCHINS Quarterly, Rita Townsend, Editor, 1606 N. Third St., Garden City KS 67846
HYDEN Families Quarterly (Heydon, Heyden, Hayden, Hydon, Hiden, Hyten, Hiten) Bill R. Hyden, PO Box 35004, Tulsa OK 74135

-I-

ILIFF Genealogist, 2906 Stonybrook Dr., Bowie MD 20715

-J-

JACKSONIA, Earnest H. Jackson, 730 Parker Woods Dr., Rockford IL 61102 $5.00
JENKINS Jubilee, PO Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $7.00
JONES Journeys Research Bulletin, Frances R. Nelson, 4041 Pedley Rd. No. 18, Riverside CA 92509 $6.00

-K-

KELSEY Family News Bulletin, 40 Fountain Ave., Middletown CT 06457
KELSO Family Magazine, Rev. Kelso, Manse, Huntley Rd., Banbridge, Co. Down, North Ireland BT 32 3BS
KENNEDY Klues Research Bulletin, 6059 Emery St., Riverside CA 92509 q $5.00
KILGORES Family Tree, 913 7th Ave., North, Clear Lake IA 50428 q $4.00
KIMBRO-KIMBROUGH Genealogical Quarterly, 449 Brookwood Dr., Auburn AL 36830 q $4.00
KNIGHT LETTER, Merle Ganier, Editor, 2108 Grace St., Fort Worth TX 76111 q $5.00
KOCH Kith and Kin, Box 36, Santa Claus IN 47579 monthly
KRIGBAUM Heritage (Kriegbaum, Crickbaum, Krickbaum, Kreakbaum, Kreachbaum, Kreighbaum, Critchpaum), 308 S. 11th St., Quincy IL 62302 q $5.00

-L-

LAIN, LANE, LAYNE Bulletin, 5946 Weimar Ave., San Jose CA 95120 q $5.00 (No answer to inquiry)
LAMBERT-LAMBERTH and Allied Families Newsletter, 1603 South Vernon, Dallas TX 75224
LIGHTFOOT Family Association Newsletter, Mrs. Stanley A. Williams, Ed., 1330 Kingshighway, Dallas TX 75208. Membership $5.00
LINDER Quarterly, 2904 Rebel Dr., Midland TX 79701 q $5.00
LITTEL's Living Age, RR #1, Box 30-A, Danese WVA 25831 $5.00
Our LONG Line, Prairie Mt. Route, Llano TX 78643 q $2.00
LONGLEY Families in America - "Ancestral Tapestry", 2236 So. 77th St. West Allis WI 53219 q $3.00
LUPTONIAN (LUPTON), 2808 West Horsetooth Rd., Fort Collins CO 80521 Semi-annually
LUTHER - See Swartz
LUTON-LUTEN Newsletter, Mrs. Anne Trickett, Editor, 5309 Forest Lane, Dallas TX 75230
LYON'S TALE, Lyons Family Association of America, Mrs. Martha Werst Jackson, Ed., 119 W. 15th St., Bowling Green KY 42101

-M-

MAC BEAN, The Clan Register, 556 N. E. 125th St., Seattle WA 98126 q $4.00
MAC LEOD Newsletter, 500 Mill Road, Delafield WI 53018 semi-annually
MAC NAUGHTON Clan Foundation, 5406 Pendleton Lane, Austin TX 78723
MARTIN Family Quarterly, Mrs. Michael Martin Farmer, Editor, 8755 Rexford Dr., PO Box 140880, Dallas TX 75214 q $8.00
MATLOCKS-MEDLOCKS, They Multiplied, 1600 Harmony Hill, Lufkin TX 75901 q $6.00
MAULDIN Family News, 8745 E. 9th St., Tulsa OK 74112
McALPIN Newsletter, Doris McAlpin Russell, Editor, 8600 Hickory Hill, Huntsville Al 35802 triannually $3.00
McCLENDON-McElendon, MacLennan-McLennon Family Newsletter, PSC Box 21138, APO San Francisco CA 96230
McCLUNG Family Assn. Journal, Rt. 2, Box 174, Attica KS 67009 3 times yr $5.00
McConnaughey Society of America Bulletin, PO Box 27051, Indianapolis IN 46227
McCullough Memos, William R. Yarwood, Ed., 1250 N. State College, 31, Anaheim CA 92806 q
McELROY Family Newsletter, 261 South Street, Wrentham MA 02093 q $6.00

McFARLAND Clan, Mrs. John Wade, Prairie Mountain Route, Llano TX 78643
McKAY - Robert McKay Clan Newsletter, 5319 Manning Place, NW, Washington DC 20016
McVAY, McVeigh, McVey Family Archives, Agnes McVeigh Brooks, 1301 El Finito Way, Santa Ana CA 92705
MEHRTENS of the San Joaquin, 271 East Gibbons Ave., Porterville CA 93257
MILLER Index, 639 Sandalwood Court, Riverside CA 92507 semi-annually $5.00
MINGUS Family Newsletter, James L. Powell, Ed., 18603 - 4th Ave. SW, Seattle WA 98166 q free to descendants
MOORE Family Quarterly, PO Box 86, Santa Maria CA 93454 q $3.00
MORSE Society Newsletter, 80 Linden Ave., Hamden CT 06518
MORT Newsletter, 1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine WI 53404 25¢ per issue
MOSER, MOSIER, 819 Franklin Ave., Las Vegas NV 89104 bi-monthly $6.00
MURPHREE Quarterly, 8306 Cottage St., Vienna VA 22180 q $5.00

-N-

NELSON Notes, Frances R. Nelson, 4041 Pedley Rd., #18, Riverside CA 92509 q $6.00
NEVILLE - The Society of John Neville Descendants Newsletter, Joseph B. Neville, Ed., PO Box 82, Elmdale KS 66850
NEWBILL Descendants Journal, Martin M. Horvat, Box 728, Summit City CA 96089 $4.50
NEWTON Research Club, Box 268, Fritch TX 79036 q

-O-

O'BANNON Genealogist, PO Box 293, Clearfield UT 84015 q $10.00
OGDEN, OGBURN, ODEN, ODEM, Henry W. Ogden, Jr., 1801 Ardath, Wichita Falls TX 76301 q $4.00
OLMSTEAD'S Genealogy Recorded, Walt Steesy, Ed., RD 1, Box 150, Interlaken NY 14846 q $5.00

-P-

PACE Society of America Bulletin, Rt. 1, Box 408 c/o A. Lee, Fort Deposit AL 36032
PARROTT Talk, Box 446, Sudan TX 79371 q $5.00
PEARCE Organization Bulletin, 4314 S. W. 22nd St., Ocala FL 32670
PEEL, Benjamin, Family Organization Bulletin, 13246 De Garmo Ave., Sylmar CA 91342 monthly $5.00
PEDERSON - Our Family Newsletter, 2200 Hope St., Topeka KS 66614 q $5.00
PENN Pals, 6629 W. 87th St., Los Angeles CA 90045 q $3.50
PENNINGTON Pedigrees, 1508 Yows, Borger TX 79007 semi-annually $6.50
PETTY Papers, 1211 W. 400 S., Salt Lake City UT 84104 q $10.00
PEW, Hyrum William, Family Org. Quarterly Report, 1900 Eucalyptus Ave., San Carlos CA 94070 q
PHILLIPS and Kin, 705 Cathy Lane, Mt. Prospect IL 60056
PHIPPS Quarterly, 805 Florida Ave., Weslaco TX 78596 q
PIBURN Finder, 3105 Sappington Pl. #238, Fort Worth TX 76116
PIPKIN Family Association, W. P. Pipkin, Ed., 1827 Lawrence, Leavenworth KS 66027 $5.00
POPLIN Patter, 112 Lee, Shelbyville IN 46176
PRIDDY Family Quarterly, Rt 4, Box 738, Ogden UT 84403 $3.50
PUETT Family Assn. Newsletter, John A. Puett c/o American Consulate General, US GAO, APO New York 09757 q $4.00
PURCELL Journal, Purcell Family Genealogical Assn. (Purcell, Pursell, Parsel, Parsley, Pearsall), Forest E. Purcell, 3939 Southview Ave., Dayton OH 45432

-R-

REASONER FAMILY Bulletin, 1710 Van Stone Dr., Rockford IL 61111 Semi-annually $5.00
RICE Family News Journal, PO Box 398, Machias ME 04654 q $5.00
RICH Family Association Publication, "Kinfolk" PO Box 142, Wellfleet MA 02667 q
RICHARDSON Family Researcher and Historical News, 944 South G St., Broken Bow NE 68822 q $5.00
RICHMOND Family News Journal, PO Box 398, Machias ME 04654 q $5.00
RITCH Families Paper, 9218 Grand Ave., Kansas City MO 64114 q $5.00
ROBBINS/THOMPSON Family Newsletter, Donna Jordahl, Ed., 7611 Knox Ave. South #112, Minneapolis MN 55423
ROBER(T)SON-ROBINSON Research Bureau, Box 1077, Forsyth MO 65653 10 issues per yr $15.00
ROGERS Newsletter, PO Box 249, Post Falls ID 83854 $5.00
ROMINE Family News Bulletin, 240 Manor Circle, Takoma Park MD 20012 q $3.50
ROSE Family Bulletin, 1474 Montelegre Dr., San Jose CA 95120 q $4.00
RUSSELL Register, Frances R. Nelson, 4041 Pedley Rd. #18, Riverside CA 92509

-S-

SATTERLEE Family Quarterly, 689 Altura Dr., Perris CA 92370 q $5.00
SCEARCE-SCARCE Newsletter, Mrs. Arlena Scearce Gibson, 3607 Arlington, Lawton OK 73505
SCOTT Newsletter, PO Box 249, Post Falls ID 83854 $5.00
SCOTT Scanner, Kenma Publications, 1911 Conlin Ave., Evansville IN 47714 q $12.95
SHERMAN Folks, Mrs. John Wade, Prairie Mt. Route, Llano TX 78643 $5.00
SMITH Sagas, 6059 Emery St., Riverside CA 92509
SMITH (Jesse N. Smith) "The Kinsman", 2465 North 820 East, Provo UT 84601 q $5.00
SMURR Bulletin, 294 Convention Center Dr., Las Vegas NV 89109
SNEARY Family Association Newsletter, 100 Artillery Road, Taylors SC 29689
SNELL-TIMMERMAN-ZIMMERMAN Newsletter, RD 1, Little Falls NY 13365 bi-annually
SNOW Trails, Mrs. R. J. Sadlon, 1207 Fox River Dr., DePere WI 54115
SPARKMAN Family Tree, RD 11, York PA 17406 q
SPARKS Quarterly, 1709 Cherokee Rd, Ann Arbor MI 48104 q $4.00
SPRAY Family Bulletin, 15749 Selwyn Rd., Southgate MI 48195 q
STAMPER Stage, G. Kay Inman, SRA Box 1313, Anchorage AK 99502
STEPHENS, STEVENS, STEPHENSON, STEVENSON Publication, A. Maxim Coppage, 1356 Elderberry Dr., Concord CA 94521
STILES Newsletter, Stiles Family of America, 2 Ferry St., South Hadley MA 01075 biannually with membership
STILLWELL Family Grandchildren, 805 N. Pawnee, Dewey OK 74029
STORY, Beth Story Moore, 703 Vendee Lane, Pensacola FL 32505 Monthly $9.00
STOUT "Stauden Blatter" (For Stout and Allied Families), 5183 Roxbury Road, San Diego CA 92116 q $2.50
STOVER Quarterly, 1279 Union St., Bangor ME 04401 q $5.00
STREMBA-STRAMBA-STRZEMBA, Rose Stremba Michalak, 526 S. 10th St., Reading PA 19601
STRONG - Together We Are Strong - Strong Family of America, 223 Springfield St., Boston MA 02118 - 3 times a year with membership
STUDEBAKER Family, 6555 State, Route 202, Tipp City OH 45371 q
STUDEBAKER Story, 781 West Drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis IN 46201 q
SURETTE Genealogy, Stephen G. Surette, 148 Robbins Rd, Arlington MA 02174 q $5.00
SWARTZ-LUTHER and Allied Families, 719 Court St., Apt 312, Rockford IL 61105 q $3.00
SWINNERTON Family History, 2622 Montrose Place, Santa Barbara CA 93105
SYMONS-Simons Family Newsletter, 213 South Rolling Road, Catonsville MD 21228 q $4.00

-T-

TACKETT-TACKET-TACKITT Families of America, 1830 Johnson Dr., Concord CA 94520 q $5.00
TAFT Family Bulletin, 1111 Army Navy Dr., Arlington VA 22202 $5.00 3 issues yr.
THIRKELL, THRELKELD Family Newsletter, Eunice Wilson, 143 Harbord St., Bishops Park, Fulham, London SW 6 England
THOMAS Tracks, 3590 Harrison St., Riverside CA 92503 q $6.00
THOMPSON Family Magazine, 20602 - 107th St., East, Sumner WA 98390 q $5.00
THOMPSON - See Robbins
TIMMERMAN - See Snell
TOWNSEND - TSA Genealogical Newsletter, Box 40, Greenport NY 11944 biennial $5.00
TUFTS Kinsmen Project, 43 Hosmer St., Boston MA 02126 q $5.00
TULL Tracing, 10605 Lakespring Way, Cockeysville MD 21030 q $3.00
TULLIS Tracer, 7741 Fair Ave., Sun Valley CA 91352
TURNER Newsletter, PO Box 248, Post Falls ID 83854 10 issues yr $5.00
TURRENTINE Family; 3305 Nolensville Rd., Nashville TN 37211

-U-

UNDERHILL Society of America Bulletin, Mrs. Morley L. Smith, Ironwood Rd., Muttontown Syosset, NY 11791
UNDERWOOD Annals, 763 Crescent Dr. SW, Largo FL 33540 q $6.00
UPSHAW Family Journal, 79 Wagonwheel Ct NE, Marietta GA 30062 q $6.00
USREY, USRY, USSERY Bulletin, John M. Usry, 2910 Homan Ave., Waco TX 76707 $3.00

-V-

VAN BROCKLIN Family Association Bulletin, 2941 South 56th St., Milwaukee WI 53219 q $2.00
VANDERPOOL Newsletter, 4000 Pierce St., Space 90, Riverside CA 92505
VAN STEEWYK Newsletter, 2522 Walnut St., Cedar Falls IA 50613 q
VAN TREESE Family Newsletter, 9350 Vandergriff Rd, Indianapolis IN 46239 q
VAN ZANDT Record, Suite 1150, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington DC 20006 $5.00
The VEALE Heritage, Veale Family Association (Veal, Veale, Veall, Veile, Vale, Vele, Veel), Carl W. Veale, 1003 Ave. B, Redondo Beach CA 90277 q $1.50
VERNON VIGNETTES, Vernon Family Assn. of America, John J. Vernon, Exec. Sec.-Treas., 2522 Poinsettia Ave., Santa Ana CA 92706

-W-

WADE Quarterly, Prairie Mt. Route, Llano TX 78643 q $5.00
WALKER Newsletter, PO Box 248, Post Falls ID 83854 $5.00
WEBB Bulletin, PO Box 1, El Dorado AR 71730 q $20.00
WEIR-WEAR Family Newsletter, Rt. 1, Box 2256, Eagle Creek OR 97022
WELLS Family Research Bulletin, PO Drawer 220, Grandview TX 76050, 10 issues yr $10.00
WILCOX Genealogical Project Newsletter, PO Box 1832, Kansas City MO 64141
WILLIAMS Family Bulletin, PO Box 307, Danboro PA 18916 q $5.00
WOOD-WOODS Family Magazine, 903 Myers Ave., Columbus TN 38401 $6.00
WYCKOFF House and Association, Inc., Bulletin, 7 Old Salem Rd., West Orange NJ 07052
WYNN (Wyn, Wynne, Winn, Winne), Dennis R. Wynn, PO Box 86, Palmer TX 75152

-YZ-

YAW-YEAW Family Society Bulletin, 1464 Beall Ave., Wooster OH 44691
YEATER Cousins, New Paris IN 46553 q $6.00
ZACHARY, ZACHRY, ZACHERY, ZACKERY, ZAKARY, ZACHERIE, Max Kiefer, Fort Worth TX (street address unknown)

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Compiled by Merle Ganier, 2108 Grace St., Fort Worth, Texas 76111

BAER Family Newsletter, Cher Bibler, 37 Main St., Tiffin OH 44883 $4.00 q
BUCHANAN Newsletter, Judith Burkhardt, 1056 W. Water St., Berne IN 46711

CHRISTIAN Family Chronicles, Agnes Branch Pearlman, 2001 North Westwood Ave., Santa Ana CA 92706, Editor. Distributor, Eco-View, PO Box 6335, Santa Ana CA 92706 $6.00
CLARK Clarion (Clark, Clarke), Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $8.00
The COOPER Collection, Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $8.00

DALTON Newsletter, 4559 Hockaday Dr., Dallas TX 75229 q $8.00 (change in price)

FRANKLIN Fireplace (page 3) has resumed publication.

The HALL of Fame, Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $8.00
HAMILTON - The Connector, Hamilton National Genealogical Society, Inc., PO Box 6386, Charleston WVA 25302, membership $7.50.
The HILLS of Home, Hill Family Historical and Genealogical Society, PO Box 1791, Portland OR 97201 q James E. Bellarts, Exec. Director. $20 charter membership

McBURNEY, Samuel Fergus, and Ella Minerva Ramsey Family Organization; McBurney Reasoner, Editor, PO Box 6577, Corpus Christi TX 78411
McCRARY-McCREARY Clan Newsletter, 901 Jefferson Dr., Charlotte NC 28211 q $4.00 (MacCrary, McRay, Crary, etc.)
MORGAN Migrations, Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375

PHILBRICK Newsletter, Victoria Wilson, 4747 N. 30th St., Milwaukee WI 53209

STALNAKER Family Chronicles, Martin L. Yokum, Huttonsville WVA 26273 q $2.00 yr.
SETZER (proposed), G. Kay Inman, SRA Box 1313, Anchorage AK 99502

VANDIVER (proposed), G. Kay Inman, SRA Box 1313, Anchorage AK 99502
VAUGHAN/VAUGHN Report, Vaughan/Vaughn Family Association of America, SheRita Vaughn Holbrook, H.G.R., Rt 1, Box 2-416 Wintergreen Rd, Dallas TX 75211, membership $2.00.

WALSH Family Newsletter, Walsh Family Assn., 97 Colburn Dr., Poughkeepsie NY 12603, membership $5.00.
The WHITE Papers, Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $8.00
WHITAKER (proposed), G. Kay Inman, SRA Box 1313, Anchorage AK 99502
WILSON Warehouse, Genealogical Publications, Box 110, Tomball TX 77375 q $8.00

The Index: A Tool For The Genealogist

By Kip Sperry[1]

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It's an exceptionally fine day for doing research — the genealogy library is open, library patrons are researching their pedigrees, and many valuable sources are yearning to be searched. The library is a beehive of activity. Miss Smith, a most avid patron, is standing in one of the narrow isles of the library stacks looking for her Revolutionary War ancestors. As she hastily checks indexes in numerous printed volumes, she returns the books swiftly to the shelf concluding her ancestors weren't among the hundreds of names shown. Miss Smith has just fallen into one of the greatest pitfalls of the amateur genealogist - the misuse of indexes.

It is probably impossible to estimate how many genealogists fall into the trap of rapidly checking indexes and concluding their ancestors aren't among the many names shown. Likewise, it would be extremely difficult to estimate how many genealogists are guilty of misusing indexes. This dilemma exists partly because most genealogists haven't been trained in the proper use of indexes. This article is directed to these genealogists.

The Index

An index is an indispensable tool for the genealogist. It is the means by which a researcher gains access to the contents of records. It is a guide to the text of reading matter and to the contents of collected material.

Since the word "index" is often misunderstood and has several different connotations, we shall begin by defining this term. The *A. L. A. Glossary of Library Terms* defines an index as "A list of topics, names, etc., treated in a book or a group of books, with references to pages where they occur."[2]

Training in Indexing: A Course of The Society of Indexers shows an index as "A systematic guide to the text of any reading matter or to the contents of other collected documentary material, comprising a series of entries, with headings arranged in alphabetical or other chosen order and with references to show where each item indexed is located."[3]

Genealogical indexes contain surnames or complete personal names (surnames and given names), and some may include subject entries (topics) and localities (place names). Most genealogical indexes only contain personal names as this is a major objective in genealogical research. In a genealogical work, family names are of primary importance. Non-genealogical indexes often index authors and titles of works, or portions of titles, as well as personal names and place names.

Types of Indexes

Indexes can be found in a variety of formats: card indexes, computerized indexes, microforms, printed indexes, typescript indexes, manuscript indexes, etc.



Card indexes are well-known to genealogists and librarians. A card index is a relatively simple devise which places words in alphabetical order for quick examination. Perhaps the best-known card index in a library or archives is the card catalog. The card catalog lists subjects (including localities), authors and titles of works in alphabetical order. We often think of a library's card catalog as a type of "index" to the books and non-book materials in a library. A card catalog is not, however, an index to the entire contents of books and other materials, but rather it is an index to major subjects as well as authors and titles.

Some libraries use computer-generated catalogs (such as a book catalog). A library's card or book catalog serves as a method of access or bibliographical control to the collections of the library. Don't overlook the importance of detailed searching in a library's card or book catalog as part of your research methodology.

In addition to the card catalog, many libraries, genealogical and historical societies, have special card or other indexes which are helpful to researchers and are peculiar to that particular library. The alert genealogist will be on the lookout for special indexes maintained by libraries and record repositories. Sources which may be included in such special indexes are: indexes to printed material (such as family and local histories, periodicals and newspapers) and indexes to original records (such as church, census, land and court records, etc.).

Computer technology has given us some useful indexes—perhaps the best known today are computer printouts. Modern indexes generated by the computer are often more complete and reliable than card, typescript, or printed indexes. However, a computer is only as good as it is programmed. Just because an index is computer-generated doesn't mean it's perfect. There is always the possibility of errors and omissions. Computer technology is rapidly advancing the field of genealogical indexing; these advances will be of benefit to all genealogists.

Indexes may also appear in various types of microforms (the generic term for microimages). Microforms contain information which has been photographically reduced in size for storage and protection purposes and must be read with the help of enlarging equipment. Example microforms include: microfilm (black and white photographic film with reduced images); microcards (microscopic, photographic reproduction of printed material); and microfiche (these measure approximately 4 x 6 inches upon which microimages have been arranged). Ultrafiche is also available and offers even greater reduction of images.

Indexes maintained by courthouses and local repositories often vary between localities. There are various types of indexes in use and these are of assorted degrees of complexity. Some courthouse indexes are known as: Liber Index, Burr Record Index, Vowell Index, Campbell Index, Russell Index, Cott Indexes, or Paul Company Key Table Index. Examples of these indexes, along with brief descriptions, are shown in part two of *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland*.[4]

Of the various types of indexes, census indexes (including alphabetical census compilations) are one of the most useful "locating tools" for pinpointing a name in a particular locality during a specific time period. In addition to census indexes, other indexes can also be used to locate persons, such as indexes to newspapers, tax records, land records, vital records, military records (including grave registrations), local histories, court records, etc. Genealogists make extensive use of the soundex indexes to the United States 1880 and 1900 census records in order to locate individuals on a state-wide basis. Some of the larger cities and many counties are also indexed for certain years (especially before 1850). If your ancestor can't be found in an index to one type of record, then search indexes to other records for that locality (or begin searching in a near-by locality).

Using an Index

One of the first steps in genealogical research is to select a pedigree objec-

tive. Next determine which indexes and records might contain relevant information to help reach that objective. After the pedigree objective has been selected, then determine the location of pertinent indexes and other sources.

Original records at courthouses and other record depositories are often indexed in bound volumes; the indexes may be separate from the collection itself. When microfilmed for preservation these bound indexes are sometimes—but not always—filmed at the beginning of the collection. The index usually refers the user to the volume number and page number where the entry can be found in the original source (or some other cross reference is used).

An index to a printed work (such as a book or pamphlet) is usually located at the back of the work but may be in the front or middle (or in several places in the work). Indexes to a multi-volume collection may be in one volume, several volumes, or each volume may be separately indexed.

Beginning genealogists often overlook the importance of reading the preface or introduction to a work or to an index. These sections should be read before using an index. The introductory portion of a work may define the scope and limitations of the index and list any indexing peculiarities, abbreviations, or symbols used in the index or in the work itself.

Determining how the index is arranged is an important initial step in using an index. The genealogist should be aware that all indexes are not arranged the same. Some indexes are divided by personal names and have a separate listing for localities or subjects while others have names and topics in one alphabet. Family histories often have an index for the principal surname (or surnames) in the work and a separate index for collateral families (or a separate index for localities, soldiers, etc.).

After searching an index for a particular person, check for the name of the spouse (including the maiden name of the wife) as well as names of parents (and the mother's maiden name), children, or other close family members. This approach is particularly helpful if you are looking for a common name like John Smith.

Some indexes refer the user to page numbers where the entry can be found while others show sequential numbers used in the work. The preface or introduction should indicate which system is used. A good approach is to select a few names or topics from the work and then determine how they were indexed (if at all). This will help in determining the completeness of the index and what reference system is used in the work. You should also observe the length of the index in proportion to the length of the work.

One caution in using an index is that it often refers the user to a page number for a particular name without indicating how many times that name appears on the page (although some indexes do give this indication). Always scan the entire page in the work for more than one reference to your name or subject of interest.

Occasionally we find indexes which give complete personal names followed by other identifying information such as date of birth or name of spouse. If included in an index, this additional identifying information is helpful in using the index. If an index contains surnames only it may be difficult to use when looking for common surnames such as Smith, Brown, or Jones.

If your ancestor was residing in a particular locality during a specific time-period and you are unable to find him in the index to a source, you should search the original records and ignore the omission in the index. If the record source in which you are searching has not been completely indexed you will want to read those unindexed portions in the source which might likely contain references to your ancestors.

A good principle in genealogical research is to attempt to locate and read the original record, even after locating an entry in an index or transcription. Not only is the original source more accurate, you may be able to find additional data in the original record which was not recorded in the index or abstract.

Let's assume you're checking a county history which is unindexed. If you know your ancestors lived in a particular town or township you should read that section in the unindexed portions of the local history. You might be asking yourself, "How can I determine where my ancestors were residing during a given time period?" Deeds, military records, court records, census records, tax lists, and similar locator sources can be used to pinpoint an individual in a particular locality during a given time period. Some major locator sources for the American researcher can be found in *Locality Finding Aids for U. S. Surnames.*[5] After you've been able to locate the name of interest by searching a finding aid, then begin a search in unindexed records (such as a county history or unindexed deeds).

It is wise to check all possible spelling variations when using an index. The user of the index doesn't always know how the original source reads nor how the indexer interpreted the entries. Substituting one vowel for another will sometimes change a surname considerably. Variants of a surname may be cross-referenced in the index or may be shown in parentheses. Another good rule is to see if names were printed out of alphabetical order in the index.

When searching for a woman's name in an index, be sure to look under both her married surname and maiden name—she could be listed under either name or both. The maiden surname of a married woman may be shown in parentheses thereby giving additional aid to the searcher. Unfortunately, women are sometimes excluded from indexes making them more elusive than our male ancestors.

When using an index, be sure to check the index to see if it has a section titled "addenda," "corrections," or some similar section. Some indexes have additions and corrections which may be located at the end of the index, or filed somewhere else in the work. Your ancestor's name could have been overlooked initially but may have been found and placed in an addendum.

Indexes to books, periodicals, and other printed sources, may have cross references, such as "see" and "see also" references. A cross reference refers the reader from one heading, or subheading, to another heading. Cross references are needed since two or more words may have nearly the same meaning. A "see" reference refers the reader to an alternative heading under which all relevant references to an item are listed. A "see also" reference directs the reader to additional headings under which further relevant references are to be found. These two terms are sometimes confused. Cross references are more predominant in non-genealogical indexes.

Limitations of an Index

Some personal name indexes are strictly alphabetical by surname while others use a phonetic arrangement—this variance is particularly true with census indexes. Indexes may also be alphabetical only to the first letter of the surname. Fortunately for genealogists, most personal name indexes are in strict alphabetical order by surname and then alphabetical by given name (first and middle names).

Errors are often prevalent in an index and it is common to find printing errors. There is always the possibility of an error on the part of the transcriber. Also, the indexer may have omitted an entry entirely. Few indexes are perfect and most are incomplete or contain some type of errors. Mistakes are to be expected since an index is a secondary source.

Numerous nineteenth century publications only contain indexes to the major or most significant individuals in a work or in biographical sketches, or to names which were deemed relevant by the indexer. This is particularly true with county histories and other biographical works of a local nature. Some of these books are being re-indexed and published as separate publications or bound in reprint editions. The Bicentennial has undoubtedly kindled interest in writing local histories and indexing existing histories along with other local projects. These modern indexes are more thorough and most index all personal names in the work. Local genealogical and historical societies—and others who provide us with complete name indexes to local histories and other records—are performing a valuable service to genealogists and historians. We are always pleased when a researcher conveniently finds a lost ancestor in a comprehensive name index.

Indexing Training

Indexing is a technical discipline requiring special training and skills. Like genealogy, indexing is a scholarly exact science—one which requires study and experience.

Indexing is too often done by untrained clerical personnel rather than by trained professional indexers. We're not suggesting indexes can't be prepared by amateur indexers. They can. We are suggesting, however, an indexer receive some type of training in this field. To index satisfactorily requires a perception of the subject matter and a knowledge of basic indexing skills.

There are some fine books, pamphlets, and periodical articles which will assist the indexer in preparing an index. A few of these sources include:

A Manual of Style. 12th ed. rev. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1972. Chapter 18, "Indexes"

American Standard Basic Criteria for Indexes. New York: American Standards Assoc., 1959, 1969

Collison, Robert L. *Indexes and Indexing.* 4th rev.ed. London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1972.

Ireland, Norma Olin. "So, You're Going to 'Make an Index'!" *The Colonial Genealogist* 7 (1974-75): 694-97, 921-23, 1001-3.

Josephson, Bertha E. "Indexing." *The American Archivist* 10 (April 1947): 133-150.

Knight, G. Norman, ed. *Training in Indexing: A Course of The Society of Indexers.* Cambridge: The M. I. T. Press, 1969.

The Indexer, a journal for professional indexers, contains excellent articles on indexing. This magazine is published for members of The Society of Indexers and the American Society of Indexers.[6]

If you're interested in detailed instruction on indexing, check with libraries in your area to determine if they have some of the above-listed sources, or similar works, or can obtain them on interlibrary loan. These sources have bibliographies which will guide you to other books and periodical articles on the subject.

Conclusion

Indexes can be found in a multitude of record repositories - it is the researchers task to seek out and make use of these tools. A growing number of libraries have indexes to records they do not have in their collection; these indexes refer the patron to information which is available at other repositories. Through bibliographic tools the librarian is then able to put the patron in contact with the repository which has the appropriate source to which the index refers.

Each index you search should be carefully scrutinized for all possible references to your pedigree objective. A well-prepared index is invaluable as a time saver and as a guide to finding references in a book or collection of records. Some indexes are more meticulously prepared than others. An index is the interface between the user and the subject mater in a record source. A comprehensive index provides ease of access to massive amounts of information.

A systematic approach to searching indexes to original and printed records is:

(1) select a pedigree objective;
(2) determine which indexes might contain relevant references to reach that objective;
(3) locate the indexes which will guide you to information which might assist in solving the pedigree problem;
(4) read the preface or introduction to the index before using the index;
(5) observe the arrangement of the index and search all available indexes to the work or collection of interest;
(6) look for all possible spelling variations in the indexes;
(7) look for names of close family members in the indexes;
(8) when an item of interest is found in an index, make note of the complete name, page or folio number, volume number, date, locality, type of document, or other reference including any remarks given in the index;
(9) when possible, locate the original source to verify the data found in the index and to look for additional information; and
(10) after locating a reference in an index, "follow through" by matching the references found in the index to those found in the source.

If you don't find a needed reference in the index you're searching, carefully read the table of contents to the work and then read appropriate unindexed portions of the source. A common error of the novice genealogist is to check an index, hastily conclude the name is not listed and then return the book to the shelf.

As a tertiary source, an index guides the researcher into secondary and primary sources. Like other secondary sources, indexes must be used with some caution. If used correctly, an index can be used to guide the researcher to valuable information which may solve a pedigree problem.

It is time for genealogists, librarians, historians, indexers, and computer programmers to work together through cooperative efforts and exchange indexing methods and information. We need to explore all possible uses of computer technology for retrieval of relevant genealogical and historical data from records. Aside from personal names, the scholarly researcher needs access to occupations, ages, localities and relationships. Computers have the capabilities of giving us information needed to locate individuals and help extend pedigrees.

Footnotes

1. Mr. Sperry is a Senior Reference Consultant at the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City.

2. *A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms* (Chicago: American Library Assoc., 1973), p. 72.

3. G. Norman Knight, ed., *Training in Indexing: A Course of The Society of Indexers* (Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), p. 10.

4. Morris L. Radoff, Gust Skordas, and Phebe R. Jacobsen, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Part Two: The Records,* Publication No. 13 (Annapolis: Hall of Records Commission, 1963). These index examples have been reprinted in *Genealogy,* by Willard Heiss (No. 10, November 1974, pp. 1-17)

5. John F. Vallentine, *Locality Finding Aids for U. S. Surnames* (Logan: The Everton Publishers, Inc., 1975).

6. *The Indexer* (London: The Society of Indexers, 1958-). Biannual.

ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL HELPER
Four issues $5.00
The Hartwell Company
1617 West 261st Street
Harbor City, CA 90710

Need parents THOMAS PAYNE born Harrisonville (now Trinity Springs) Martin Co. Ind. 1 Jan. 1831, died Fulton Co., Ill. 6 June 1902. Parents came to Ind. from NC.
E. W. LATHAM
821 So. Ward St.
Macomb, Ill. 61455

MISSISSIPPI GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE
Vol. I (2nd ed) 1972. $6.00 Vols. VII (1960) VII (1961) XIV (1968) Vol. XV (1969) - $5.00 each. Misc. single numbers - $1.00 each. Order from former ed.
Katie-Prince W. Esker
314 Louisville St., Starkville, MS 39759

History of Nobles County (Minn.)
A. P. Rose - 1908
Reproduction Printing - 1976, 707 pp.
Surname Indexed - $22.
Nobles County Historical Soc.
P.O. Box 213
Worthington, MN 56187

OUT OF THE MIDWEST: A PORTRAIT
New history of Fayette County, Iowa. Hardcover, $24.00 Illustrated, July 4, 1976.
Walsworth Publishing Co.
Marceline, MO 64658

NOTICE - ADDRESS CHANGE For ordering THE HOUSE OF CRAVENS,
Ruth H. McConathy. English origin of Craven Family from 1485 to present Cravens in America. Over 5,000 surnames in index. History many allied families, with 20 Coats of Arms. Hardcover, 412 pp. $15 ppd. HALLMARK SERVICES, P.O. Box 4018, Vero Beach, FL 32960

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

The Genealogical Helper

Published Especially For Those Who Wish To Do Their Own Genealogical Research

Volume 28 **Logan, Utah - November 1974** **Number 6**

Suggestions For Compiling An Acceptable Family History

By Gay P. Kowallis

INTRODUCTION

The Everton Publishers receives many books each month for review in *The Genealogical Helper.* As the publication is dedicated to "helping more people find more genealogy," we review all books submitted to us. Many of the family histories are well prepared and show results of years of hard work. Many poorly compiled family histories contain information that will help someone find a lost ancestor. We feel a few suggestions may help improve the standards for compiling family histories.

The purpose of this article is to give compilers of family histories some helpful guidelines and set standards for acceptable family histories. The following are three main objectives:

1. To improve standards of writing family histories.
2. To give the compilers helpful patterns to follow.
3. To present some of the problems involved in publishing the manuscripts.

For some time we have been aware of a need of this type of information. After a book is published it is too late to offer suggestions to the writer. Suggestions will aid other compilers, however, and this is one purpose of a book review.

For several reasons we are changing the name of our book review section to *New On The Bookshelf,* change effective January 1, 1975. A book review section should perform three requirements: (1) It should be a synopsis of the subject matter found in the book; (2) It should evaluate how well and accurately the subject matter is covered; (3) It should provide enough proof from the book to support the reviewer's evaluation. The reviewer should read the complete book before making a final judgment of the book. With the many new genealogical books received by The Everton Publishers we feel we can better serve our readers by giving a brief description of the book and stating the purpose of it rather than giving a critical review. The description of the book will include the following information:

1. Title and subtitle
2. Author, publisher, and marketing address
3. Type of cover
4. Size and number of pages
5. Price

(Continued On Page 588)

Two New Books To Be Published In 1975

Insufficient locality information is a common problem in genealogical research, particularly American research. A state of birth, death, or former residence is frequently provided by census records, family records, or tradition. In some cases migrations within the United States can be traced through deeds, court records, and family records. A great portion of locality problems cannot be solved through county courthouse or church records, and it becomes necessary to search on a statewide basis unless state or regional finding aids can reveal the appropriate county, city, town or township. ***Locality Finding Aids For U.S. Surnames*** by John F. Vallentine, Professor, Brigham Young University; Accredited Genealogist (United States); and Certified Genealogist, includes selected references to use as locator aids to break through these locality barriers. For each reference listed in this publication is provided a bibliographical citation. An annotation explaining the use or contents of the particular reference is provided in most cases. The references in this guide are arranged by United States General, New England, Southern States, and then alphabetically arranged by state.

This helpful publication will be available on 1 June 1975. It will be 6x9 inches and will be saddle stitched with a heavy paper cover. The regular price of this book will be $2.50 but if you order your copy before 1 June 1975 the cost will be only $1.95 postpaid.

In contrast to England, France and the Scandinavian countries, the geographical picture in Germany in the past two centuries has been a scene of constant change. ***A Genealogical Guide and Atlas of Silesia,*** compiled by Otto K. Kowallis and Vera N. Kowallis and edited by Charles M. Hall, author of ***The Atlantic Bridge to Germany,*** was compiled to show how one former independent state, Silesia, with definite boundaries became a province of the free state of Prussia which was part of the German Empire of 1870-1918. With the help of this book the researcher can locate his progenitor's home in Silesia and the type of records available for the locality regardless of the name changes. If the records have been moved to other locations after 1937, this

(Continued On Page 645)

Mr. and Mrs. Everton Observe 50th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Everton, Senior, life-time residents of Cache Valley, who are presently serving on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in New Zealand, will observe their 50th wedding anniversary on November 19, 1974.

Mr. Everton was born in Logan, Utah to Walter Marion and Pearl Knowles Everton; he attended Logan City Schools and was a graduate of Logan High School.

Ellen Nielsen Everton was born in Hyrum, Utah, the daughter of Niels Joseph and Susannah Smuin Nielsen. She attended school in Hyrum and graduated from South Cache High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Everton have been active and ardent workers in their church. Mrs. Everton has served for many years in the Primary, Mutual Improvement Association, Relief Society and Sunday School. Her talents as a homemaker, cook, and seamstress would be hard to equal. Mr. Everton served as Bishop of the Logan 11th Ward, was a member of the Bishopric in the Logan 15th Ward and has been a member of the Cache Stake High Council. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Everton have been officiators at the Logan Temple. They have fulfilled three missions for their church, their first call was in 1953 when they were called to the South African Mission. In 1967 they accepted a genealogical microfilming assignment in the British Isles. This assignment was for three years. Their third call was for the New Zealand Mission where they are presently serving at Temple View, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Mr. Everton began his business career working for the Everton Hardware Company. In 1934 he started the Everton Typewriter Service and then in 1950, after the death of his father, he became the publisher of ***The Genealogical Helper,*** a periodical dedicated to "helping more people find more genealogy". Under the direction of Mr. George B. Everton, Sr., The Everton Publishers was established and is now one of the largest genealogical publishing firms in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Everton have traveled thousands of miles throughout the country were they have met with genealogical societies and other groups interested in family research. They have provided instructions and aids in genealogical

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COMING IN JANUARY

The January, 1975 issue will include the new "Missing Folk Finder" section, the "New On The Bookshelf" and an interesting genealogical news item plus all of the regular features.

Suggestions For Compiling An Acceptable Family History

(Continued From Page 585)

6. Contents
7. Purpose (if stated in preface)

Notations will be made if the book is illustrated and indexed. A brief statement will be made if the book is well-organized and documented. Books will not be criticized as to accuracy of subject matter. Authors should be responsible to provide proof of statements or to suggest reasons for evaluation of evidence.

Beginning with the January 1975 issue, books will be described as they are received. Descriptions will appear in *The Genealogical Helper* as follows: Books received in October and November will be described in the January issue; December and January - March issue; February and March - May issue; April and May - July issue; June and July - September issue; and August and September - November issue.

TITLE AND SUBTITLE

The title of the family history is very important for the following reasons:

1. It suggests the subject matter in the book
2. It helps to advertise the book
3. It aids librarians in catalog departments to place books in proper places on library shelves.

Clever titles are interesting but frustrating to librarians in the card catalog department. The library workers do not have time to read the book in order to understand the subject matter. The card catalog is the key to the books in the library. All books are listed by author, subject and/or title. Each card usually gives the following information:

1. Author's (editor's, compiler's etc.) full name
2. Title of book
3. Call number
4. Additional information including: date of publication, number of pages, number of volumes, name and address of publisher etc.

The call number is a combination of figures and letters which indicates the location of the book in the library. It is based on a technical process governed by library rules. The title and the title page help the library worker place the book in the proper place in the library. Anyone writing a book should consider the problems of the librarian and give careful thought to the title and title page of the book.

A title and subtitle of a family history should show the following:

1. Name of the progenitor
2. Place of residence
3. Time period the book covers.

Some family histories include ancestors and descendants of a certain person. This information may be included in the title as follows: Ancestors and Descendants of John Doe of Salem, Massachusetts 1720-1974. The family genealogy may include history and lineage. This information may be suggested in the title as follows: Doe Family of New York, History and Lineage 1790-1974. The purpose of the book may be to create interest in a certain surname and may be titled: Doe Family in America 1768-1900.

The title of the book should be short, concise, and clear as to subject matter. It is not necessary to show variations of the surname in the title. The subtitle may include this information or a chapter in the book may suggest the variations of the spelling of the surname. The book, ***The Zabriskie Family***, includes one page on the 123 spellings of the Zabriskie surname found in American records. Because there are usually so many variations to the surname, it is unwise to include them in the title of the book.

TITLE PAGE

The title page should include the following:

EXAMPLE:

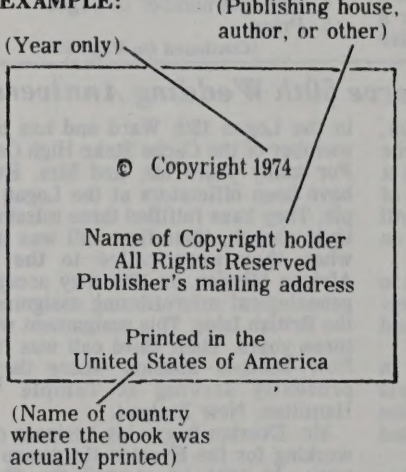
Title of Book
Subtitle

Name of Author

Name of Publishing House

The copyright date and copyright holder should be placed on the back of the title page as follows:

EXAMPLE:



PREFACE

Every book should include a preface to the subject matter contained in the publication. Material, usually included in the author's preface, consists of his reasons for compiling or writing the book, his method of research, and acknowledgments.

The preface should suggest the purpose for writing the book. Family histories can be classified into five categories:

1. Compilation of descendants of a particular person (such as descendants of an immigrant ancestor).
2. Data and history of ancestors (such as the progenitors of the compiler).
3. Compilation of progenitors and descendants of a particular individual.
4. Miscellaneous data on a particular surname.
5. Text regarding several related families.

By stating the objective or purpose for the compiled genealogy, the reader will understand the material and plan of the text.

The second paragraph of the preface should include a short statement or summary of the type and amount of research performed for the book. A statement that you have spent considerable time checking primary sources (courthouse records, church records, etc.) or records made at the time the event took place will be helpful to the reader. Some family histories are compiled from records available in the home and in homes of relatives. A book compiled from correspondence with relatives should be so stated in the preface.

The last paragraph is usually an expression of gratitude for help received in compiling the information in the book.

A family history is the result of many years of work. The compiler will gather information from many sources, analyze the information, and record the results. The original research papers are valuable and should be preserved. The compiler should make some provision for them after his death. This provision should be noted in the preface. A simple statement of the name and address of the archive holding his manuscript will prove valuable to the family. In the future anyone wanting to check the original notes of the compiler for additional documentation will find this information very helpful.

OTHER PRELIMINARY PAGES

The preliminary pages of the book should include information the reader will need to know in order to make full use of the text. A separate page on "How to Use the Book" is preferred by many compilers. The numbering system, abbreviations, historical background etc. should be included as preliminary pages to the text.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations, photographs, and maps add to the cost of the book. A book without illustrations may be less expensive, but it will also lose some of its value. Good illustrations are very important to the family history. The main types of illustrations for the family history follow: portraits; family residences; family documents (pages from the family Bible, wills, inventories, deeds, old letters, birth entries in the parish registers etc.); family photographs; maps (showing locations of residence); pictures of tombstone inscriptions; maps showing locations of graves; newspaper clippings; handwriting of early progenitors; and coat of arms (only if it definitely belongs to your family).*

*For additional information on coats of arms we suggest the study of heraldry and the "right to bear arms".

COMPILING MATERIAL FOR YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Any person about to compile a family history should give careful consideration to two questions: (1) Why do I want to publish a family history? and (2) How can it be written to best achieve my purpose?

Once you have determined your purpose for compiling or writing a family history, you are ready to consider the second question. To do that successfully you must be aware of four problems:

1. Arrangement of your material
2. Presentation of the known information
3. Evaluation of known information
4. Documentation

A good family history must be arranged so anyone using the book does not have to waste precious time trying to figure out relationships in the book. There are many very complicated numbering systems. Every published family history should follow the same type of numbering system. This would eliminate much of the confusion. It sometimes takes a mathematical genius to figure out the method used in the book to trace the lines forward and backward. There is no perfect system for numbering families, so no matter which system you prefer someone will find some fault with it. In our section *New On The Bookshelf* we will state "The book is well arranged" if it follows the *Register Plan.* We sincerely hope this will encourage all compilers of family histories to use the *Register Plan* of arranging the family units.

The *Register Plan* has been accepted as the model system for the following reasons:

1. The editors of the first American genealogical periodical adopted the system for submitting articles to the *New England Historical and Genealogcal Register.* Other well known periodicals require or encourage their readers to use the plan.

2. Well known genealogists prefer this system. "It is used by most compilers of our better family genealogies." (Reference: *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, December 1968, p. 253 "Creating a Worthwhile Family Genealogy" by Meredith B. Colket, Jr.).

3. It is a simple system to use.

NUMBERING FAMILY UNITS

During the first twenty-three years of the publication, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* 1847-1869, each person contributing an article was allowed to arrange his genealogy according to his own desire. This resulted in so many different and confusing plans that the Publishing Committee adopted a plan of its own and required that all articles be submitted to the *Register* according to this plan. An example of the plan is illustrated in the January, 1870 issue of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Volume 24, page 63. The plan included the following:

1. First known ancestor was given number 1.

2. His children were given Roman numerals i, ii, iii etc.

3. Children were given consecutive numbers *IF* they were carried on as a family unit.

EXAMPLE:

1. **JOHN PERRY** born 1604. Emigrated from London, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1666. He died in 1674. He married Johanna Holland, daughter of Joseph Holland. They had:

2. i. John b. 1644, d. 13 Dec. 1724 — Carried on as head of a family unit
ii. Elizabeth, b. about 1646
iii. Josiah, b. about 1648

possibly others.

4. Figures used as exponents, as John[1], were used but once with the same name. They were used to denote the degrees of remoteness from a common ancestor.

5. The personal history of each individual was given in connection with his appearance as the head of a family.

6. Personal history of children not carried on as a family unit was given when the name first occurred.

7. Historical matter was printed in large type.

8. Names of children were indented and given in small print. This economized space, and assisted the eye in reading.

EXAMPLE OF REGISTER PLAN

This number in bold type will direct you to the former generation

Generations from immigrant ancestor John Perry of London

Immigrant ancestor, John Perry

597. **LESLIE THOMAS PERRY**[10] (Henry Morgan[9], Henry Elisha[8], Gustavus Adolphus[7], Abijah Jr.[6], Abijah Sr.[5], Ebenezer[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]) born 17 Feb. 1885 in Perry, Utah. He married Elsie Nora Sonne, 21 June 1911, in Logan, Utah. She was born 24 Jan. 1888, Logan, Utah, the daughter of Niels C. and Lisa Christensen Sonne. Nora died 6 Feb. 1951, Logan, Utah.

Mr. Perry was a prominent attorney of Logan, Utah, and was active in church and civic affairs. He died 5 May 1966. Their children were:

1357 i. Zada, b. 4 Dec. 1912; d. 16 July 1957.
1358 ii. Gay, b. 24 Aug. 1914.
iii. Mignon, b. 8 June 1920.
1360 iv. Lowell Tom, b. 5 Aug. 1922.
1361 v. Theodore Sonne, b. 5 Aug. 1922.
1362 vi. Robert Leslie, b. 19 Apr. 1930.

These numbers in bold type will direct you forward one generation.

EXAMPLE OF REGISTER PLAN

1358. **GAY PERRY**[11] (Leslie Thomas[10], Henry Morgan[9], Henry Elisha[8], Gustavus Adolphus[7], Abijah Jr.[6], Abijah Sr.[5], Ebenezer[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]) b. 24 Aug. 1914, Logan, Utah, m. Albert Brenner Kowallis 3 Sep. 1935, Logan, Utah. Albert b. 3 Dec. 1907, Logan, Utah, son Karl A. and Justina Brenner Kowallis. Residence: 466 N. 1st W., Logan, Utah. Their children:

3201 i. Albert Leslie, b. 23 Nov. 1937, Logan, Utah
3202 ii. Laraine Gaye, b. 24 Dec. 1940, Green Bay, Wisc.

The writer of a family history should be aware of the many sources necessary to establish a family tree. It is not our objective to detail the many sources. We suggest the following text to aid the American researcher:

Greenwood, Val. D., ***The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy.*** Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1973.

The American Society of Genealogists. ***Genealogical Research Methods and Sources.*** Volumes I and II; Washington, D.C.: The American Society of Genealogists.

Wright, Norman E., ***Building an American Pedigree.*** Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1974.

Williams, Ethel W., ***Know Your Ancestors.*** Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1969.

Everton, George B., Sr., ***Handy Book for Genealogists,*** Logan, Utah: The Everton Publishers, Inc.

The compiler of a family history is dependent on preserved records. Personal knowledge combined with birth, marriage and death certificates help identify modern family members. Records of older family members will require additional sources and evaluation of information to verify data for the family history. Information gathered on older families must be classified and arranged to avoid confusion in compiling the final product. All notes and bits of information must be arranged so they can be found and verified as to source.

The compiler of a family history should possess detailed statements of facts placed in his book. For this reason, it is necessary to develop a good note-keeping system. There are many good note-keeping systems used by genealogical researchers. Regardless of the system you use, your notes should contain two types of information:

1. The data noted.
2. The exact source from which you obtained the data.

The second item is absolutely necessary, since you will be required to identify your findings by carefully documented reference sources.

It is best to record the data as it is gathered. It should be thoroughly checked against the original to assure accuracy. Every bit of information should be identified with its source. Many amateur genealogists fail to develop good research habits and find they are unable to identify sources for the data recorded in their books.

NOTE-KEEPING STANDARDS

1. Data must be identified by a specific source.

2. Data must be copied without editing. Notes about the data may be evaluated but should not be included in the original. Use brackets ( ) around your evaluations of the record.

3. Do not record two sources on one work sheet. The data from one source should not be combined with the data from another source.

4. Notes should be cross referenced to make effective use of all compiled data on the specific family.

5. Some efficient method of organizing the data for effective analysis is required.

6. Record the data in a simple, consistent, and complete manner.

7. Organize your notes to suit your own needs and in such a way that others may check the accuracy of your investigation.

SUMMARY

As you compile the information for your family history, you should keep in mind your purpose for publishing it. You must organize your material for thorough documentation, evaluation of evidence, and presentation of your findings with statements of the analysis phase of your study. You should keep complete and accurate notes on what you found in your research, where you found the information, and points that will aid you in evaluating the material you have gathered. It is not always possible to find the proof of ancestral ties in some of your early families. The genealogist is dependent on existing records. Conflicting data must be recognized, facts presented, and reasons given for your conclusions.

ASSEMBLING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Genealogical information should be shared with others. By publishing your material, you will preserve your records so others can benefit from your efforts. If you have compiled your records in a systematic manner, you do not need to wait until your family tree is complete to publish your work. Too often your research work is lost or destroyed simply because you waited too long to publish your findings.

BEGIN

1. Formulate your purpose. Ask yourself this question: What do I want to accomplish?

2. Prepare an outline. This will help you clarify your purpose and organize your material to accomplish your objective.

EXAMPLE:

Purpose: to show and record the history and genealogy of my great grandfather, Christen Nielsen Sonne, of Frejlev, Aalborg, Denmark.

I. My relationship to Christen Nielsen Sonne
   A. Pedigree chart
   B. Chart showing his descendants

II. Information concerning Christen Nielsen Sonne
   A. His home in Denmark.
      1. Map illustrations
      2. Documents, photographs, cultural background, occupation.
      3. His wife's emigration to America

III. His son, Niels Christensen Sonne
   A. Cause of his emigration to America
      1. Background information
      2. His descendants
         a. Ola Sonne family
         b. Alma Sonne family
         c. Elsie Nora Sonne Perry family
      3. Other descendants (no issue)

IV. Bibliography

V. Appendix
   A. Documents of interest to the family

VI. Full name index

SORT COMPILED MATERIAL

1. From your compiled information sort out the information you want to publish.

2. Use the Register Plan format for assembling your compiled material in a rough manuscript form.

TYPING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

1. The manuscript should be double spaced with large margins on all sides. This will allow room for necessary corrections and additions.

2. Indented lines are prepared on the manuscript as they will show on the final product. The typesetter can work at a greater speed from a clear, clean manuscript.

The author's responsibility and the publisher's part in the finished manuscript are outlined in the book ***A Manual of Style, 12th Edition, Revised, For Authors, Editors, and Copywriters.*** This book has been the standard working tool of editors and authors since 1906. The book was published, 1972, by The University of Chicago Press and is available in most book stores.

(Continued On Page 647)

The Genealogical Helper

Published Especially For Those Who Wish To Do Their Own Genealogical Research

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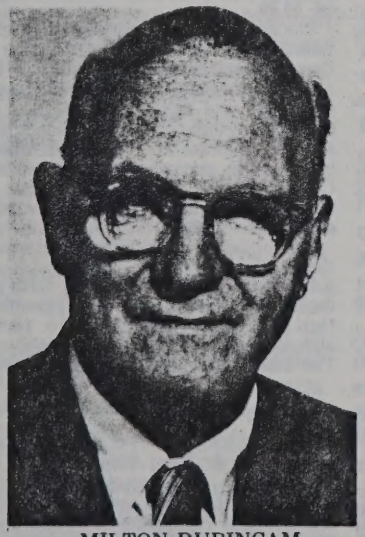
Rubincam Visits Northwest

Eastern Washington Genealogical Society will sponsor an "All-Northwest Genealogical Workshop" to be conducted by Milton Rubincam, September 13 and 14 in Spokane, Washington. The genealogical societies of Seattle, Tacoma, Washington; Boise, Idaho; Portland, Oregon; Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Calgary, Alberta, Canada and twelve other Northwest cities are enthusiastically cooperating by publishing two-page spreads in current issues of their periodicals, featuring Mr. Rubincam's first professional appearance in the Pacific Northwest.

Subjects to be covered include: Basic Research Procedure, 18th Century Migrations, Middle Atlantic Research, Pitfalls in Genealogical Research, British Research, and German Research. Much of Mr. Rubincam's time will be devoted to answering individual questions.

Due to difficulty in obtaining suitable hotel and motel reservations during EXPO '74 World's Fair in Spokane, EWGS members are offering a substantial number of overnight accommodations in their own homes September 13 and 14 to out-of-town workshop guests on a "first come, first served" basis.

Details and registration forms are obtainable by writing to L. G. Fanning, Registration Chairman, South 822 Jefferson St., Spokane, Washington 99204.



MILTON RUBINCAM
F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P., C.G.

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Texas Genealogical Society Holds Workshop

On Saturday, May 11, 1974 the Coastal Bend Genealogical Society in Corpus Christi, Texas held a genealogical workshop. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Everton, Jr. were in attendance at this workship and Mr. Everton was the guest lecturer.

Officers in charge of the Coastal Bend Genealogical Society are Mrs. Aldine Brock Burton, President; Mrs. J. D. Middleton, Vice President; Mrs. J. Jack Parker, Secretary; Lt. Comdr. George E. Cothran, Treasurer; and Mrs. J. C. Ivy, Corresponding Secretary. This society meets on the second Saturday afternoon of the months July, September, November, January, and May.



Pictured are Mrs. Aldine Brock Burton, President; Mrs. J. D. Middleton, Vice President; and Mrs. J. Jack Parker, Secretary of the Coastal Bend Genealogical Soceity of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Book On Naturalization To Be Published Soon

Everton Publishers are pleased to announce another new genealogical publication, ***LOCATING YOUR IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR A Guide To Naturalization Records***, by James C. Neagles and Lila Lee. This new publication will be published 1 February 1975.

For many years genealogists have struggled with the problem of where and how to obtain naturalization records. Aside from the few standard reference sources known to most genealogists, and the efforts of the Historical Records Survey by the Works Projects Administration, little has been done to identify, transcribe and index the vast collections of naturalization and related records which exist. This very helpful book includes information concerning early migrations to the United States, resources related to naturalization, the naturalization process (laws, courts and records), naturalization records after 1906, and descriptions and locations of early records of naturalization which include the results of questionaires sent to County Clerks. The various types of records have been grouped into categories and catalogued according to state where they were processed. The counties are listed in alphabetical order along with a description of their holdings. The various types of records have been grouped into categories

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Postage Stamp Approach

Editor's Note: The following information has been taken from the talk given by Gay P. Kowallis, Friday, June 28, 1974 at the Genealogist International Annual Genealogical Seminar held at the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City, Utah. The title of the lecture was ***Genealogical Communication with a Postage Stamp Approach.***

The records of your ancestors are found throughout the world in various places. A "postage stamp approach" will often find the genealogical information which you do not have. Correspondence can be done at home with minimum financial expense. The "postage stamp approach" requires skillful planning for success. An understanding is essential concerning how to state the request, where to write for specific information, and what person, society or record keeper to contact for the desired information. Most people are willing to give or exchange information if properly approached. The "New Edition" of the ***Handbook for Genealogical Correspondence***, which is a new publication of the Everton Publishers, will be

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COMING IN SEPTEMBER

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Exchange Edition of ***The Genealogical Helper*** includes the 1974 Directory of Genealogists and the 1974 Genealogists' Exchange. This is the most widely read issue of the **Helper.**

"My great grandmother, Helena Quast Funk, and her siblings are said to have been born in Plotzk (Plotzka, Paltzka), Bessarabia, South Russia. Helena was born 17 August 1854, daughter of Gottlieb Quast and his wife, Christine (nee Biera). They were of German descent. My question is: Were there birth records kept at that time and if so, how may I attain them? And how does the place name decipher and is it still called the same today?"

ANSWER: The place name is probably Plotsk, Bessarabia.

The parish register 1884-1903 for Plotsk was filmed in Berlin and is available on microfilm at the Genealogical Society Library, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. Upon request they will send you a list of accredited researchers who may search the records for you.

For records prior to 1884 address your request to the U.S. of America Consul, American Embassy, Moscow, Department of State, Washington D.C. 20521. Ask them for an application form to obtain a birth or death certificate.

Postage Stamp Approach

Continued from Page 281

ready for mailing within a few days, *The Genealogical Helper* and other periodicals published by various genealogical and historical societies are helpful in using the "postage stamp approach to genealogical research".

The Tale of A Postage Stamp

I am a postage stamp and "OH" for the stories I can tell. I can make the records of the world available to you, or I can actually lock up record sources. I am one of the first tools to be used by the amateur genealogist and also one of the last to be used by the professional genealogist. I can often end up in the waste basket, or I can carry inside an envelope the answer to many genealogical problems. I can be ignored completely, laid aside, and years later bring tears of joy to some genealogist. I can make people willing to share their information, or unwilling to assist in any way. Will you listen to me and learn how to make the information I carry effective and successful?

Preserve The Information I Carry!

Most people cannot remember everything I carry in my envelope! Organize a correspondence file that will make it easy to find the valuable information I bring you. A simple alphabetical (A - Z) file folders arranged in a metal filing cabinet with a carbon or photo-copy of every letter that is mailed is very helpful. (It is the only way you will remember exactly the information you requested.) The carbon or photocopies of the letters are filed within each letter guide according to name and date. The most recent letter is placed in the front of the file. A card is made with the name and address, date the letter was written, the surname of interest, and a simple statement of the request. When the answer to the letter is received, the carbon copy of the letter is easily located by referring to the name in the card file for the date of the correspondence. The information in the letter is recorded on your work sheet. The reply to the letter is stapled to the carbon copy and filed again in the front of the file according to the date of the reply. The date the reply was received is placed on the card. After receiving this information, acknowledge it by sending a thank you letter. The date the "thank you" letter is sent is placed on the card.

Do This and Don't Do That

Do plan your letter very carefully. Know exactly your purpose for writing. Be specific in your request.

Do find out something about the person or organization you are writing to.

Do offer to pay expenses that may be entailed.

Do send a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE).

Don't send a self-addressed stamped envelope to an official whose postage is provided or if you are enclosing a fee.

Do obtain an "international reply coupon" from the post office for return postage and enclose it in your letter to all foreign countries.

Do prepare a letter with, favorable first impression.

Do use a dictionary if you are doubtful about the spelling or meaning of a word.

Don't demand a reply or antagonize the person receiving your letter.

Do be considerate in your request.

Don't request information that you can obtain.

Don't write long rambling letters.

Do supply enough background information to insure enough facts for your reader to grasp your problem.

Do supply the name, date and place for effective analysis of your research problem.

Do make your requests easy to answer.

Don't ask for more than one or two specific items in your letter.

Do be courteous.

Do show enthusiasm for the work you are doing, and the work your correspondent is accomplishing.

Do prepare your letter so it is legible.

Do share experiences with your relative correspondents.

Do make it a habit to give something in return for the help you receive.

Do be persistent in your letter writing, the second letter may be answered.

Do be prompt in your reply.

Do remember to put your return address (including zip code) on your letter and envelope.

Write To Libraries

Before you write to any library in the world, contact and examine the resources in your own local library. Most libraries will have a current copy of the *American Library Directory*, published by R.R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas. New York, New York 10036. This directory has a complete listing of libraries in the United States and Canada. You should also check the book *Handbook for Genealogical Correspondence* (available in a matter of days) prepared by the Cache Genealogical Library and published by Everton Publishers. Over 600 libraries, historical societies, archives, and ethnic societies were contacted by the Cache Genealogical Library to determine the extent of genealogical records and services. The results of the survey are tabulated and summarized in the book. This book contains a chapter (including an example of a letter of request) concerning "Writing to Libraries". Of special interest in the chapter is information about the "Inter-library loan service".

Book Reviews

Continued From Page 339

GENEALOGICAL BRANCHES FROM MONROE COUNTY WISCONSIN, Volume I by E. Carolyn Wildes Habelman (Mrs. Robert), Route 3, Black River Falls, Wisconsin 54615. Privately published in 1973. White cardstock, wrap around cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, 36 pages, indexed, $3.00.

"This volume is intended for a reference in finding clues to the early ancestors of the many families in Monroe County today." Records were taken from old newspaper items, obituaries, school, church and cemetery records. Surnames are listed from New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Ireland, England and Germany. Many early settlers traveled through this area on their way West.

Seven hundred and ten entries are listed and include nearly 3,000 surnames. The entries include various information such as: marriage records, death records, former places of residence, names of children, religion, parents names, military records, etc. The index is by surname.

* * * * * *

SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS, Volume I, published 1972 by Decatur Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2068 Decatur, Illinois 62526. Yellow cardstock cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, 126 pages, maps, indexed, $5.00.

The cemetery inscriptions in this helpful book were copied by members of The Decatur Genealogical Society. Information has been added from county histories, cemetery records, obituaries and family information. The data taken from cemetery records is indicated by an asterisk. Information listed from other sources is placed in parentheses. Maps of Sangamon County, Illinois; Illiopolis Township; and Buffalo Hart Township have been included to indicate the locations of the cemeteries.

The following information is listed on most of the entries: full name, birth and death year. Some of the entries include the birth and death dates, age at death, names of parents, occupation and relationship. The names are alphabetically arranged within each cemetery. The book also contains a surname index.

* * * * * *

THE HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE AND AMERICA by Hannah F. Lee, Two Volumes in One. Originally published in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1843 and reprinted 1973 by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. 521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Hard back, cloth cover, 5x7 inches, xv, 336 and 302 pages, $15.00.

This interesting book includes an account of the origins of the Huguenots in France, their persecution and the major events leading to their dispersion to England, Holland, Germany and America. Part of the book includes information on the Huguenot settlements in Oxford, Massachusetts, New Rochelle, New York, New Paltz, New York, Frenchtown, Rhode Island

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Copyright Law and the Genealogist

By Daniel N. Myers, Esq.
1958 Mariner Lane, Woodbridge, Virginia 22192

BIOGRAPHY

Daniel N. Myers is the Vice President for Government Relations and General Counsel of the National LP-Gas Assocation, located in the NLPGA Washington office in Crystal City, Virginia.

Myers is a 1975 graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center with a J.D. degree and a 1963 graduate of the University of Oklahoma with a B.A. in political science. He received an Associate of Arts degree with honors from Coffeyville College, Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1961. In 1980 he completed the Program of Instruction for Lawyers at the Harvard Law School.

A member of the Virginia State Bar and the American Bar Association, Myers has been admitted to practice before the Virginia Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. In 1979-80 he was a member of the Energy Task Force of the White House Conference on Small Business, and in 1983 was appointed by the Secretary of Transportation to serve a two-year term on the Federal Highway Administration's National Motor Carrier Advisory Committee.

Myers is active in a number of professional organizations, including service on the A-PAC and Legal Committees of the American Society of Association Executives; the Law and Legislation Committee of the Greater Washington Society of Association Executives; Board member of the Washington Area State Relations Group; and Board and Executive Committee member of the Special Industrial Radio Service Association. He also represents NLPGA on the Hazardous Materials Advisory Council and the Business Advisory Council on Federal Reports.

The March / April 1984 issue of *The Genealogical Helper* carried a plea from Ms. Catherine I. Siegle of Sierra Vista, Arizona, for someone to provide quidance on copyright liabilities and obligations. This article will try to address Ms. Siegle's specific inquiries while providing a basic primer on copyright law.

A Single, Uniform Law

A sweeping change to existing copyright law was enacted on October 19, 1976, as Public Law 94-553. This was the first major revision to the copyright law since 1909 and reflected not only an updating of the law which had been turned into an anachronism by the revolutionary technological advances of the 20th Century, but also consolidated for the first time the U.S. copyright law into a single, national system.

Prior to enactment of Pub. L. 94-553, copyright protection was based on a dual system: common law protection for unpublished works, and statutory protection upon publication. Until the work was publicly distributed in a fixed form (the act of publication), protection of copyrightable material was granted by the courts based on common law principles of intellectual property rights. After publication, a term often confused by the uninitiated since it means more than mere printing, all rights in the work could be lost forever if one failed to include the statutory copyright notice on the work in the prescribed manner, The prescribed notice is a "C" in a circle (or the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.") followed by the year date of first publication and the name of the author.

With the advent of radios, televisions, sound recordings, and jukeboxes, not to mention more recent technological advances such as computers, computer chips, lasers, etc., the old system simply could not keep up. Section 301 of Pub. L. 94-553 preempts common law and establishes a single system of protection for all works "fixed in a tangible medium of expression." Common law still governs up to the time the protected work is fixed in a tangible form. For written works, this means that as soon as pen is put to paper, statutory law governs.

Subject Matter Of Copyright

What is the subject matter of copyright? As developed by case law and required by Pub. L. 94-553, to be copyrightable a work must meet certain basic criteria: it must be in a fixed, tangible form and it must represent the product of original, creative authorship. Originality and creativity have long been recognized by the courts as essential elements to support any claim to copyright, and continues today under Pub. L. 94-553. The author must produce the work by his own intellectual effort, as distinguished from merely copying a pre-existing work. Although the law will not judge the merits of the work (does it have any redeeming social value; is it aesthetically pleasing), there still must be a certain amount of creativity evident.

Approaching the same question from the negative, what is not subject to copyright? Included in this list would be matters in the public domain; ideas, methods, systems, principles; devices and blank forms; and, works of the U.S. Government. Of particular interest here are two broad categories described as common property and **de minimis** works. Common property would encompass those items of no original authorship such as factual data, dates of birth or death, etc. There is nothing original or creative about the fact that John Doe, son of Harry and Mary Smith Doe, was born on January 1, 1800; that he married on January 1, 1820; and that he died on January 1, 1840. These facts are a matter of public record and are available to all.

De minimis works (from the Latin expression **de minimis non curat lex**, meaning the law does not concern itself with trifles) are those in which creative authorship, such as it may be, is so minimal as to be unworthy of protection. Examples would include names, titles, slogans, etc.

Use Of Public Records

Applying these principles to Ms. Siegle's questions regarding the right to the use of public records, generally everyone has a right to this information. Public records are just that: they are factual, historical records open to the public and available to everyone to use as they wish. Copyright protection would be accorded the form of expressing the data, but not to the data itself.

It is well known that the Civil War was fought from 1861-1865 and that the meeting of Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant at Appomatox Court House effectively ended that bloody struggle. This is a matter of factual record and is available to all to use. There have been hundreds, if not thousands, of books written on the Civil War, both fiction and non-fiction, none of which have infringed upon one another and yet all have recited the same basic facts.

By the same token, one cannot take another's published account of historic facts and engage in word-for-word copying, or very close paraphrasing, and expect to avoid an infringement suit. There must be an element of originality in your presentation of the same facts; absent that, a court may find infringement.

A possible aberration in the law, however, is a line of cases which appears to recognize protection for the selection and arrangment of facts. Thus, for example, where a person took a telephone directory and rearranged the names in numerical order by their phone numbers, admitting that he had obtained the data from the previously published alphabetical directory rather that engaging in original research, the court held infringement. Copyright law purists submit that this was bad law: at best it represents unfair competition, not a copyright violation. For the genealogist it should be of little concern.

The lady who claims, according to Ms. Siegle, that just because she was the first to locate some public records she should have sole use and right to the data contained therein probably would not get far in the courtroom were she to press her claim. On the other hand, if her material were from an obscure non-public source, located only after years of painstaking research and not readily available or obtainable by anyone else; and if another were to republish this data for commercial gain with little or no original research on their own and with little effort toward original, creative authorship but only based on the original research efforts; then a court might be sympathetic to a claim of unfair competition.

General Rules Of Copyright

Once a work is fixed in a medium, (i.e., once you have finished writing your book), you should place the prescribed copyright notice on the work, insure that all copies are distributed with the notice, and deposit two copies in the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. These are the minimum statutory requirements; failure to deposit on demand by the Register of Copyrights can subject you to penalties.

If you wish to be able to sue for infringement under the statute, you must also register the work with the Copyright Office. Registration may be accomplished concurrent with deposit and involves completing an application provided by the Copyright Office, payment of a fee ($10.00 for books, pamphlets, etc.), and depositing two copies.

Under Pub. L. 94-553, works created after January 3, 1978, are protected for the life of the author plus 50 years. For anonymous and pseudonymous works, the term is 75 years from the year of first publication or 100 years from the year of its creation, whichever expires first.

For unpublished works created prior to January 1, 1978, but not protected by statutory copyright and not yet in the public domain, the law generally provides automatic protection. Their protection is the same as for new works: life-plus 50, or 75/100 year terms. At a minimum, all works in this category are guaranteed at least 25 years of statutory protection; thus, in no case will copyright in a work of this sort expire before December 31, 2002. If published before that date, the term may be extended an additional 25 years through the end of 2027.

For works that had statutory protection before January 1, 1978, the law retains the old system of 28 years protection, with eligibility for renewal for 47 years giving a total of 75 years protection. For works that were already in the public domain upon enactment of Pub. L. 94-553, the law did not restore protection.

Thus, anything published prior to 1978 must have the copyright notice on it. Failure to have incorporated the notice was fatal and one can probably assume, upon encountering such a publication that it is now in the public domain. On the other hand, the new law is amazingly forgiving: failure to publish without the notice will not result in automatic loss of protection. One generally has five years in which to cure this defect.

Specific Applications

Periodicals and other collective works are usually protected by copyright on the entire work, thereby possessing a limited copyright over all articles contained therein. This limited copyright gives the publisher the right to reproduce and distribute the work as part of that particular periodical or collective work; however, unless the author has elected to make an express transfer of the copyright or of any rights under it, he retains copyright ownership, even without a special notice on his particular contribution, and may do with it as he wishes.

Ms. Siegle raised several questions the answers to which may hinge on the particular facts in each case. For example, she asked about the use of data from books and manuscripts that have been recently reprinted, "evidently without a new copyright", and inquires about the use of such material before the reprint or where there is no knowledge of the reprint. Assuming we're talking about more than mere raw data (names, dates, addresses, etc.), then the answer may hinge on the original publication date, whether a copyright was obtained at that time, whether that copyright has expired without renewal, whether the reprint was copyrighted (did the reprint occur before or after January 1, 1978), etc. The law provides certain protections for what is termed the "innocent infrigner"; however, to be safe, one should make every effort to ascertain a copyrighted work's status and to secure permission for reproduction from the owner. The Copyright Office will perform searches of their records for a fee.

Family Bibles, family records, letters, etc., are also unique situations. If unpublished, the authors retain ownership under common law: Pub. L. 94-553 gives unpublished, pre-existing works as of January 1, 1978, at least 25 years of statutory protection. Even free distribution to others would not destroy these rights, so long as such distribution could not be considered to constitute "publication". Remember, publication requires a degree of general distribution to the public in a fixed form, something more than a limited distribution on an "as requested" basis.

The legal nuances of publication and distribution are numerous and vary with each case. A distribution in one instance may constitute publication, while not in another. Letters, for example, are intended to be distributed, at least to the addresses; however, it is well settled that the author of the letter retains copyright over its contents and has exclusive rights to how and whether the contents will be reproduced or otherwise published, even though the recipient of the letter has physical possession of the object and may dispose of it as any other piece of chattel.

With care and a little common sense, no one should find themselves either giving up rights in a work or violating the rights of others. Three fundamental principles to remember are:

- Data and information constituting matters of public record are common property and available to all.
- Prior to sending copies of your writings to anyone, affix the prescribed copyright notice to the title page (e.g., "Copr. 1984 John Doe").
- If you come across material of interest and wish to reproduce it, excerpt large portions for a printed work, or publish a compendium, compilation or the like, make an effort to determine the author and the copyright status of the work.

Finally, if in doubt, consult a copyright attorney or the Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559 (202/287-8700). The Copyright Office's Public Information Office can be extremely helpful and will, upon request, send a packet of publications and general information on copyright including registration application forms.

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How To Number People In Pedigrees and Genealogies

By Donn Devine
2004 Kentmere Pkwy, Wilmington, DE 19806

To judge from the variety of examples in published genealogies, genealogists have a fascination for devising numbering systems to impose order upon the facts they collect.

Three basic systems are already in common use by experienced genealogists world-wide. Whether you're new to genealogy, or an old hand with a streak of individualism, you should consider the advantages of using these generally understood systems before adopting a numbering system of your own design. I will refer to the three systems as the pedigree system, the compiled genealogy system, and the expansible genealogy system, based on the use for which each is most appropriate.

Most basic works on genealogy do not discuss in any detail the systems for numbering people in genealogical records. As a result, many newcomers to the field devise their own systems to give some logical order to their records, and to the compiled results of their research when they offer it to others.

Here are the advantages of adopting for your own use one of the systems in widespread common use:

First, you don't have to explain your numbering system before other genealogists can understand your work.

Second, you create a good first impression by showing that you are familiar with the working tools used by experienced genealogists.

The Pedigree Numbering System

A pedigree lists ancestors, since the number of lines doubles in each generation, the system for numbering individual ancestors is simple. You (or the subject of the pedigree) are 1, your father is 2, your mother 3, your paternal grandfather 4, your paternal grandmother 5, your mother's father 6, her mother 7, and so on. (Figure 1)

This system owes its wide acceptance to both its simplicity and its usefulness. You can tell from it how people are related by the mathematical relationships between their numbers. Every male ancestor has an even number, and every female an odd one. Every person's father has double the person's own number. A wife's number is one more than her husband's; a mother's is double that of her child plus one.

If you're really into numbers, you can also use the system to obtain other interesting information. The number of any ancestor in the direct paternal (family name or agnatic) line is also equal to the number of ancestors in that generation. For example, your paternal grandfather's paternal grandfather -- your great-great-grandfather -- is #16, and you also have 15 other great-great-grandparents, for a total of 16 in that generation. His number, #16, is the 4th power of 2 (two multiplied by itself four times), showing that he belongs to the fourth generation preceding the subject of the pedigree.

To determine the generation of any individual, you simply find the highest power of 2 that does not exceed his or her pedigree number. For example, for ancestor #1513, the next lower power of 2 is 1,024, or 2 to the 10th power, showing that #1513 is in the 10th generation back, not including the subject. From the odd number, we know that she is female, and the other relationships show that she was the wife of #1512, and the mother of #756 in the 9th generation.

This system is commonly used world-wide, and is properly called the Sosa-Stradonitz system, for the Spanish genealogist Jerome de Sosa who first used it in 1676, and for Stephen Kekule von Stradonitz, who popularized it in his 1896 *Ahnentafel* (Ancestor Table) *Atlas*. It is also sometimes called the Ahnentafel numbering system, after the book.[1]

Most printed pedigree forms use this system, and the popular "five-generation" forms (the subject and the four preceding generations) have pre-printed numbers for the 31 individuals provided for. They have a space to number each chart, and a notation "Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____." Lines 16 to 31 each have a notation "Continued on chart ____).

While a chart number combined with a person number, for example 3 / 29, is sufficient to keep your charts in good order, you will find it helpful to place on each chart the full pedigree number for each person listed. This will let you use the number relationships just described, and it also helps avoid confusion in cross-referencing when the same person appears in several different ancestral lines in your pedigree -- usually on different charts, and often in different generations.

Numbering Compiled Genealogies

There is less universal agreement on how to number people in a genealogy, which lists the descendants of a common ancestor, than there is on numbering pedigrees. The style used in most American genealogical publications is to number people consecutively in each generation, starting with the common ancestor as 1, before going on to the next generation.

Traditional European practice favored an outline numbering system, listing all descendants in an individual line before going on to junior lines. It results in complete numbers like "IV 2 a iii", but only the final number or letter appears beside each name. Names in each generation are indented, outline style, from their parents in the preceding generation. Sons are generally listed before daughters, regardless of birth order.[2]

There are two variations of the American practice, one called the Register or New England system, for the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, the other a modification of it called the Record system, for the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, the



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two publications that pioneered their use.

In both systems the members of each generation are listed, eldest branch first, and the numbering of each generation is completed before the next one is begun. Children of an individual are listed under that person (with an indication of the appropriate spouse), and are given a birth-order number in lower-case Roman numerals -- i, ii, iii, iv, etc.

In the Register system, Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) are given, starting with 1 for the common ancestor, to each person whose line will be carried on and discussed under the following generation. This number precedes the small Roman numeral for birth-order. Individuals whose lines are not continued are not given Arabic numerals. This system is also used in *The American Genealogist.*[3] (Figure 2)

The Record system, sometimes called the modified Register system, assigns an Arabic numeral to each individual; that number precedes the birth-order Roman numeral in the list of children under each parent family. If a child's line is discussed further under the next generation, the Arabic number is prefixed by a "+". This system, which is also used in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly,* has the advantage of providing each individual with a unique number by which he or she can be referred to. (Figure 3)

In the Record system, if the common ancestor #1 had five children, you would number them in the order of their birth 2 through 6. Next you number all the grandchildren, starting with the children of #2, designating the eldest as #7. Then you would assign numbers to the great-grandchildren, using the next available consecutive number for the first child of #7.

The Expansible Numbering System For Genealogies

Either of these systems works well after you have compiled a genealogy, but they're not very helpful while you're still organizing and adding to your working files, because once a number is assigned, there's no room for inserting a newly discovered family member. At this stage, you need a flexible system that can be expanded to include new descendants as you find them.

You can build an expansible numbering system on decimal principles, using one decimal place for each generation, and assigning digits to show the order of birth. Starting with the common ancestor as 1, his children would be numbered 11, 12, 13, etc. The children of #12 would be #121, #122, #123, and so on. If there are more than 9 children, you place two-digit numbers within parentheses to indicate a single decimal place -- 12 (10), 12(11), 12(12), etc. This is known as the Henry System, after Reginald Buchanan Henry, who used it in his *Genealogies of the Families of the Presidents* (Rutland: Tuttle, 1935). (Figure 4)[4]

While Henry used his system for compiled genealogies, it has not been widely adopted for that use, in spite of its simplicity and logic. However, is particularly well suited for numbering individuals in your work files while you are still discovering new descendants.

To avoid using parentheses, you can instead use the letters A to Z for the 10th to 35th child of any one parent; it is not likely you will exceed the capacity of the combined numeral-letter system. This modified Henry system keeps all the data on a generation within one decimal column, and was developed to better meet requirements for processing family data on computers.[5]

An expansible system used in Europe is similar to the Henry system, except that each digit (or group of two digits for numbers higher than 9) is separated by a period. It is called the d'Aboville system.[6]

Combining Ancestor and Descendant Numbering Systems

You can produce a unique identification number for any collateral relative in any line of descent by using the pedigree (Soja-Stradonitz) number of the common ancestor, followed by a decimal point and an expansible descent system number (Henry, modified Henry or d'Aboville) for each individual descended from that pedigree-chart ancestor.[7]

Using as an example your great-great grandfather #16, you would number his children in the order of their birth 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, etc. (Of course, one of them already has a number -- pedigree #8 -- so you can use it, in its proper order, in place of the decimal number or cross-referenced to it.) The children of #16.2 would be numbered in order 16.21, 16.22, 16.23, and so on.

Finally, you need a way to number spouses other than those in a direct ancestral line, or in a direct line of descent. The usual practice is to add lower-case letters -- a, b, c, etc. -- to the number of the husband or wife. For example, if you are descended from great-great-grandfather #16 and his second wife #17, you would number his first wife #16a and his third wife #16c. Similarly, the wife of his grandson #16.24 (not in your ancestral line) would be #16.24a, and the second husband of his granddaughter #16.23 would be #16.23b.

(Figure 5 is an example of combining pedigree and modified Henry system numbers, with lower-case letters used for spouses without numbers of their own.)

The high range of pedigree numbers after you go back several centuries shows that all of us must have many lines of descent from the same limited number of possible ancestors. Allowing 33⅓ years as an average interval between generations, 15 generations would take you back to the 1400's, and your pedigree numbers would show that you have 32,768 ancestors in that generation. Going back 12 more generations and another 400 years to about the time of the Norman conquest of England, you would have numbers for 67,108,834 ancestors in the 27th generation.

The total population of Great Britain at that time is estimated at 1.7 million people, so if you are of English or Scots ancestry, you must be descended through a number of different lines from many of the same ancestors. If all your ancestors are British, the mathematical probability is that you are descended 40 different ways from every person then living in Great Britain. In Ireland there were only 350,000 people, so if you are of Irish ancestry, the probability is that you are descended from every person then living in Ireland through 200 different lines from each one.



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1. Pierre Durye, *Genealogy, an Introduction to Continental Concepts* transl. by Wilson Ober Clough (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1977), pp. 59-64.
2. Durye, *supra*, pp. 64-65.
3. Gilbert H. Doane & James B. Bell, *Searching for Your Ancestors* (5th Ed.) (Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1983), pp. 140-143.
4. Donald R. Barnes and Richard S. Lackey, *Write It Right: a Manual for Writing Family Histories and Genealogies* (Ocala, Fla.: Lyon Press, 1983) pp. 33-36.
5. Ida Skarson McCormick, *Bulletin of the Seattle Genealogical Society*, vol. 23 (Fall 1983) p. 23, in *Genealogical Computing* vol. 3 no. 4 (January 1984) p. 15.
6. Durye, *supra*, pp. 66-71.
7. Durye, *supra*, pp. 66-70.

Figure 1

PEDIGREE NUMBERING
(Sosa-Stradonitz System)

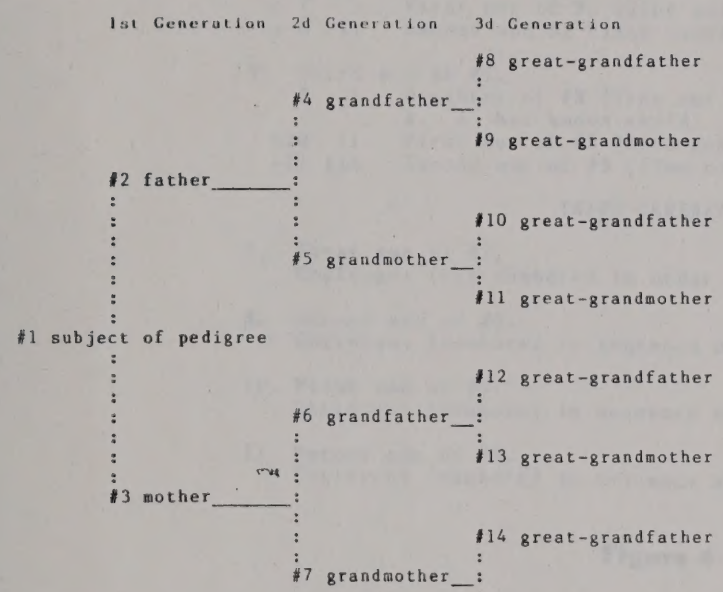


Figure 2

COMPILED GENEALOGY NUMBERING
(Register System)

1. Common ancestor
   Children:
   (by first wife)
   2 i First son (line continued in next generation)
   (by second wife)
   ii Daughter (line not continued)
   a. her first child
   b. her second child
   iii Second son, died s.p. (line not continued)
   3 iv Third son (line continued)
   v Second daughter, died unm.(line not continued)

SECOND GENERATION

2. First son of #1, from above
   Children:
   4 i First son (line continued)
   5 ii Second son (line continued

3. Third son of #1 from above
   i Daughter of #3 (line not continued)
   6 ii First son of #3 (line continued)
   7 iii Second son of #3 (line continued)

THIRD GENERATION

4. First son of #2, from above
   Children: (continued lines numbered starting with 8), etc.

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Figure 3

COMPILED GENEALOGY NUMBERING
(Record System)

1. Common ancestor.
   Children by 1st wife:
   + 2 i First son (line continued in next generation)
   Children by 2nd wife:
   3 ii Daughter (line not continued)
   a. i her first child
   b. ii her second child
   4 iii Second son, died s.p. (line not continued)
   + 5 iv Third son (line continued)
   6 v Second daughter, died unm. (line not continued)

SECOND GENERATION

2. First son of #1.
   Children:
   + 7 i First son of #2 (line continued)
   + 8 ii Second son #2 (line continued

5. Third son of #1.
   9 i Daughter of #5 (line not continued)
   a. i her known child
   +10 ii First son of #5 (line continued)
   +11 iii Second son of #5 (line continued)

THIRD GENERATION

7. First son of #2.
   Children: (all numbered in order of birth, starting with 12)

8. Second son of #2.
   Children: (numbered in sequence after youngest child of #7)

10. First son of #5.
    Children: (numbered in sequence after youngest child of #8)

11. Second son of #5.
    Children: (numbered in sequence after youngest child of #10)

Figure 4

EXPANSIBLE NUMBERING FOR GENEALOGIES
(Henry System)

FIRST GENERATION:

1. Original ancestor.
   His eleven children:
   11
   12
   + 13
   14
   . . .
   19
   + 1(10)
   1(11)

SECOND GENERATION:

13. Third child of #1.
    Children:
    + 131
    132
    133, etc.

1(10). Tenth child of #1
    Children:
    1(10)1
    1(10)2
    + 1(10)3
    1(10)4

THIRD GENERATION:

131. First child of #13
    Children:
    1311
    1312, etc.

1(10)3. Third child of #1(10)
    Children:
    1(10)31
    1(10)32
    1(10)33
    1(10)34, etc.

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Figure 5

COMBINING ANCESTOR AND EXPANSIBLE DESCENDANT NUMBERS
(Sosa-Stradonitz and Modified Henry Systems)

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FIRST GENERATION:

16  Common ancestor (Pedigree number from Figure 1)
    Children of #16 and his wife #17:
    16.1
    16.2
  + 16.3 (also Pedigree #8)
    16.4
    . . .
    16.9
    16.A [10th child]
  + 16.B [11th child]

SECOND GENERATION:

16.3  (Pedigree #8) Third child of #16.
      Children by first wife #9:
      16.31
    + 16.32 (Pedigree #4)
      Children by second wife #8b:
      16.33
      16.34

16.B  Eleventh child of #16.
      Children by first wife 16.Ba:
      16.B1
    + 16.B2
      Children by second wife 16.Bb:
      16.B3, etc.

THIRD GENERATION:

16.32 (Pedigree #4) Second child of #16.3 (Pedigree #8) and his
wife #9.
      Children:
      16.321
      16.322
      16.323 (Pedigree #2)
      16.324, etc.

16.B2 Second child of #16.B.
      Children:
      16.B21
      16.B22, etc.
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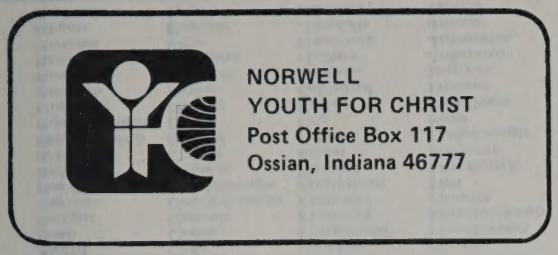
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Anders	Caudle	Farmer	Harvey	Lamons	Minshew	Poe	Shivers	Turner
Aston	Clinard	Farrington	Hedgecock	Laymon	Modlin	Pope	Simmons	Vogler
Avent	Cole	Fincher	Hege	Larkins	Monroe	Ragan	Smith	Wainscott
Bain	Cook	Fitzgerald	Henderson	Leyerly	Mooneyham	Rhodes	Speer	Weavil
Barger	Cowan	Fleming	Hendrickson	Lister	Moore	Rice	Spivey	Weisner
Barnes	Cradlebough	Fletcher	Hewitt	Lloyd	Morehead	Richmond	Spurgeon	Welch
Bartlett	Cridlebough	Fogleman	Hill	Lockhard	Moss	Robbins	Stagner	Whitaker
Bell	Crouse	Forrest	Hitchcock	Lyerly	Munroe	Roberts	Standiford	Williams
Bishop	Curtis	Foust	Holbert	Manlove	Myers	Robinson	Steele	Wilson
Blankenship	Daniel	Fritts	Holobaugh	Manship	Nichols	Rushing	Stevens	Wolfington
Bodenhamer	Davis	Fry	Holt	Martin	Noland	Rutledge	Steward	Wood
Braswell	Dobey	Fuller	Hutchins	Mastiller	Norwood	Sammons	Stewart	Word
Bratton	Doby	Gilliland	Hymer	Maudlin	Orrell	Sanders	Stone	Wright
Bray	Dossett	Grimes	Ingram	McCubbin	Owens	Sandiford	Storye	Wyer
Brindle	Duggins	Halbert	Johnson	McDaniel	Paine	Sappenfield	Tate	Yokely
Brooks	Ellis	Hancock	Johnston	McFarland	Paris	Schmidt	Tinsley	Younts
Bryan	Embler	Hannah	Jones	McGee	Parsons	Shelley	Todd	Yountz
Buchanon	Engle	Harmon	Keane	Miller	Patterson			


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Statewide Civil Vital Registration In The United States

Elizabeth L. Nichols*

This survey was made by the compiler as an employee of the Corporation of the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is printed with their permission. The article originally appeared in the September 1979 issue of the *Genealogical Journal.* Permission to reprint the article is given by George Fudge of the Genealogical Department of the Church; Val Greenwood, President of the Utah Genealogical Association and Kip Sperry, editor of the *Genealogical Journal.*

Introduction

Every genealogist knows the frustration of searching for a birth or death record in an area and for a time period in which such events were recorded, but not finding the desired record.

A recent study has shown that there was an average of 21.9 years after a law was passed requiring state registration of births before 90 percent or more of the population began to be included in the records. This article reports the findings of that survey. It deals with statewide registration of births and deaths. In almost all states, county records were kept of these events before the record keeping became a state function; in the case of New England, registration was on a town basis. In some cases, references have been made to these earlier records and to when registration of marriages began on a state basis. But these facts are incidental to the purpose of this article.

In this survey, the bureau of vital statistics in each state, the District of Columbia, and each Canadian province and territory was contacted by phone. Each was asked when its area passed laws requiring registration of births and deaths and when these laws became effective. A summary of the essential facts conveyed in the conversation was mailed to the state bureau of vital statistics to be signed and returned for a resource file. The states' cooperation was excellent. All but three states – or 94.2 percent – returned their written summaries within a month.[1] With a follow-up phone call, the three remaining states returned theirs – making 100 percent written response.

The United States Registration Area includes statistics only for those states registering 90 percent or more of their births and deaths.[2] Therefore, the date each state was admitted into the National Registration Area is the year it began to include 90 percent or more of its population in its civil registration of births and deaths.

The survey also asked for information on any known collections of church or cemetery records. Additional information (from various sources) is included in the state-by-state synopsis beginning on page 7. Some of these references have been further researched, but most of them have not been. The information is presented here to suggest the great wealth of material being collected, compiled, and made more useable. A lack of information on collections of church or cemetery records does not necessarily indicate that no information exists, but only that the author does not know of any. If you are aware of such collections, please send a description of the collection and its location and the name of its custodian to Elizabeth L. Nichols, c/o the *Genealogical Journal,* P. O. Box 1144, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

The date when the law requiring registration of births and/or deaths was passed is sometimes subject to question. Often a law was passed without any penalty for noncompliance and was not effective until it was amended to include penalties. Pertinent information on these various dates is included in the accompanying synopsis.

The study also indicated that the booklet *Where to Write for Birth and Death Records in the United States and Outlying Areas* (1976 edition), published by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has some errors. For example, this publication indicates that New Mexico began recording civil registration in 1880, but they actually began in 1920. It says that Washington D.C. began keeping death records in 1885, but they state they began in 1854. Michigan is listed as beginning birth registration in 1867. But a closer study indicates that the only form of registration from 1867 to 1897 was "surveyors" who went around once each year and asked about the people who had died or been born. The data were taken as a type of census. (What about those families who had left the state before the surveyors came around in a given year?)

Following is a chart showing the

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[1]There were fifty-two letters – one for each state and two for the District of Columbia. The details for Canada will be given in a separate article.

[2]The United States Registration Area for deaths first began in 1880 with a few cities and two states qualifying at that time; for births, in 1915. Only those states registering 90 percent or more of their births and deaths are included in the registration. The last state qualified in 1933.

dates when the law for registering births and deaths was passed in each state and when the state reached the 90 percent registration required for entering the National Registration Area.[3] A state-by-state synopsis follows the chart.

State	Date Birth & Death Registration Required by Law	90% Completeness Admitted to U.S. Registration Area Birth	Death
Alabama	1908	1927	1925
Alaska	1960 (1913)	1950	1950
Arizona	1909	1926	1926
Arkansas	1914	1927	1927
California	1905	1919	1906
Colorado	1907	1928	1906
Connecticut	1897	1915	1890
Delaware	1861-63, 1881, 1913	1921	1890
District of Columbia	Births: 1873 Deaths: 1854, except 1861-65 (Civil War)	1915	1880
Florida	1899	1924	1919
Georgia	1919	1928	1922
Hawaii	Births: 1847 Deaths: 1841	1929	1917
Idaho	July 1911	1926	1922
Illinois	1916	1922	1918
Indiana	Oct. 1907	1917	1900
Iowa	1 July 1880	1924	1923
Kansas	July 1911	1917	1914
Kentucky	1911	1917	1911
Louisiana	1918	1927	1918
Maine	1892	1915	1900
Maryland	1898	1916	1906
Massachusetts	1841	1915	1880
Michigan	Births: 1906 Deaths: 1898	1915	1900
Minnesota	1908	1915	1910
Mississippi	1912	1921	1919
Missouri	1910	1927	1911
Montana	1907	1922	1910
Nebraska	1904	1920	1920
Nevada	1 July 1911	1929	1929
New Hampshire	1883	1915	1890
New Jersey	July 1878	1921	1880
New Mexico	Jan. 1920	1929	1929
New York (except New York City)	1915	1915	1890
North Carolina	1 Oct. 1913	1917	1910
North Dakota	1907	1924	1924
Ohio	20 Dec. 1908	1917	1909

Alabama

Early death registration was more complete than birth registration for the same period.

Alaska

Registration of births was so poor prior to World War II that in April 1979 the governor initiated an ongoing campaign to have delayed registration. There were only five hundred births registered in 1913, when they officially (not by law) began to register births, deaths, and marriages. Their present law became effective in 1960; they were admitted to the Union in 1959.

Records of small villages were handled by the churches in the early days. Prominent churches were Russian Orthodox, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. A few of these records have been collected by the State Vital Records Bureau.

Arizona

Arizona was still a territory when the law requiring registration of births, marriages, and deaths was passed in 1909. They do have a few records that go back into the 1800s recorded on a county level. All of these are on file at the state office. Some are originals, while others are abstracts supplied by the counties. There are an additional forty thousand delayed birth records on file.

A major cemetery collection was compiled by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the 1930s. It is located at the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Arkansas

The State Bureau of Vital Statistics was created in 1914 and began registering births and deaths. They Began to register marriages in 1917.

Requests for delayed birth certificates indicate that registration was not complete in the earlier years.

California

California has some early vital records that were created by the Spanish mission and are housed at the California State Archives. They include baptisms, marriages, and deaths for the years 1772-1906.

[3]The dates each state entered the National Registration Area for births and for deaths were taken from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Vital Statistics of the United States: 1959*, 1:1-8.

State	Date Birth & Death Registration Required by Law	90% Completeness Admitted to U.S. Registrtion Area Birth	Death
Oklahoma	1917	1928	1928
Oregon	1903	1919	1918
Pennsylvania	1906	1915	1906
Rhode Island	1896	1915	1890
South Carolina	1915	1919	1916
South Dakota	1920	1932	1906
Tennessee	1914	1927	1917
Texas	1903	1933	1933
Utah	1905	1917	1910
Vermont	1919 (1777)	1915	1890
Virginia	1912	1917	1913
Washington	1907	1917	1908
West Virginia	1925	1925	1925
Wisconsin	1 Oct. 1907	1917	1908
Wyoming	1909	1922	1922

Colorado

There was a law on the books prior to 1907, but it was not effective for birth registration. Death registration apparently was effective however, since Colorado passed its 90 percent death registration in 1906. Generally, death registration began in 1900 and birth registration in 1910.

Marriage records, recorded on a county basis, have been indexed by the state. One index covers the 1800s to 1939 and another one is being created for 1976-78. they have marriage records for 1968-75, but these are not indexed. They do not have marriage records at the state level for 1940-67.

Connecticut

Town records were kept earlier than state registration. The Barbour Index of Vital Records covers the years 1638-1850. It is known to be incomplete and to contain some errors.

Relatively few records were kept from 1850 to 1897, but those that do exist are still with the town clerks. There has been no effort to centralize these records.

There is a card index created from Protestant church records which were gathered and abstracted in the 1920s and 1930s. This is quite complete for the Congregationalist church but not as complete for other Protestant churches and includes very few Catholic records. The Connecticut State Library has a good-sized collection of church records.

The Hale Cemetery Survey, a WPA project of the 1930s, identified 3,400 cemeteries and recorded and indexed the vital information.

Births, marriages, and deaths from ninety newspapers published from 1755 to 1860 have been abstracted and indexed.

Delaware

The first law for registering births, marriages, and deaths was passed in 1861. This was not very effective and was repealed after two years. The next law was enacted in 1881 and was effective in registering probably 50 percent of the population.

In 1913 the Bureau of Vital Statistics was created, with the corresponding law effective 1 July 1913. By the 1920s, they estimate that births were 80 percent, deaths 95 percent, and marriages 75 percent registered. Deaths have always been well reported because a burial permit was required and was issued as part of the death certificate. With marriages, the minister must send in the records. He sometimes holds them for a long time or, in some cases, never turns them in.

The original certificates for the 1881-1913 period, which are open to the public, are housed at the state archives. The State Bureau of Vital Statistics has a bound copy of these.

The Delaware State Archives has conducted a family Bible program since 1905, primarily seeking family Bible records prior to 1913. Individuals bring in their Bibles to have the family data photographed and indexed by archive personnel. The Bibles are then returned to the owners.

The state archives also has thirty-four volumes of indexed and transcribed church records, compiled as a WPA project. Their collection includes some originals, some photocopies, and some typeset copies which were turned in by various churches. They have more records for New Castle and Sussex counties than for Kent County. They "guesstimate" that about 40 percent of Delaware church records have been compiled.

Delaware has two cemetery collections housed at the state archives. One collection, known as the Walter G. Tatnall Tombstone Collection, was compiled by the state archivist from about 1918 to 1924 and was continued into the late 1920s. This covers all cemeteries in the three counties in the state. It is arranged by county and then alphabetically by name, giving the burial location, name, and other data. There are two large volumes.

The Hudson Tombstone Collection covers only Sussex County. It was compiled in the late 1920s by two sisters, Mrs. Short and Miss Welch. There is one large volume, indexed only by surname.

Note: Delaware was dropped from the National Registration Area for Deaths in 1900 and readmitted in 1919.

District of Columbia

The Bureau of Vital Statistics is responsible only for birth and death records. Marriage records are kept by the Marriage Bureau, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Superior Court.

Registration of deaths began in 1854 and of births in 1874. Except for the Civil War period (1861-65), these have been kept continuously and are presently being computerized.

Marriage records began in 1811. However, from 1811 to June 1874 they have only one entry - two names and one date. From June

1874 to June 1896, certificates were filed that include the name of the bride and groom, the date, and the name of the person performing the marriage. From June 1896 to the present, an application, including more information, plus the certificate has been filed.

Florida

The first law in Florida was passed in 1899 but had no penalty. Some records were created then, however. Beginning about 1901, a fair amount of birth and death records were kept for the entire state. There are very few for 1910-12, but they become more complete about 1913.

Some of the cities registered births and deaths under a city ordinance prior to state registration. The state has collected some of these, including those for Pensacola, Orlando, Ocala, Key West, Jacksonville, Tampa, and St. Augustine.

Access to birth records is restricted to the person, parent, or legal guardian. Death certificates are available to anyone, though cause of death is deleted except for family members.

Marriage records began to be recorded on a state basis in June 1927.

There is a WPA survey of church vital records compiled in the 1930s which consists of four volumes.

Georgia

The history of the Georgia Bureau of Vital Statistics states that all counties cooperated in the early registration, but in the mid-1920s they did not. From about 1927 on, they all cooperated again.

Marriages were not recorded on a state level until 1952.

By law, anyone can obtain a death certificate from Georgia. A three-year-search costs $3.00 and an "unlimited search" costs $10.00. Certificates usually include names and birth dates of parents. Birth records, by law, can be issued only to the person or parents. Even if the person is deceased, one must have a court order to obtain the birth record of an ancestor.

Note: Georgia was dropped from the National Registration Area for Deaths in 1925 and readmitted in 1928.

Hawaii

Although Hawaii's earliest birth record dates from 1843, their law governing civil registration did not become effective until 1847. Marriages and deaths have been recorded by law since 1841.

In 1863, it became law (by royal proclamation) that a child born to a married couple bear the surname of the father and that, when a couple married, they take the surname of the husband.

Idaho

Registration of vital events began in Idaho on a county basis in 1907 and in 1911 on a state basis.

Early Idaho was almost like two separate states. Southeast Idaho was settled primarily by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other farmers. Miners settled from Mountain Home west and the pan handle area.

On a county level, the quarterly reports which the midwives sent to the county clerk are often better than the records made by the county clerk. Marriage records, which are on a county basis, are more complete than birth and death records.

Illinois

The central registry of births and deaths began in Illinois 1 January 1916. The original records are at the state Office of Vital Records. Copies are on file in the office of the county clerk of the county where the event occurred. Birth records from 1877 to 1915 are on file only in the office of the county clerk of the county where the birth occurred.

The central registry of marriages began in Illinois 1 January 1962. the state Office of Vital Records cannot issue certified copies of marriage certificates. All counties have quite complete records of marriages dating back to the formation of the county.

Numerous delayed birth certificates help make the earlier records more complete.

The State Historical Library has many cemetery records prepared by individuals and deposited for public use.

The secretary of state's office has copies of census, land, and other genealogical records.

The State Archives Division has a basic collection of early records covering the years 1790-1900, which has been indexed. The index will include such things as the names of people who have held civic positions, such as sheriff.

Indiana

Death records are more complete than birth records. Marriage records are not kept on a state basis but are kept in the county where the marriage license was issued. An 1882 state law required all counties to keep birth and death records.

There are no death indexes prior to 1917. To locate a record, one must know where in the state the death occurred.

Birth certificates are issued only to immediate family members – husband, wife, brother, sister, mother, father, or grandparent.

Iowa

The first law requiring the registration of births, marriages, and deaths became effective 1 July 1880. However, less than 50 percent of the population were registered until about 1921.

Iowa has some statewide indexes: of births beginning in 1880; of deaths beginning in 1891; and marriages, beginning in 1916.

The state has copies of some marriage records created by the counties prior to their statewide index.

Kansas

Registration of births and deaths began in 1911; marriages, in 1913. Delayed birth certificates were first issued in 1940.

Most of the counties in Kansas have county genealogical societies, and about thirty of these are working on cemetery projects. In most cases, results are being published in periodicals. The Topeka Genealogical Society (Shawnee County) explains that they compare the tombstone inscriptions against any original records. When discrepancies exist, they check mortuary records, obituaries, and sometimes family records to correct the data. All cards for Shawnee County are being interfiled alphabetically into a county finding aid. The cemetery files for each county are kept in the library of the local genealogical society.

Kentucky

Kentucky passed its first law regarding vital registration in 1832, but it was generally ignored or not implemented. In 1850 another law

licenses for Albany are filed with the city clerk; for Buffalo, with the Erie County Clerk's office; and for Yonkers, with the Registrar of Vital Statistics for Yonkers.)

A number of old church, cemetery, and marriage records are on file with the New York State Library.

North Carolina

Registration of births and deaths began on a state basis in 1913; of marriages in 1962.

In the 1930s and 1940s, there was an effort made by the Civilian Conservation Corps to chart all cemeteries. These records are housed with the Department of Archives and History in the Cultural Resources Division.

All death records over fifty years old will be transferred to the State Department of Archives and History sometime during 1979. Birth records will remain with the Bureau of Vital Records.

Note: North Carolina is listed as achieving its 90 percent for the National Registration Area for deaths before the state officially began to register them. This 90 percent included only municipalities that had populations of 1,000 or more in 1900. The remainder of the state was added in 1916.

North Dakota

The first law requiring registration of births, marriages, and deaths predated statehood and was passed in 1885. The first state law was passed in 1893. Records were kept in ledger books by the superintendent of health, who was a practicing physician. These ledgers were kept wherever the superintendent of health maintained his practice. In 1907 the legislature passed the Model Vital Statistics Act, requiring individual certificates for each birth and death. Registration of births was not really total until the 1930s. Delayed birth certificates began to be filed in 1941.

Beginning 1 July 1925, marriage information was required to be sent to the state. Original licenses and certificates of marriage are filed in the office of the county judge where the license was issued. The county judge forwards copies to the state office so that a statewide index can be maintained. The original license and certificate remain in the county.

Ohio

Some individual cities registered births and deaths earlier than state registration. For example, Cleveland has some records dating back to the 1800s. Some county records were also kept earlier than state registration and are maintained by county probate courts.

Abstracts of marriage licenses have been filed with the state since 20 September 1949. The abstracts are used for statistical purposes and provide a statewide index of marriages. The actual marriage records are maintained by the county probate courts that issued the marriage licenses.

Oklahoma

Registration of births and deaths in Oklahoma began in September 1908, but early records are very incomplete. It was not until 1917 that Oklahoma passed its first legislation making it mandatory to file birth and death records. Although legislation was passed at that time, for many years registration was very sparse.

Before the State Bureau of Vital Statistics will search for a certificate of birth, they must have the signature of the registrant, his next-of-kin, or a statement by an authorized agent stating that he is representing the interest of the registrant. If one of these signatures is not available, then it is necessary to have a court order before they search the records and release any information concerning a certificate of birth that may be on file.

Oklahoma statute makes all birth and death records confidential information; therefore, they are available only to the employees of the bureau. No one else is allowed access to the records.

Oklahoma does not have a central registry for marriage records.

The Oklahoma Historical Society has some cemetery records compiled by local chapters of the DAR.

Oregon

Registration of births and deaths began by law in 1903; of marriages, in 1906.

The original marriage records are on file in the counties. The state maintains an alphabetical index by year.

A Cemetery Survey for the State of Oregon, published by the Oregon Department of Transportation in 1978, provides an excellent listing of the cemeteries in the state, giving their location, date of formation, etc.

Pennsylvania

The city of Philadelphia has a vital records office with records dating back to the 1800s.

Marriages are still handled by the county. The state receives a transcript of the marriage record but issues no certificates.

The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia is asking that all churches in the Delaware Valley bring in their records to have them filmed.

Rhode Island

In colonial times, the first law for registering births, deaths, and marriages was enacted in May 1647 and was in force for the colony and province of Providence.

The basis of the current law regarding registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Rhode Island was mandated in 1896. It has been amended several times since then.

The Division of Vital Statistics maintains records of births, marriages, and deaths dating from 1853 to the present. For records prior to that year, the city or town clerk's office where the event occurred must be contacted. Some cities and towns have records earlier than 1853.

The original manuscript of the Arnold Vital Records Collection, covering the years 1636-1850, is located at the Knight Memorial Library in Providence. It is only partially published. This collection includes records for the entire state of Rhode Island.

Note: Rhode Island was dropped from the National Registration Area for births in 1919 and readmitted in 1921.

South Carolina

Registration of births and deaths began in 1915. Charleston city has earlier records, which were recently moved from the health department in Charleston to the library there. The completeness of reporting greatly improved about 1940.

Marriage records began on a state basis in 1950. They were kept by the probate judge in the county from 1911 to 1949.

Note: South Carolina was dropped from the National Registration Area for births in 1925 and re-admitted in 1928.

South Dakota

The first law requiring registration of births, marriages, and deaths was passed in 1905, and was under the direction of the state historian. It had no penalties for noncompliance.

In 1920, a revision of the law moved the Bureau of State Registration to the State Department of Health and assessed penalties for noncompliance.

The state historian collected some church records during the early period (1905-20). A few of these are housed at the Bureau of State Registration.

Note: South Dakota was dropped from the National Registration Area for deaths in 1910 and re-admitted in 1930.

Tennessee

Civil registration of births and deaths began in Tennessee in 1914; of marriages, in 1945. Previous to 1945, marriage records were kept only in the county where the license was issued.

A few earlier records for the years 1908-12 were kept by the district school superintendent and are housed at the Division of Vital Statistics.

Some cities have records earlier than state registration. These records may by only one-line entries. Original records for the cities of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville from 1881-1913 are on file at the Memphis - Shelby County Health Department. These include birth records for 1874-86 and 1898-1913, and death records for 1840-1913.

The Department of Insurance has records of cemeteries that have perpetual care funds or trust funds. Private or church cemeteries are not included in their records.

Texas

Registration of births and deaths became law in 1903. Registration the first few years was quite incomplete.

Marriage records began to be kept on a state basis in 1966. A copy of the application for marriage license is filed with the state. Requests for information on marriages must be made to the county where the license was issued, not where the marriage took place.

Utah

Death records began in late 1904 and birth records in 1905. Some community records were kept in ledgers earlier than state registration. These include Salt Lake City (death records from 1847 and birth records from the 1890s), Logan, (from 1867), and Ogden (from 1890).

A major collection of cemetery records was compiled in the 1930s by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is found in the Geneálogical Society Library in Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Statewide records of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths are held in the secretary of state's office inMontpelier. They are fairly complete from about 1800. There are some earlier records, dating from 1760, from towns that were chartered during the period when Vermont was considered part of New Hampshire. However, these are few and scattered. In 1777, Vermont declared its independence for New Hampshire and New York, and in 1791 it was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth state.

Records in Vermont originate on a town basis. They are sent to the Division of Vital Statistics (Department of Health) in Burlington, which records the statistical information and forwards them to the secretary of state in Montpelier, where they are arranged alphabetically in time blocks.

From 1860 to 1919, records were sent annually on sheets of paper which were bound at intervals. In 1919, a law was passed requiring town clerks to copy all pre-1860 vital records in their possession, including cemetery records, onto cards and forward them to the secretary of state. At the same time, the staff at the secretary of state's office copied the 1860-1919 records from books onto cards. In this way, a complete vital records card catalog was created, with cards arranged alphabetically within the following time blocks: 1760-1870; 1871-1908; 1909-41; 1942-54; and 1955-79. Future cards will be arranged in ten-year blocks. *Note:* Some discrepancies were found between the state and town records when records for the same individual were compared.

The first block of cards has been microfilmed and is at the Division of Public Records in Montpelier, where readers and printers are available. The division has a large collection of microfilm records which are frequently used by researchers. The second block is being prepared for refilming since the first filming contained omissions and inaccuracies.

Cemetery records are included in the state collection from their beginning to 1860.

There is little information about church records. The WPA did some work on these records in the late 1930s, and their worksheets are available at the Public Records Division in Montpelier. The Baptists have deposited many of their records with the special collections section of Bailey Library at the University of Vermont in Burlington. Some of their records are also located at the Vermont Historical Society in Montpelier, which also has other scattered church records.

An act was passed during the 1979 legislative session which will transfer the responsibility for vital records to the Vital Statistics Division of the Health Department in Burlington and the Division of Public Records in Montpelier, effective 1 July 1979.

The most recent block of records, covering the years 1955-79, will be transferred to Burlington. The older records will be transferred to the Public Records Division at 6 Beldwin Street, Montpelier. Certification of records is given to both divisions, and the law states that the Division of Public Records shall keep the vital records or photographic copies on file for use by the public.

Virginia

Registration of births and deaths in Virginia began early and then lapsed for a period of years.

From 1853 to 1896, the law required birth and death registration to be done through the local commissioner of revenue (tax assessor). This program resulted in incomplete reporting. Many of the records that were created were destroyed during the Civil War. Studies have shown these records to be about two-thirds complete. These records are on microfilm and are available at various li-

braries in Virginia. The birth records are indexed, but death records are arranged only by year and by county. Marriage records, which are more complete, cover 1853 to the present and are indexed. They are still kept on a county basis only.

This early law ended in 1896, and for sixteen years there was no state law or statewide registration. A few areas did keep some fairly good records, which are still in the local areas. These include Newport News, which includes the defunct county of Warwick; Hampton, which includes the defunct county of Elizabeth City County; Norfolk City, which has records since 1900 (excluding 1906; the records for 1906 were destroyed); Portsmouth, with records since 1900; and Richmond City, with records since 1900. The state does not have copies of these records.

The current law passed in 1912, but registration was slow in starting. Some rural areas were incomplete until the 1960s.

Washington

Registration of births and deaths began on a state basis in 1907; of marriages, in 1968. Some of the larger cities, such as Seattle, Spokane, Bellingham, and Tacoma, have some records created earlier than state registration, but these are incomplete. Many of the home births were never recorded even after state registration began, as evidenced by the requests for delayed birth certificates now being received.

The Parks Department is usually custodian for records in municipality- or county-owned cemeteries.

The washington State Historical Society has a large biographical file of early Washington State pioneers, made from county histories, newspapers, etc., mostly for the pre-1920 years.

West Virginia

State registration of births and deaths began in 1917 but did not become compulsory until 1925. The number of delayed birth certificates that are requested indicate that registration was not complete in the earlier years.

The state has only marriage indexes for 1921-63; they have more complete records since 1963. The county clerks have some records created prior to 1921.

There is a West Virginia Cemetery Association, which is an organization for perpetual-care cemeteries.

Wisconsin

Registration of births, marriages, and deaths became effective in October 1907 when the state Bureau of Vital Records was created. Registration was mandatory previous to this but was not enforced. The state estimates that about 50 percent of the residents were included prior to 1907.

The earliest date recorded is 1814, which could be one birth for one person it that county.

Wisconsin has a cemetery association, call SURCH. It is a statewide organization with nine districts and coordinators in every county. Their goal is to have an index to everyone buried in Wisconsin. Where other records are available, the tombstone inscriptions are matched with sexton's records, church records, etc. SURCH is an affiliate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Wyoming

Compulsory registration of births and deaths began in Wyoming in 1909. There are a few earlier records.

The records are confidential, and copies of or information from them can be issued only to those named on the certificate, their respective legal representatives, or those proving a direct and tangible interest in the record.

Centralized registration of marriages began in May 1941. Earlier records are filed in the county clerk's office where the license was issued.

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Family History

What it is. How to do it. Resources that are available.

by Elizabeth L. Nichols

"Family History is an exciting new facet of genealogy. Everyone is beginning to 'get the fever' and wonder why we were ever satisfied with just names, dates, places, and relationships. These identifying data represent **people**--that means they experienced life, as we do. What were their joys, fears, achievements, disappointments, and goals? What was their philosophy of life? What did they do for a living? How did they feel about it?

"What were their feelings about their country, about their religion, about their neighbors, about their needs, about their desires? What types of things made them happy, or sad, or afraid, or courageous? How were these feelings expressed in their actions, attitudes, and lives?

"The answers to these and many related questions are found through a study of family history.

"**HOW DOES ONE BEGIN TO COMPILE A FAMILY HISTORY?** The backbone or foundation of family history is genealogy. One must establish the identity of the family members, where they lived, when they lived, etc. The foundation key for a family history can be the Calendar of Events.

"But the family history goes beyond genealogy. Look for it in the letters, diaries, journals, and personal effects of immediate ancestors, and in the local history and customs of the more distant ancestors. Look for it in the traditions and oral history and philosophy that are passed from one generation to another within your family. Look for it in the keepsakes and family heirlooms and photographs considered important in your family. Look for it in the local genealogical and historical societies and museums in the area(s) where your people lived. Look for it in the history of the states and countries where your ancestors originated and considered 'home.' Look for it in the 'heritage' of thought and feelings and goals passed on to you from your ancestors and found now within your own heart.

"As you study family history, you will find that history hasn't changed as much as we are often led to believe. People are still people--and the fears and joys and happiness and worries and the things that made life meaningful to our ancestors--are still the things that make life meaningful to us today. It doesn't matter whether our way of making a living is different, or if our methods of preparing a meal or doing the washing are very different. It is still the feelings of the heart that makes for happiness or misery; the feeling that a person is contributing something to someone that provides a sense of self-worth and security; a feeling that there is a Supreme Being who lives and loves us, that conquers fear and provides serenity of heart and soul to all people of all ages and times.

"A study of family history increases one's understanding of the universal relationship of all people. It strengthens ties with living family members and bridges generation gaps as we see again that the history of the human race is really the history of individual persons and families. Most, if not all, of what we enjoy today is because of the vision and dreams held by our forefathers and mothers. These individuals and families laid a glorious foundation of simple things that allowed those dreams to come true for their descendants, often many generations removed." (Nichols, Elizabeth L., ***Help Is Available,*** 2nd ed., Everton Publishers.)

GETTING STARTED

As a genealogist, you are familiar with preparing a **Calendar of Events** for the ancestor whose life you are researching. This same Calendar of Events becomes the starting point for preparing a personal or family history.

For example:

Calendar of Events

Name Mary HUBBARD in the life of married to John Bailey

Note: Some of her records will be found in her maiden name, while others will be found under her married name. Be careful not ask for a birth record for Mary Bailey (she was Mary Hubbard then), and do not look for a death record for Mary Hubbard (she was Mary Bailey then).

When	What	Where
28 Oct. 1815	Birth	Ohio
25 Oct. 1831	Marriage	Pleasant Township, Madison Co., Ohio
1832-1834	Children born	Madison Co., Ohio
1835-1841	Children born	Piatt Co., Illinois
1843-1860	Children born	Monticello, Piatt, Illinois
2 Mar. 1885	Death	Marshalltown, Marshall, Iowa

As a genealogist, you can tell from this Calendar of Events where to look for records to document these facts. For example, if you wanted to find the marriage record, you would **not** look in Iowa (you would look in Ohio). If you wanted to find them in the 1850 Census, you would rule out Iowa and Ohio, and know that you needed to look in Piatt County, Illinois.

Now let's apply this Calendar of Events in a simple way to writing our family history. We have in our possession a piece of cloth that Mary Hubbard Bailey hand-wove prior to her marriage. She had a beautiful bedspread that she had made in anticipation of her wedding. The small piece of handwoven cloth that we have inherited is from the bedspread.

We wonder where she lived when it was handwoven, how old she was when she did it, and the type of weaving loom that she may have used.

From the Calendar of Events, we can determine that she was living in Ohio, where she was born and married. We can go to histories (especially county histories, and state histories) to learn about what life was like in Ohio in this early pioneering period.

Use Libraries

Already familar to the genealogist are the many local, regional, national, international, specialized, and university libraries with their wealth of resource material. Become aware of the ones in your area.

The largest genealogical library in the world is located in Salt Lake City, Utah and is affiliated with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This organization microfilms original records all over the world and makes them available for researchers to use in their main library in Salt Lake City or one of its more than 300 branch genealogical libraries.

This library has more than 169,000 printed volumes; over 1,144,000 rolls of microfilm, and over seven million family group record forms completed and submitted by family members; plus other indexes such as the Computer File Index which contains over 47 million individual names with supporting data taken from various sources, but largely from birth or christening records.

This library, along with many others, is a rich resource for the family historian.

Use Museums

We can obtain information from museums and cultural heritage centers that may contain the types of weaving looms, household furniture and kitchen equipment, farming tools, etc. which were used in this time period and in this part of the country. These may be referred to as artifacts. (For a definition of many of the terms used in this article, see page 113.)

There are presently in almost every state organizations that are working hard to gather, preserve, and share these types of items. Ethnic groups and churches also have their museums and artifacts, often as part of historical societies.

For example, in Utah under direction of the Salt Lake County Recreation and Parks Department, there is the "Wheeler Historic Farm." This farm is "a restoration of the buildings, equipment and farm life of around the turn of the century...(showing) much of what was happening all over America in 1900, giving visitors a 'living experience in history.'" (quoted from their brochure) This includes the house, where we find the kitchen as the center of family life, the parlor or sitting room that we hear ancestors refer to, the pantry that was used for food preparation and storage, etc.

The new trend in professional museums to identify themselves as educational institutions causes museums to look with favor at common objects (artifacts) rather than unique ones. Thus as one curator explained it, in the older philosophy Abraham Lincoln's hat might be highly prized. Now hats through the ages might be featured showing the type of hat worn by Abraham Lincoln. (If Abraham Lincoln's hat were shown, the size of the hat might be the focal point, bringing it back to something specific about the individual who owned it.) As you can see, this approach takes on more meaning for the family historian--who may be interested in seeing the type of hat worn by his or her own ancestor.

The Official Museum Directory published by the American Association of Museums in Washington, D.C. provides detailed information on over 5,000 museums. This directory includes museum categories, such as children's and junior museums, general museums, history museums, nature centers, etc.

The directory also includes listings for 30 museum associations in other countries such as Canada, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the United Kingdom, etc. It is available in most public libraries.

We can look at the Calendar of Events and see that our Mary was born in 1815 and she married in 1831. Therefore, we know that she did the handweaving of this cloth before she was 16 years of age.

Use Demography

Through a study of demography, we can learn whether she was married at about the same age as most young ladies of her time and place, or if she was younger or older than the average.

As genealogists we have carefully searched all available records for the names and dates of all Mary's children. Looking at this family group record, we can easily determine that she was the mother of 13 children, born between 1832 and 1860. Demographic studies can also tell us whether this was a large family for that time period and culture, etc.

The fact that she became the mother of 13 children, 12 of whom lived to maturity and married, tells us that Mary was a woman with a strong physical constitution.

Mary died in 1885 at the age of 70 years. Her husband, John Bailey, died three years later in 1888. The picture in the family album of the 12 living children of John and Mary (Hubbard) Bailey note that it was taken at the time of their father's funeral in 1888. This was the first time that all 12 children had been together at the same time.

A study of migration patterns and methods of travel can help you accompany Mary and her family from Ohio. A look at the Calendar of Events tells us that she moved from Ohio to Illinois between the birth of one child in 1834 and the next child, born in 1835. A look at the family group record shows us that that period of time covers from February 1834 through October 1835. At any rate, Mary made the trip with two small children to care for.

Did Mary and John travel alone, or in a company of wagons? Were there other family members in the same group? You may not be able to ever determine exactly these facts but you can determine the way most families migrated in those days. The fact that a Hubbard family, who was living in Pleasant Township, Madison County, Ohio, in 1830 (and had a daughter in the right age group to be Mary who was married in 1831 in the same place) is later found in the records of Piatt County, Illinois. This also gives you a clue that family members migrated either as a group, or with one or more going ahead and locating the "right" place to move, etc.

Did a group travel together with their minister? If so this can give you insight into the priority of religious beliefs in the lives of your forebears.

Use Military Records

Some types of military records, already familiar tools to the genealogist, provide excellent information for the family historian. Physical descriptions including height, weight, and color of hair and eyes are found in military regiment records. These can be found in many county court houses for some veterans since the Civil War, but especially for veterans of World War I.

Bounty land applications, along with other applications for veteran benefits, often provide enriching data about the family. For example one bounty land application reads:

> "...declared that he is the identical Peter Allen who was a private in...the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812; that he was drafted at Flushing, Long Island on or about August or September 1814, to guard the west end of Long Island, that he was honorably discharged at Long Island after a service of about three months...that he thinks he never received a written discharge and if he did it was burnt some years ago when his house was burned with nearly all its contents in Hinckley, Madina County, Ohio."

Use Local and Family Histories

Sometimes one is lucky enough to locate information on his particular ancestor in a county or town history. This usually proves to be a "gold mine" when it happens.

But even if your particular family is not mentioned, you can learn a great deal about the lifestyle of the people at that time. Articles in periodicals may also be helpful. For example, the ***Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*** had an article on John Harvie who lived in Nova Scotia in the 1800's and taught school there, etc. If your ancestors are from Nova Scotia during that period of time, such an article could be helpful resource material for you.

Printed family histories, especially those published during the lifetime of the people written about are also valuable resources to be searched.

Use Historical Societies

The Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada, eleventh edition, published by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), 1400 8th Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, lists over 5,000 historical societies and agencies, including their major programs, publications, period of collection, etc. These can be important resources for the family historian.

Some denominations have organizations and/or periodicals that can assist you in learning about the influence of a certain church in the heritage bequeathed to you. For example, the Southern Baptists publish ***Baptist History and Heritage: A Southern Baptist Journal,*** (published by the Historical Commission, S.B.C., 127 9th Ave. No., Nashville, Tenn., 37203). Among the Baptist periodicals listed as available in their historical materials are, "Baptist Boys and Girls 1904-1922," "Baptist Young People, 1904-1961," "The Better Home, 1935-1946," "Church Recreation, 1960-61," and "Boys Weekly, 1922-29." A review of some of these items could increase your understanding of the values and lifestyle of a Baptist ancestoral family. They have a catalog available for purchase at a nominal fee.

Another example is found in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). Their Historical Department in Salt Lake City, Utah, not only has many resources available, but their sites and artifacts section is involved in restoring historical homes and sites in many areas.

Don't Be Tied to TV Theories

You may need to open to your mind new horizons to understand the lifestyle and motivations of your ancestors' lives. In some cases you may need to break away from T.V. theories, and determine the truth of how people lived in those days. Remember that with few exceptions, T.V. shows are written for entertainment and to "excite" people--not to truthfully portray history. And even when specific facts are the pivot points of a T.V. story, many of the basic, common sense factors of our forebears are altered to be more entertaining. Don't base your understanding of your forefathers on T.V. stories. They just don't portray the whole truth.

HISTORIES OF MODERN FAMILIES

Are the techniques and tools the same for writing histories of families with members still alive today? Researching and writing histories for modern families are easier in many ways than doing the same for more distant ancestors. The following steps can be guidelines:

1. Choose Your Family

Is it going to be the one where you are a parent, or where you are a child, or possibly where you are a grandchild? Don't try to do them all at once. Select your goal or objective.

2. Gather Compiled Information

Gather the information already compiled on the family or its individual members. Did your father write a personal history? Did your mother write about certain events in her life? Have either of them or your brothers or sisters kept diaries or journals? What about letters, - have you kept any letters? Have family members kept some of your letters?

Are there newspaper clippings telling about when some member of the family was honored? Or when the community or church did some special project that brings back memories of your family participation?

Have there been genealogies or printed family histories already compiled that include this family or its members?

Have some of the children written high school or college themes on subjects related to their childhood or early experiences?

3. Organize What You Have

Create your Calendar of Events for this family, beginning with major breakdowns. For example:

Calendar of Events (phase 1)

When	What	Where
1928	Parents married (wife accompanied by her small son, Ernest)	Cambria, Montgomery County, Virginia
1933	son Harry born	Randolph, Charlotte County, Virginia
1935	son Lyle born	Randolph, Charlotte County, Virginia
1937	daughter Dorothy born	Chase City, Mecklenburg County, Virginia

4. Interview Family Members

This isn't a one-time interview, nor limited to any one style. Do it in person, by letter, by phone, etc. Get family members thinking about incidents that make names into actual, real, live people. Humorous, sad, funny, tragic--see if you can get them to remember and tell you about these experiences. Write down what they tell you. Where feasible, do make an appointment and take your tape recorder and tape conversations.

Simple guidelines for the beginner are found in ***An Oral History Primer*** by Gary L. Shumway and William G. Hartley (P.O. Box 11894, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111). The Oral History Association, (North Texas State University, P.O. Box 13734 NTSU Station, Denton, Texas) can provide more specialized assistance in techniques of oral history.

Alex Haley, author of ***Roots***, tells us, "Every year, when the elderly die, another chunk of our families' and our nations' history dies with them.... As quickly as you can, go to the oldest members of your family and ask them to tell you everything their memories hold about their family." ("Roots Author Tells U. Students Value of Family," in the ***Deseret News,*** [Salt Lake City, Utah]. 9 February 1979).

5. Interview Neighbors, Friends, Etc.

If they are too far away to do this in person, send tham a cassette tape and ask them to record some of their memories about the family.

6. Fit Incidents Into Your Calendar Of Events

You will also enlarge your Calendar of Events in this process.

For example:

1928 parents married Cambira, Montgomery, Virginia
1931 moved back to Wisconsin
planned to sell the furniture; was offered only $40 and insulted.
Dad stored it with friends.
1932 Moved back to Virginia
Glad the man offered only $40 for the furniture and it was still in storage.
1933 Dairy farming at Troutville, Virginia
a. Holstein cows
b. One tiny house for 2 weeks; then moved again to a better one--shared with another family
c. $30 per month plus house, milk, wood, and vegetables
d. thirteen-month old Harry running down the middle of the highway with cars speeding by on both sides
e. transits fed by mother quite often

7. Accept Multiple Versions

When you have more than one version of an event, incident, or cirumstance

a) Write down each one.
b) Document facts, such as conflicting names, dates, places, and relationships where possible.
c) Record both versions when necessary, along with notations of sources.

When we begin to get into people's feelings and how they experienced life, no two accounts will be exactly the same--and neither is "right" or "wrong." It may remind us of the story of the three blind men who touched an elephant. One touched his tail, one touched his side, and one touched his trunk. None could agree on what the elephant was like because each one's experience was so different.

As a family historian you want to include a description of the elephant's side, tail, and trunk--and show how they relate together, giving a picture of the entire "elephant."

Where possible, when one child indicates that Father was too strict, get him to relate examples that show this trait in his father. (Sometimes an adult looking at the same experience remembered so plainly from his/her childhood perceives it differently. This narrows the generation gap as the child, now grown, can understand what the parent was feeling then.) Where possible, use specific events to show circumstances, rather than abstract terms.

8. Handle Sensative Facts Wisely

How does one handle the "skeleton in the closet" or embarrassing fact from family history?

My first suggestion is, don't be embarrassed. You are recording history--not explaining it.

The second suggestion is, don't destroy another's reputation. He or she may change. For example, going to the scriptures for an illustration, we find in the life of the Apostle Paul both bad and good. The facts of his early life are clearly indicated, but details and emphasis relate to the part of his life that can be told with honor.

How do you sometimes reconcile these two suggestions when they seem to be in conflict? There may be no perfect answer. But again, if you record **incidents,** not general feelings, you are on the right track. And while you may feel it necessary to relate some painful experiences in which a family member fails

to live up to an ideal, can't you also find some positive experiences that show the better side of the same person?

Some people turn things around and make a hero out of the "horse thief" in the family. To me, this is in poor taste equal to omitting mention of the family member. Record incidents as they show what happened, but allow your reader to put his or her value judgments on the conduct, unless you are recording it in first person and specifically relating your own feelings.

For example, a first person account might read, "My father came home drunk on many occasions. He would sometimes take a belt and beat my brother and me. We were always afraid of him when he came home after he had been drinking."

This type of account gives more meaning to a history than just saying, "My father was often cruel to us"--although both statements may be true.

Likewise, to say, "My father was a very warm person who loved his children" is abstract. More of the feeling of the homelife is given by relating an incident. "I remember on one occasion when we had guests for dinner. My brother and I both wanted the same item and I ended up in tears. My father took me in his arms, left the table, and rocked me for awhile. I can still recall the warm feeling his love gave me as I lay in his arms at that moment. I was about four years old."

One way of handling a series of unhappy events, such as may have led to divorce, is to write the details in the personal histories of those involved. Then the major events can be more abstractly referred to in the family history.

For example, if the divorce was part of a previous marriage, one may simply say, "Mother was previously married to _____, and the marriage was very unhappy."

When the divorce is part of the actual history of the family you are featuring, it is necessary to give a little more detail to the events leading to the break-up of the family. But remember the story of the three blind men and the elephant. Everyone sees things from a different point of view. It isn't necessary to tear anyone down. Everyone has strong points and weak points. As family historian, let your history reflect a happy balance of the two.

9. Include Family Traditions

Weave traditions into the history of your family.

An eminent child psychologist, Dr. Elliott Landau, has written that "tradition is the cement which binds the human family into a solid, forward-looking union .... Rites help folks establish ties" ("Today's Family" in the ***Deseret News,*** [Salt Lake City, Utah], 13 June 1973).

What are traditions? There are two types of traditions. See the definition along with other terms defined at the end of this article. Let's consider some examples of traditions.

Is it traditional in your family:

-to say "grace" or a blessing on the food before each meal?

-to have specific, individual places at the table, or to sit wherever there is an empty chair?

-to have the chairs turned outward and kneel together in family prayer before a meal?

-to have chicken every Sunday, or cornbread at every meal, or Boston Baked Beans once a week?

-to attend church each Sunday?

-for the children to go on to college? or just for boys to go on to college? For girls to marry soon after high school?

-for all members of the family to share in the work around the house?

-for father to work out of the home, but refuse to lift a finger to do anything in the home?

-for mother to be a full-time homemaker and not work outside the home?

-for parents to be involved in community activities?

-to sing together; if so, what songs?

-for adult family members to vote regularly?

-for the family to read the Bible, as individuals or as a family group?

-to discuss around the table (or elsewhere) the events of the day for individual family members, the community, the church, the nation, etc.?

-for sisters to share clothes, or each have specifically her own?

-for discipline to be shared between the parents, or handled mostly by father or by mother?

-for honesty?

-for respect for law?

-for keeping the Sabbath Day as a sacred day for worship?

-for having relatives come often?

-for Christmas gifts to be opened on Christmas Eve, or Christmas morning, or not to have gifts?

-for Thanksgiving dinner to be a family reunion, or just a quiet day, or some other type of activity?

-for children to work outside the home, and learn work habits, skills, and experience?

-for children to be totally dependent on parents until they leave home--and/or after?

-for children to respect and obey parents?

-for family members to express love to each other?

-for family members to also be real friends?

-to show respect for the name of Diety (God, Christ, Jesus, etc.), or to use it in careless slang or outright swearing?

-for chosen careers to be professionals, blue collar, farming, etc.?

-to arise early, or sleep late, etc.?

-to read, and if so, what kind of literature?

-to generally be happy?

These and many other things are among the traditions that are communicated from one generation to another--in most cases, simply by the way things are done in the home.

More of our heritage--the way we really feel about things--is passed from one generation to another as it is absorbed by the growing child in the home than in any other way.

10. Record Family Stories

Another type of tradition that is being lost in many cases now are the stories that used to be told by Grandma and Grandpa. Too often now, thousands of miles separate grandparents from grandchildren--and busy schedules interfere even when they are close.

One way around this problem is the tape recorder. Grandma in North Carolina can tape stories from her girlhood and from the lives of her parents and mail them to Robert, Allyson, and Nathan in Utah.

Another way is to write them down in an easy-to-read format and allow them to be read by children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, etc.

A true historian will seek to document these oral traditions. But don't eliminate them just because you cannot document them. Folklore is another important part of family history. (**Do** indicate that the story cannot be documented, or is in conflict with known facts.) These undocumented traditions may be recorded simply as "traditions" and kept separate from the actual history of the family.

11. Identify Family Cliches

Each family has its little sayings that are used often. Do you find yourself saying (or thinking), "As my mother used to say," or "As my grandfather used to say." Record these oft-repeated cliches because they are a part of your heritage.

For example:

"There's another day coming, and if there's not, you won't need it" (for when you never reach the end of your "To Do" list.)

When your nose is itching, "Someone is thinking about you" or "You're going to kiss a fool--come get your kiss."

"When someone is talking about you, they aren't talking about someone else. Don't worry about it."

"You can't take it with you" (meaning when you die).

"Have your own way, and see where you go when you die."

"Don't fall down and break your neck--it isn't long enough to tie" (meaning be careful)

12. Search Out Family Heirlooms

Identify family heirlooms and obtain (and record) the history behind these artifacts. Heirlooms in your family may be a photograph of great-grandmother Nichols when she was a girl, or a dish carried across the plains in a handcart, or a spoon that belonged to a distant forebear, or a family Bible with the date of a civil war soldier's death, carefully and lovingly recorded by a hand long since gone to join that soldier. Whatever they are, identify them, and learn **why** they are treasured by your family. Each family is unique in this, and deserves to be appreciated and understood for its uniqueness.

(Continued on page 111)



NORWELL
YOUTH FOR CHRIST
Post Office Box 117
Ossian, Indiana 46777

Answer: As a rule a correspondent cannot expect to have inquiries handled directly by these Government agencies. Their work load is such that any searching that is needed will be referred to persons qualified to do this kind of searching.

* * * * * *

Question: "What about the Indians and the Civil War, which side were they on?"

Answer: Unfortunately for the Indians many of them sided with the Confederate forces in the War between the States. Because they did do this the Federal Government considered it an act of treason and cancelled treaties with the Indians but later these treaties were re-instated. Those Indians who stayed with the Union were identified as "loyal" Indians, i.e. Loyal Cherokee, etc.

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How To Properly Document Your Research Notes

by *Elizabeth Shown Mills
CERTIFIED GENEALOGIST

***Dr. Gary B. Mills**
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It happens all the time. A correspondent generously shares his or her family notes with you. There on page 4 of a neatly typed sheaf of papers you find reference to the long-sought maiden name of your third great-grandmother and you eagerly read on to find the source of your correspondent's information. Ah, good! There it is! At the end of the page your correspondent has carefully typed: NOTE: The above paragraphs come from Jones' "History of the Smith Family."

Your correspondent's "documentation," of course, is worth next to nothing. Since the abstracted notes from Jones' family history do not identify the date and place of the actual marriage record that you need, you obviously must study Jones' work yourself for possible additional data -- but who is Jones? Surely in the course of American history there have been at least 3,333 books written by an author named Jones! For that matter, you ask yourself, is this historical sketch of the Smith family actually a *book*? Your correspondent has put quotation marks around what you assume to be the correct title of the work and, when properly used, a pair of quotation marks do signify that a certain work is *not* a book but an *article* or short poem that has been published in a periodical by another name. In this instance, your correspondent has cited no periodical, no volume number, and no issue date and so, let us say, you assume that he/she has incorrectly used quotation marks for the title of a book as so many people do. Yet, even this conclusion leaves you no better off than you were. Before you can locate a copy of the book, you not only must know the name of the author and the name of the book, but you also need the name and location of the publisher and the date of publication.

Again, in this instance, let us further assume that you are a more skilled than average researcher and are quite familiar with the *National Union Catalog*. After hours of searching, perhaps days, you locate in that source what appears to be the very book you seek but, alas, Jones' history was published in 1897 -- a rare book. Chances are that you will never find it in a book dealer's catalog and, since it so obviously falls into the category of "genealogical material" which cannot be handled on interlibrary loan according to policy of the American Library Association, your only other alternative is to have your librarian order Xerox copies of the specific page or pages that you need.

Here again -- drat it! -- your correspondent's so-called "documentation" also fails you. There are no page numbers provided at all.

Anyone who has been engaged in genealogical research for any length of time has faced this hypothetical situation dozens of times in a dozen different ways. A so-called "family historian" publishes an epic work and cites vital data as coming from "a letter of Mrs. Paul Murphy." Who is Mrs. Murphy? How can one get in touch with her? Did she write this letter to the author or is this a letter of Mrs. Murphy that she received from someone else? Was this letter written just two or three years ago, in which case the writer might still be alive, or is this a century-old epistle that is now destroyed or in an archives somewhere?

Or, possibly, the cause of your frustration has been a local history in which the author has identified your immigrant ancestor as a native of Paris and states "French archives reveal . . . ." Which archives? -- the Bibliotheque Nationale? -- the Archives du Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres? -- or one of a hundred others? In what group of records in that particular archives, or in what dossier within that particular group, did the writer find his information? Without adequate documentation how will you find the record you need among the millions of documents in French archives?

Even worse, perhaps, you employ the services of a "professional" genealogist to search a courthouse for you in his/her area, and he/she sends you abstracted notes from what is identified only as "Mary Smith vs. John Jones, Madison County Probate Records." Eagerly you write the Madison County Courthouse for a Xerox copy of this record, and you are informed that their personnel can find no such lawsuit. Some years and an expensive trip later you find the file yourself, "Mary Smith vs. John Jones," stored in Drawer 49, Packet 237, which is

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*Dr. and Mrs. Mills, jointly and individually, are the award-winning authors of 7 books and 83 articles in Southern History and genealogy, including *Natchitoches, 1729-1803* (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1977), *The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1977) and *Civil War Claims in the South* (New Orleans, Polyanthos, 1979).

dropped out of sight from our regular sources for white persons and were a part of the records assigned to Indian archives.

* * * * * *

Question: "Are all of the Indian reservations included in the census of 1890?"

Answer: While there are censuses for and about 1890 in Oklahoma, I wonder if you do not refer to the Federal census of 1900 which does list the Indians on reservations throughout the states. In this Federal census of 1900, the regular information for "whites" is given and then at the bottom of the page the Inidans listed at the top of the page are repeated, giving their Indian name, if any, tribal blood indications for the enumerated Indian and the parents, and much other information relating to property, etc. This information applies only to those reservations existing in 1900 and does not apply to integrated Indians living on reservations.

* * * * * *

Question: Why do so many of the Choctaw people have Scot-Irish names?"

Answer: Many thousands of white persons intermarried with the Indians and the Choctaw tribes is the best example of this and the Scot-Irish seemed to have been the frontier people, or group, that intermarried the most.

* * * * * *

Question: If any records are available for Indians who severed their tribal affiliation, indicate how these can be utilized."

Answer: Before 1900 the U.S. Government wanted "to get out of the Indian business" and make the Indians citizens as such. The Federal census of 1870 was the first Federal census to enumerate Indians but an Indian citizen had his records kept as any other citizen in the county court houses and elsewhere.

Question: (answers to several questions) "What about the so-called Dawes Rolls?"

Answer: Henry L. Dawes was the chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Oklahoma/Indian Territory between the years 1893 to 1903. The Commission was charged with many responsibilities and created a number of records long recognized as being "official." Even today an Indian, in order to have the benefits of the Indian Health Service, must be able to prove his descent from an enrollee of the Dawes Commission. Much can be said about this Commission and its records but to answer a few questions it can be said that the **applications** for Dawes Commission enrollments are now at Muskogee, Oklahoma, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The so-called "cards" for the identification of individual Indians are at the Fort Worth Federal Records Center, Fort Worth, Texas. Not all Indians who applied for enrollment were accepted by the Commission, about 90,000 applied and about 30,000 were accepted. The cards at Fort Worth give excellent identifying information on individual Indians who were accepted by the Dawes Commission.

There were a number of censuses for the Cherokee tribe before the Dawes Commission records. The World Conference on Records treatise given by (retired) C. George Younkin of the Federal Records Center at Fort Worth, gives a listing of these many records and their genealogical content. His treatise is entitled, *Historical and Genealogical Records of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indian Records.* The Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, has had in the past, copies of this 1969 publication.

* * * * * *

Question: "Where can I find the list of information the person had to give when he filed for enrollment? My Cherokees did not go to Oklahoma, where can I find them?"

Answer: Enrollment records, registers of Indian families, 1884-1909, a record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, were arranged in part by the allotment number, also in alphabetical order by the initial letter of the Indian surname. For each head of family there is given information concerning him and his grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters and children. Sometimes included are his age, marital status and tribal affiliation.

Not all members of the Cherokee Nation went to the Indian Territory at one time or another. After a treaty in 1835 many Cherokee Indians remained in the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee. In 1875 about 1,700 Cherokee and 400 other Indians were scattered in this area and a special Indian agency was established in Jackson County, North Carolina.

* * * * * *

Question: "What about the Indians living in the State of New York? Are there Indian reservations there too?"

Answer: To answer this question we will quote from the publication, *The Indian Today in New York State* as issued by the Office of Coordinator of Indian Affairs, New York State Department of Social Services, 40 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York 12243. To quote: "New York State is one of several which provides services to its Native American population... the State has a history of dealing directly with the Indians. The Indians of New York continue to occupy their ancestral homelands... they did not relinquish these lands under the Federal relocation policies." There are ten reservations for Indians in New York State and for further information, in detail, we suggest that you request the above booklet from the agency as cited.

* * * * * *

Question: "I have been told that my ancestor could have gotten Indian lands when he came to Oklahoma if he had wanted to, how do I find this information?"

Answer: There are a number of possible answers to this question but it would appear that he had married an Indian woman and through her Indian blood would have been entitled to an allotment of land for one reason or another. The allotment of land to Indians is a big and complicated subject and there are several good books written about it. The Fort Worth Federal Records Center has many records and comprehensive indexes to early land owners (intruders) but in order to have the records searched it will be necessary to request a professional researcher through the Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas.

* * * * * *

Question: "Will the National Archives, Bureau of Indian Affai offices and Federal Reco Centers assist with inquiries on Indian records?"

labeled "Estate of Thomas Smith, Jr.; John Jones, Administrator." Again, this was a clear case of improper documentation.

Of all the problems that plague the family historian, this problem of "improper documentation" is surely the most frequent, the most frustrating, and the most unnecessary. Admittedly, few genealogists are trained historians, and they need not be. Genealogy is a delightful hobby that can be enjoyed by people from all walks of life with varying degrees of education. Yet, most family genealogists do become thoroughly "hooked" upon this pastime. They spend years seeking out new sources of information. With time, many become "local experts." They build a collection of genealogical notes that could be priceless -- if it is properly documented. In far too many cases, though, the genealogist has been so involved in the actual collection of data that he or she has never stopped to learn just *how* this material should be documented in order that it will have value to others.

The importance of proper documentation cannot be emphasized too strongly. Bluntly put, your most diligent research is *worthless* if it is not accompanied by an adequate citation of source. If other researchers cannot take the data that you provide and locate the document in which you found your information, then they will consider your work unreliable and totally without value.

Proper documentation of your research notes, fortunately, is neither difficult nor time consuming. Within the natural science fields (i.e., biology, physics, chemistry) there are many stylistic variations in source citations, but for historians there are but a few. Procedures do vary, according to the type of material that you are abstracting, but for most genealogists the bulk of their research is performed in a limited number of source categories. Once a few basic rules are committed to memory, documentation will become routine procedure.

The following style samples are adapted for genealogists from Kate Turabian's *A Manual for Writers* (4th Edition, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1973) which ranks among the most widely-consulted style manuals in America.

BOOK

Gary B. Mills, *The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1977), p. 35.

NOTE: When the name of book is typeset by a printer, it is typeset in *italics*. However, most typewriters are not equipped for italics. Therefore when typing or writing the name of the book, the researcher should underline each word of the title.

BOOK (with editor instead of author)

Gary B. Mills, ed., *Civil War Claims in the South; Index to Damage Claims Filed Before the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880* (New Orleans: Polyanthos, Inc., 1979), pp. 53-55.

NOTE: "pp." is considered the plural abbreviation of "p." and is used when several pages are cited.

BOOK (as part of a series)

Elizabeth Shown Mills and Gary B. Mills, *Tales of Old Natchitoches,* Vol. III, *Cane River Creole Series* (Natchitoches, Louisiana: Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches), p. 69.

BOOK (translated into English from another language)

Marcel Giraud, *A History of French Louisiana,* Vol. I, *The Reign of Louis XIV, 1698-1715,* Joseph C. Lambert, trans. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974), pp. 101-107.

BOOK (multi-volume)

Clarence M. Burton, ed., *The City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922,* 5 vols. (Detroit, 1922), II, p. 1318.

BOOK (reprint edition)

Frederick Law Olmsted, *Journey in the Seaboard Slave States in the Years 1853-1854* (New York: Dix and Edwards, 1856; reprint ed., New York: Negro Universities Press, 1968), p. 9.

ARTICLE (from monthly or quarterly periodical

Elizabeth Shown Mills, "How to Understand the Ethnic Terminology in Old Louisiana," *The Genealogical Helper,* Vol. 32 (September-October 1978), pp. 13-14.

ARTICLE (from weekly or bi-weekly magazine)

Gary B. and Elizabeth S. Mills, "The House that Pacale Built," *Dixie,* May 28, 1978, p. 46.

ARTICLE (from newspaper)

Gary B. and Elizabeth S. Mills, "The Legend of Marie Therese," *Natchitoches* (Louisiana) *Times,* July 29, 1973.

NOTE: The town in which a newspaper is published is underlined only if the name of the town is officially part of the name of the newspaper. If the name of the town is not a commonly-recognized one then the state in which it is located is inserted in parenthesis after the town. Again, if the name of the state is not an official part of the name of the newspaper, then it is not underlined.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

The American People's Encyclopedia, rev. ed. (1968), s.v. "Jefferson, Thomas," by Arthur H. Compton.

NOTE: "s.v." is the abbreviation of *sub verbo* which means "under the word" and is used in place of volume and page number in citing material from reference works which are alphabetically arranged, such as encyclopedias and dictionaries.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION OR THESIS

Gary B. Mills, "The French Revolution and Napoleon" (unpub. master's thesis, Mississippi State University, 1969), p. 93.

INTERVIEW

Mrs. Lee V. Coutii, personal interview with author, Isle Brevelle, Louisiana, 23 June 1973.

LETTER

F. A. Charleville to Henriette Charleville Hunt, Fiddletown, California, March 9, 1866, letter in possession of this researcher.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

Pension File S41526, John Frame, Records of the Veterans Administration, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

MICROFILM PUBLICATION (of National Archives or any other archives)

"Census Roll, 1835, of the Cherokee Indians East of the Mississippi and Index to the Roll," Microcopy T496, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL CENSUSES

NOTE: Since most researchers use the microfilmed copies issued by the National Archives, in lieu

of the originals, censuses may be cited by microcopy numbers, as above; however the more standard practice is the following:

Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Etowah County, Alabama; Precinct 11-Walnut Hill; Sup. Dist. 4; Enum. Dist. 75, Sheet 5, line 6.

COURTHOUSE DOCUMENTS (Bound)

Probate Minutes E, pp. 157-59, Office of the Probate Judge, Coosa County, Alabama.

COURTHOUSE DOCUMENTS (loose files)

Succession of Pierre Metoyer, File 193, Office of the Clerk of Court, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

COURT CASE (unpublished)

Roubieu v. Metoyer, District Court Suit 1395 (1835), Office of the Clerk of Court, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

COURT CASE (published report)

State v. Caroline *et al.* 20 *Ala.* 19, January 1852.

NOTE: Court suits need not be underlined or placed in italics, except when Latin words are present (i.e.: *et al.*) Please note that volume and page numbers in legal reports are not placed in same position as in regular books. In example given above, "20" is the volume number and "19" is the page number. "Ala." is the standard abbreviation for this set of *Alabama Reports.* Also unlike ordinary books, no publisher and place of publication needs to be given for court reports since they can be located without this data. Only the date of the suit is given.

STATUTES

Clayton Act, 64 Stat. 1125 (1950).

NOTE: As in legal reports, the volume number is written in Arabic numerals before the abbreviation of the statue book, and the page number and date follows. Again, no publication data is necessary.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS & DOCUMENTS

H.R. Rep. No. 871, 78th Cong., 1st Sess., 49 (1943).

NOTE: "H.R." is abbreviation of House of Representatives; a Senate Report would be abbreviated Sen. Rep. "49" is, once more, the page number and 1943 is the year that Congress met, not the actual year that this report rolled off the press.

In addition to these basic procedures for citing material, there are certain standard abbreviations and procedures with which all researchers should be familiar. Some of these may appear to be quite obvious, but are carelessly misused in too many cases.

". . ." Quotations marks must be used by a researcher *any time that he copies more than three consecutive words from the writing of someone else.* This indicates that the words are the thoughts of someone else and not the paraphrasing of the copier. This technicality can assume immense importance in the event that you ultimately publish the results of your research or that you share your notes with someone else who publishes that material. Failure to record quotation marks and to identify the person whose words you are copying can result in legal charges of plagiarism, as recently occurred in the case of a best-selling novel based upon that author's family history.

[sic] This Latin word, underlined or written in italics, with *brackets* around it, indicates that the word or words immediately preceding are copied exactly as they appear in the original record even though the copier is aware that the document contains a spelling error, an obvious omission or a word, or some other type of error. It should go without saying that when copying a record *exactly* a researcher can never *change* any word(s) within the material even though he does recognize an error. Should he wish to correct the spelling of a family name or a date, for example, he may put *[sic]* beside the "erroneous fact" and add an explanatory note at the end of the quote, or he may put his "corrected" data in *brackets* beside the "erroneous data". For example:

"John Winter was born in 1998 *[sic]* in Orangeburg County, South Carolina."

[Note by esm: It is obvious that the date given above is in error. Other data in this biographical sketch indicates that the correct date probably is 1898.]

or

"John Winter was born in 1998 [1898] in Orangeburg County, South Carolina."

Ibid. This common term is an abbreviation of the Latin word *ibidem,* which means "in the same place." If a researcher is making a series of notes from a single book it is, of course, not necessary to repeat the full name of author, book, publisher, publication date, etc. on each note. This data can be recorded just once, for example, when the first note is taken from page 2 of the book. If, on pages 23, 147, and 239 a searcher finds other useful material he need only record **Ibid**, 23, and then make his note. However, if one employs this abbreviation, one must be certain that the note headed **Ibid,** 23 does not become separated from the notes from page 2 which bear the full citation. Otherwise one will have no idea what book that page 23 note was abstracted from.

. . . or . . . . This series of three dots, or sometimes four dots, is called an ellipsis. If you are copying a direct quotation from a book or document and you encounter five sentences that are important to you, then five more that you do not need at all, and then an additional five that are again useful, it is not necessary to copy the material that you do not need. It can be left out -- *however any time that a copier omits any words from a quote, he must use the ellipsis to show that certain material was omitted.* If one omits just a few words from the middle of one sentence, then three dots are inserted in their place. If one omits the entire last part of a sentence, or several sentences, then four dots are used -- this represents the usual three-dot ellipsis, plus the period that occurred in the middle of the ommitted material.

[ ] or ( ). The use of a bracket, as discussed several paragraphs above, indicates that the researcher is adding his own material to notes that he has copied *exactly* from someone else's writing. *NEVER* substitute a parenthesis for a bracket. Admittedly, it is far easier on most typewriters to make a parenthesis than it is to make a bracket. However, the parenthesis is very commonly used by writers in their books and articles. If a copier takes notes from a document or a book and then "adds in" other material "from his own personal knowledge" -- and puts parentheses

around his own material -- then anyone else who reads these notes will assume that the parenthetical materical appeared in the original source. Certainly this is one of the most frequent "sins" that genealogists commit. The temptation is so great, when one makes notes, to add data that has been left out of the original source. For one's own use he might add a date or a parent's name or something similar to a note, thereby saving himself from having to repeatedly look up that certain fact in another set of notes. This is permissible, of course, but only if the genealogist encloses that "added" information in *brackets*.

In the course of your research you will undoubtedly encounter some types of records that do not fit the more common categories discussed above -- or you will find that other researchers and writers have used less common abbreviations (*idem*, *op. cit.*, etc.) with which you may not be familiar. Turabian's *Manual*, already cited, is a very inexpensive paperback reference work to keep on hand for these occasions -- or you may prefer a similar work by another author. These are commonly available at local bookstores, or your bookstore will order a copy for you.

Should you progress to the point, as many genealogists do, that you wish to write a family history from your notes, then you will encounter a different set of needs, where "documentation" is concerned. If your history is to be a useful tool for others and is to possess any "note of authority" then footnotes and bibliography are very necessary, and each of these carry their own styles. Again, you will find ample instructions in Turabian's little *Manual*. However, if you have adequately documented your research notes over the years, recording faithfully the basic data indicated in the style samples above, then you may be assured of having all source data that you need to correctly compile the footnotes and bibliography to your own published work.

Even more importantly, by proper documentation of all data your files will be far more efficient for *you* to use. As you expand your research you will find that a date you copied from one source does not agree with the date you later find in another. Then you will wonder if you have made a copying error or if the two sources actually disagree. If you have adequately documented each piece of data you recorded in your notes, then you will be able to easily go back to your sources and double-check any piece of conflicting data or to weigh the reliability of one source against the other that contradicts it. Never again will you have to stare at a piece of data that once seemed true but now appears questionable and ask yourself *"Where in the Sam Hill did I get that date?!"*

GEORGIA County History

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(1930) 354 pp., new index **$17.50**



THIS GROUP of Georgia county histories is ready for immediate shipment. These books are bound in cloth and printed on long-life paper. For those volumes which were originally not indexed, new name indexes have been prepared and are included. In addition to general history, genealogical data in these books includes military muster rolls, marriage records, sketches of pioneer families, census records, tax digests, and cemetery inscriptions. We have a descriptive catalogue available. Please write for copy. TO ORDER BOOKS, send your check to publisher at address above, Attn.: Dept. GH. Shipping charges are extra. ($1.00 for first book, 15¢ each additional book.)

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Don't Start With The County Clerk

By Joanne H. Harvey
2420 Newport Dr.
Lansing, Michigan 48906

Alex Haley is probably the most hated man in the county courthouses of America, and I am considering offering for sale a sign which reads THE ONLY ONE WHO CARES ABOUT YOUR ROOTS IS THE GREAT GARDENER! But the whole point of the problem is that hordes of eager new genealogists are turned ON to family history - and by their numbers and lack of preparation are rapidly turning OFF some of the public officials whom we all need desperately.

We all saw "Roots," some of us have even read the book, and we appreciate the encouragement offered by Haley's touching search - and his successful find! Following this encouragement, the beginner needs an understanding of the basic procedures of genealogy, especially interviewing. The beginner also needs to realize that the first, or second, or even third place of importance to search is NOT the County Courthouse.

Successful genealogy begins with ourselves. We need to survey our own experience, draw up our own pedigree or family tree as far as possible, and to record in probably rough form, everything we know or suspect, arranging this information with a page of notes (8½ by 11) for each person of the older generations, and with families listed together on a sheet. When we have THOUGHT about what we already know, and only then, should we take the second step, to begin interviewing.

One of the most important points in interviewing is the selection of the correct person with whom to talk. If one has to make a choice between visiting an older female or an older male relative, often it will be found that it is of more use to visit the woman. Men are, and have been, vitally interested in family relationships, but in the past the women who worked out the little puzzles like which cousin Bill died in Saskatchewan? were far more numerous than men. A relative need not be solely a mother or grandmother, as aunts, cousins, step-siblings, courtesy or even kissing kin are equally liable to furnish THE one who really cares about the tangled relationships in your family. Try male relatives too, try them all eventually, and keep records of whom you have interviewed, and why, and even of those who refused to talk to you. There is always a reason why a person refuses to discuss the family past, and often it is a reason painful in its day but of much less gravity in 1977.

As you look for a person to interview, remember that often a younger child in the family spent less time with the adults alone than the older children, and so will very possibly have fewer facts. Don't forget the mailman or newspaper editor in the old home town, or a clergyman who might have served your family's faith for years. Perhaps there was a school principal or teacher who knew many of your kin and could tell you some fascinating stories. Check city and county directories for the neighbors who lived for years near that small house by the factory, before your grandfather retired and moved to the farm you remember, and as you find these people, make the most earnest effort to talk to them at once.

When a genealogist is new to the search, one feels that the sources are inexhaustible, and the time in which to hunt infinite. It requires only one death to show that people are the most fragile source of all, and that personal interviews should be made first when there is any question at all of priority of time. Oddly, cemeteries are the second most fragile resource, especially the rural cemeteries, and they should be visited as soon as possible. Weather and expressways are destroying priceless records of Americans - and Americana.

Having discovered a suitable interviewee, make an appointment as soon as possible, and KEEP IT! Take with you to the interview ample paper and writing materials, and if possible a tape recorder, which you will of course ask permission to use. It is perfectly possible to get an audible tape with the recorder or mike at a little distance, and if the person is willing but nervous, put the whole apparatus on the floor, a short way away and possibly out of the line of vision. Many elders are not used to tape recorders and will regretfully say that they do not like to be recorded. Respect their wishes. For those who are willing, do not impose the mechanics on them by making them hold a mike, or even bend over it. It is your responsibility to handle the mechanical details simply, and in a non-threatening way.

A genealogist has several responsibilities in an interview. First, the subject must be put at ease. Usually the subject is agreeable, if a little uncertain as to just what you wish, and often a good ice-breaker is to show them the small chart you have achieved at present, and to say "Now I understand you and I are related, could you show me how." Or could you tell me when you were born, and where, and your parents' names? Then you proceed to ask siblings, where the family had lived, and the information will begin to flow quite readily. Another useful beginning for genealogical interviews is to ask if the subject will show you the family photo album, and identify the photos in it. This will produce some good information and some even better chuckles! It is also a must to ask whether there is a family Bible, and may you see it and have it's entries explained.

Second, the genealogist must make it very clear that there is no question of any financial transaction in this interview. Many people in America, especially older people, are very shy of anyone unknown because they have had bad experiences with confidence men or commercial tricksters. You must help your subject understand that you are a harmless hobbyist, looking for information about your mutual family.

Third, the genealogist must be considerate of the subject. Many older people will warm to the hunt and be able to talk to you for an hour or even longer, but some tire

readily and you should be alert for this. If there is more information but you see that you are tiring your subject, ask politely if you may come again in a few days. Very often, the second time you come, you will discover that very much more material has been retrieved by a memory only too glad to roam again in familiar times.

And here we should be aware of the phenomenon which makes older people perfectly reliable on events of their youth, while unable to cope with today's mechanized and noisy world. Just because Uncle Bill or Cousin Sophie is in a nursing home or cannot do the grocery shopping does not mean that their information on the world of their prime is unreliable. Our brains are wonderful, but the facts first stored are longest retained, while those items last in may be all too soon lost. You will notice, too, that you may get a more complete answer to a question asked some time ago, as the person becomes comfortable with the process of recall and recording. I had asked my grandfather many times whether his father or mother had any brothers or sisters in America, and he always said no. One day he let slip a reference to Aunt Margaret, and I was on him like a congressman on a pork-barrel bill, Aunt Margaret turned out to have lived on the next farm and was the eldest of four sisters and a brother, all discovered because the memory finally dug a little deeper, or because I finally put the question in a more comprehensible form.

Fourth, the genealogist needs to know the right questions to ask, both to begin and to continue the conversation. The visitor who sits down with a blank face and a blank paper and says "Tell me ALL about the relatives!" will have bad results - and deserve them! Use the starter questions given earlier, and add to them "Which cemeteries did the family clean on Memorial Day?" This will produce the names of the large main expected cemeteries, and then, in many cases, after some hesitation will come "Oh, yes, there was the small cemetery in the country north of Jonesburg, you know where the great-grandparents are." No, I didn't know, and if I had not asked that question, I still would not have known! Often an older person, living with a married son or daughter, possibly far away from the scenes of health and youth, will be buried in a city cemetery and the small rural cemetery will be forgotten all year - until Memorial Day.

Ask "Did Aunt Liza write to anyone in the Old Country?" This is a great surpriser - "Of course she wrote to Cousin Lise-Lotte, didn't your mother have her picture?" No, mother never mentioned the lady. Could you find one of the letters or an address? Yes, she saved them all (if you're lucky) or No, mother never saved letters, but THIS is Cousin Lise-Lotte, indicating a stiffly posed picture which when gently removed from the family album reveals in faded writing the name of a small village in Bavaria.

Ask "What religious faith were the grandparents?" Anabaptist to Zoarastrian, the variations are endless, but each religious group creates its own records of the important events in a person's life, and today's generations may be a very far cry from the original faith. Make it very clear that you do not have any preference, you just wish to know WHICH faith it was.

Ask "Was the family name the same in the OLD Country as in America?" It is incredible to find the variations in spelling, meaning, even nationality produced by the answer to this question - we are so used to fixed and correct spellings that we don't realize how fluid spelling was long ago, and how all-powerful the Customs Officers at Ellis Island were as they took in a Junichowski from the boat and ushered out a Jones to the train.

As you are receiving all this wonderful material, assuming that you do not have a tape recorder, what are you doing with it? It is so interesting that you may think you will never forget. But research has shown that by 24 hours after an interview up to 45% of the materials in it are forgotten, and a week later even more. Take notes! This is the most important feature of all, and if I could only impress upon you one point, this is the one. TAKE NOTES!! Put down as much as you can, as fast as you can, and do not spoil the flow of reminiscences with interruptions, as to just when did that happen, or how do you spell that name. If you continually break in the flow of conversation the subject will feel at best that you are not paying real attention, and at worst that you do not trust their accuracy, else you would not stop them so often. You always get the information on dates and spellings later, and very possibly from a confirming source, but you may not have another chance to talk to this person. DON'T INTERRUPT!

Pay great attention to family tradition, for each one, while now a huge elaborate oak, sprang from a little acorn of information. The fact may have been long ago and far away, but it was a fact which will be found eventually if you are patient. Families have satires, jokes, sayings, slang, private allusions, all of interest to add flesh to the boring bare skeletons found in all too many family histories.

Never omit nicknames, which may sound strange or useless but come from important sources. Charles Blockson, in his Black Genealogy, points out the fact that a black may have had one name with a first owner and have been given arbitrarily another name by a later owner, neither of which were his birth name. And who would have related Peg Peterson, the amputee sailor of Mackinac, to Gunnar Petterssen, the tall and handsome Swede who left his home so many years ago?

If you strike it lucky and find information in the form of objects or written narrative, ask if this can be borrowed for photocopying. If so, fine. If not, 1-ask if you can come again to use this material; 2-ask if you may take the material to a photographer; 3-if this is impossible ask if you may bring in a professional photographer to copy the material for you. I have three glossy prints made of a vital Canadian will-with the owner's hand in each!

After you leave, send a Thank You card. One of those large attractive ones with your name and address inside will be well received, and send also, if possible, an augmented chart showing how some of the information you received relates to your search. The card will be kept, the chart shown to others, and some day you may receive further word from the person for whom you made interviewing so pleasant. With careful preparation and correct follow-up, your first step in the genealogical hunt can be a real success.

How To Search For That Elusive Ancestor

By
Philip W. Blais
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I remember the road very well. On through Portsmouth, then Kittery, and finally Kittery Point. A left turn on to Gerrish Island Lane to Aunt Hellen's house. On the table under the window was the family Bible, filled with pictures of old relatives, as well as birth and marriage entries. Feathered sporatically throughout the Bible were old newspaper clippings.

Is this a familiar scene? Have you ever wondered who your ancestors were? Perhaps a venture into genealogy will reveal your kinship to aristocracy or to someone on the more notorious side.

Genealogy is the science that deals with the research of a person's ancestry. It is the discovery, by fact, of the family units that comprise a person's pedigree. Within the last ten years the field of genealogy has seen a tremendous growth. The increased interest in this area perhaps can be attributed to the instability of conditions in the world today. People may be reaching into the past for an anchor to stabilize themselves. The celebration of our nation's Bicentennial could also be a contributing factor for the increase in genealogical work.

Statistics from two of the world's largest record repositories substantiate this increase. In a letter from Mr. Delbert E. Roach, the manager of the Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City, the statistics show an increase of 95 percent in reference questions answered from 1965 to 1975. Also, the number of microfilms reshelved show an increase from 1965 to 1975 of 145 percent. In a letter from Mr. Bill R. Linder, the director of the Central Reference Division of the National Archives of the United States, he stated that mail requests relating to genealogy increased 149 percent from 1965 to 1975. Also, daily visits to the Archives Research rooms increased 140 percent from 1965 to 1975 with about 70 percent of those visiting the research room pursuing genealogy or family history.

Historically, genealogy goes back to one of the earliest known writings, the Bible. Beginning with Adam one can find family genealogies. During a later period the Egyptians kept records. These records were scribed upon walls of the pyramids in the great Nile Valley. These records preserve the ancestry of the Egyptians. During the Middle Ages much of the royalty kept records of their ancestry. Their purpose was to prove their right to inheritance and power. At one point in time, pedigree making became a very lucrative business. Anyone with enough money could buy into royalty. Significant progress in genealogy was made in the 19th century by men like J. Horace Round and Walter Rye who brought to the forefront the hypocrisy of false pedigrees. They began to advocate genealogical research with documentation, thus a person must offer proof of his connection in the ancestral chain.

The goal for accuracy was soon to follow in America. With the support and writings of genealogists like Donald Lines Jacobs, Milton Rubincam, and Dr. Arthur Adams, genealogy in America began to set a standard. That standard was for accurate research. This could only come about through careful documentation.

This is a major problem which is especially prevalent today because of the large increase in the number of researchers. The problem is the great amount of record copying which is done without actual research. This article hopes to point out some factors that will enhance a person's research and at the same time increase the accuracy of the research.

Genealogy is a science and it should be treated as such. When a biochemist decides to deal with a problem, he does not go out and haphazardly begin research. He sets up his program to do the research. When dealing with a genealogical problem, the same approach as the biochemist is used. (1) Determine the problem. (2) Form an opinion as to the probable end results of that problem. (3) Review the secondary material pertaining to that problem. (4) Do a primary research on the problem. (5) Verify or reject the opinion and, as a final part of the program, (6) Make the results known so that other genealogists may benefit from the work.

This is the scientific approach to a genealogical problem. It is true that genealogists cannot work in the same realm as a biochemist because much of the problem is related to people long since passed on. However, use can be made of the primary research tools (vital record, church records, census records, judicial records, etc.) in the same way a biochemist uses chemicals and matter. This scientific approach to genealogical research is not difficult to use.

Genealogical research can be broken down into two phases, a preliminary survey and primary research. A preliminary survey provides an opportunity to examine the materials at home. These would include newspaper articles, Bibles, certificates, receipt books, etc. It is in the preliminary survey that an examination is made of the printed secondary sources. These would include family histories, town histories, county histories, and other printed matter that might bear on the problem. Also included in the survey are oral interviews. These could be with family, friends, and old timers in the area of concern. The preliminary survey is designed to give background information and to help in determining a starting point for primary research.

After a person has completed a preliminary survey and has determined the starting point, primary research is begun. Primary research is the core of genealogical research. This is where the attempt is made to identify an individual as a unique person. A verification of name, date of birth, and kinship will be needed for complete identification. It should be noted that, unlike the biochemists, a genealogist cannot reconstruct

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

an experiment to obtain absolute proof. He must rely on a preponderance of evidence. It is like taking the facts, both pro and con, and weighing them. The more of the identification that is documented, the more convincing the preponderance of evidence becomes.

In primary research one will be led to many different types of documents which will include vital records, church records, judicial records, probate records, land records, etc. The major goal should be accuracy and authenticity. When searching the records one should go to the originals when they are available. Many times abstracts and copies leave margin for error because of faulty copying. After the primary research has been completed, a determination should be made as to the results. The acceptance or rejection of the end results should be based upon the facts found in your research.

A most important part of genealogical research is record keeping. In Norman Wright's book, *Building An American Pedigree,* he relates an incident in which a man went to Wisconsin and conducted extensive research. Upon completion of his trip he had 26 spiral notebooks full of information. When he returned home and began to evaluate his find, he found that he had 26 notebooks of material with no way to retrieve the information. This type of problem has been a headache to many researchers. A good notekeeping system is needed if functional research and evaluation is to take place. Information must be retrievable. In research, some data is used immediately and some is stored for future use. It is of little value to the researcher if he cannot retrieve that information when it is needed.

No one method of notekeeping is recommended here. Each individual will have his own needs and should therefore design a system which will fill those needs. It is of the utmost importance that good notes are kept and that the information can be retrieved. Like the experiment of the biochemist, all his work is documented and rechecked so that someone else may retrace his experiment and end up with the same results. Genealogical research is done the same way. It should be documented so that an individual making a check on the work can go to the sources and make verification of its accuracy.

Genealogical research can be a rewarding experience. It is one of the most exciting sciences, that of dealing with one's own ancestry. A researcher should become familiar with the area of his research. This will give him a feel for the time, place, and situation in which a particular ancestor lived.

A balance should be made between research of secondary materials and that of primary materials. Some genealogists do not recognize secondary materials. This is a great mistake. Many problems could be avoided if a good balance is observed between both materials. A suitcase full of notes is of little value to the researcher, if he cannot isolate specific information for evaluation. A good notekeeping system is essential.

The majority of genealogists are doing research as a hobby. The job should be done, however, as a professional. If the time spent on research is of value to you, place that value on good research and records. Never take someone else's work at its face value. There are numerous volumes of works on library shelves full of mistakes. Take the time to verify your work. By doing this you will take greater pride in your work and provide better research materials for those who follow you.

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How To Effectively Use Census Indexes In Locating People

By John F. Vallentine[1]

This article was originally published in the June 1975 issue of the *Genealogical Journal* published by the Utah Genealogical Association and is used here with permission of John F. Vallentine, editor of the *Genealogical Journal*.

"It is the dream of every genealogist and historian to be able to locate individuals living at that time with the least amount of searching."[2] The rapid development of census indexes since 1970 has revolutionized techniques for locating families in the U.S. and tracing them from state to state. Such indexes have saved much time in the searching of census records per se, but possibly an even greater use of them could be in narrowing locality information about people from a state to a county or even township or town with a minimum amount of searching. Once the place of residence or other association has been pinpointed for the ancestor, the researcher can then concentrate on record sources such as vital records, deeds, wills, probates, court records, and church records recorded on a local county or town basis.

Census Indexes - A Recent Trend

The first U. S. census indexes were those prepared by the Bureau of the Census when extant 1790 census schedules were being prepared for publication in the early 1900s.[3] This project provided census indexes for 11 states including Vermont and Maine, although the latter were not admitted to statehood until 1791 and 1820 respectively. Since their 1790 censuses had been previously destroyed, no census indexes could be prepared for four of the original thirteen states, i.e. Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Virginia, but 1782-1785 taxlists were substituted for part of Virginia. Taxlists for the 1790 time period were later commercially prepared as substitutes for the remainder of Virginia (including West Virginia),[4] Kentucky,[5] and Delaware.[6] An indexed list of the 1793 militia in New Jersey and an indexed compilation of Revolutionary War period taxpayers based on the New Jersey ratables substitutes for New Jersey's lost 1790 Census.[7] Only Georgia of the original 13 states has been left without a useful and efficient surname finding tool for the 1790 period.

Since the initial indexing of the extant 1790 population schedules, census indexes of alphabetized census compilations have been developed for most states but only for scattered decennial years from 1800 to 1870. These census indexes have been published variously in book form, prepared in card index or manuscript form, or made available through computer printouts on a fee basis. Some have subsequently been put on microfilm for easier distribution.

A selected list of finding aids including census indexes have been serialized in the 1972 aand 1973 issues of the *Genealogical Journal* (1:9-14, 47-52, 81-85, 113-121; 2:28-35, 66-71, 110-113). More recently this list has been revised and published in booklet form,[8] but new indexes are now appearing almost weekly.

Table 1 provides a checklist of years covered by a census index for the various states in the various published, manuscript, computer, and microfilm forms. A tabulation by years beginning in 1800 is as follows: (updated by author on 15 August 1977)

1800-13 states (plus an alphabetized taxlist for Kentucky)[9]
1810-17 states (plus a taxlist supplement for Virginia)[10]
1820-24 states
1830-24 states
1840-19 states
1850-27 states
1860-9 states
1870-3 states
1880-4 states

The 1880 Soundex Index[11] (a phonetical name index for households containing a child aged 10 years and under) is available on microfilm for all 50 states excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Oklahoma. A similar Soundex Index to the 1900 census is available for restricted use by genealogists at the National Archives, Washington, D.C., and at the regional federal archives and records centers.

Arrangement of Census Indexes

Census indexes are variously arranged; some are strictly alphabetical; others are phonetical; still others combine at random all surnames under their respective initial letters. One should be on guard against those indexes that have an appearance only of strict alphabetization but irregularly through in out of sequence a single name or group of names. The locations of addenda or corrections should be carefully noted and checked. These are found variously at the beginning or the end of the index or at the beginning or end of individual letter sections.

Alphabetical listings by surname and then given name or names seems to be the most useful arrangement, providing the searcher remembers to methodically check for all possible spelling variations. Most census indexing today utilizes unmodified alphabetical filings. For a brief time Accelerated Indexing Systems[12] used an indexing system in which (1) all double letters were counted as one letter, (2) the final "e" on surnames was ignored in filing and (3) all "Mc", "Mac", "Mic" and "M" prefixed surnames were filed as "Mc" in hopes of expediting the finding of names.

The most complete phonetic system used in indexing censuses was probably the Soundex filing system utilized with the 1880 Census. This was an attempt to keep "together names of the same and similar sounds but of variant spellings."[13]This system uses a surname coding system based on the first letter of the surname followed by the first three consonants beyond the first letter excluding "y", "w", and "h". For example, the surname of Linderman is coded as L536 but Lind is coded as L530. However, the several exception rules are

sometimes misleading, and it is often necessary to try more than one code to locate the pertinent phonetic section including the needed surname. The Soundex index to the 1900 census follows a similar format to that for the 1880 census.

Some census indexes are surname indexes only, while others utilize the full name of the head of household. Surname indexes are the least efficient in time saving from the standpoint of the genealogical researcher, particularly with common surnames. For example, there are 281 Smith entries in the northern district of Mississippi alone in 1840,[14] making the use of this index very laborious for checking Smith surnames. The further division of the Smith section by using given names would have helped the researcher greatly. One of the most elaborate indexing systems used to date besides the Soundex index of the 1880 census has been the Index to the 1850 Census of Tennessee.[15] This index was previously available only in manuscript form searched for a fee but is now being published in volume form. It not only provides the name of the head of household but also lists the name and age of each person in the houshold following the name of the head of household.

Beginning in 1850 all persons in a household were named in the census. However, people with a surname different from the head of household become "lost" in the indexing unless special provisions are made for them. In the index of the 1850 census of Indiana, both "heads of families and persons of a different surname than the head of household were indexed."[16] In the index to the 1850 census of Ohio, the oldest person having a particular surname differing from the head of household's surname was listed.[17] In the printed index to the 1850 census of Tennessee, these persons of different surnames will be cross indexed in an appendix volume.[18] In the 1880 Soundex index, all children aged 10 years of age and under with a surname differing from the head of household are indexed.[19]

In order to serve as a locality finding aid for surnames or personal names, the census index must give the county of connection or at least provide an easy means of finding it. The more useful indexes also provide the page number in the original census and the name of the minor civil division of residence within the county. Since either the name of the township or town or the page number may have been obliterated in the microfilming or mending in preparation for microfilming both should be provided in the index and copied down by the researcher. The most useful indexes also provide statistics by sex and age categories (prior to 1850) and by name and age (beginning in 1850). Census schedules that have been rearranged alphabetically by the head of the family are also very useful, with or without an additional index, providing the page number in the original census is given for follow-up checking.

Problems Met in Census Indexing

Compilers of census indexes run into the same types of problems as genealogical researchers do in copying information from the original census records: (1) poor or unusual handwriting, (2) faded ink or even pencil, (3) torn or water-smeared or ink-stained pages, (4) names covered by mending tape, (5) given names represented by initials or omitted altogether, (6) surnames omitted, or (7) pages or townships or even entire counties missing. Consideration of these problems will suggest why the desired name might not be found in the census index or cannot be recognized therein.

The conscientious compiler will generally report problems of major or unusual nature in the preface or introduction, those very important but seldom-read pages in the published census indexes. Possibly every census index should carry the plea found on the introduction page of the 1850 census of Ohio index:[20] "PLEASE READ THIS PAGE BEFORE USING THE INDEX." Reading the preface will alert the user to problems met that were beyond the control of the compiler.

Before the preparation of census indexes was computerized, there were many places in the copying and indexing processes where human errors could and often did enter. And only through a great deal of time-consuming cross-checking and double checking could these errors be reduced to a tolerable level. Many compilers provide a summary of the steps used in the indexing process, and this helps the user of the index evaluate the care taken in making the census index. Even when maximum use is made of the computer in arranging and printing, the human transcriber must still do the original reading and interpretation of the original census record.

An important explanation of reading problems has been given in the preface of one census index:[21] "The transcriber is not always certain of the letters in these proper names [that were written in longhand by the census takers]; vowels particularly are hard to make out. What looks like an "a" may well be a "u" or "o", and "e" and "i" often look alike. Among capital letters it is often easy to confuse "I" and "J", and "S", "T", and "L", to name a few." It should also be noted in the preface, if stated, whether the compiler attempted to "correct" spellings of names or spell out abbreviations of names found therein.

Check in the preface for the exact meaning of all abbreviations or symbols utilized by the compiler to save space or any explanation provided by the compiler as to those used by the original census taker. Many indexing systems utilize symbols for county and/or minor civil divisions, and what these symbols stand for is often not obvious or is subject to misinterpretation.

Using Census Indexes

If the pertinent personal name was not found upon first checking the census index or subsequently on the page indicated in the original census, consider the following: (1) were all possible variant spellings checked, (2) was the wrong page number written down or checked, (3) was a check made of addenda or corrections sections, (4) was the name listed out of alphabetical order, (5) was the "Mc" or "St." sections unusually filed, (6) was a careful check made whether the first or last entries on the page might have been partially covered by mending tape, (7) was a prefix to the surname ignored in the indexing, (8) or was the name merely missed when the index was first examined.

A major factor in locating names in surname indexes is that insufficient spelling variants are often checked. Remember that past generations often gave little attention to standardizing the spelling of surnames and the same man often spelled his surname differently

throughout his lifetime. Also, the illiteracy rate was much higher in the past than at present; even if the census taker had considered it important to obtain exact spellings and ask for the proper spellings, the family might not have been able to assist. It often becomes necessary to check the entire appropriate letter section, but many surnames have potential variations even in their first letter.

Page numbering in the original census may be the source of the problem in not finding the family referenced in the index. The original census often has more than one page numbering series, and it was generally merely a matter of choice as to which series might have been used by the copier. Also, pages in the microfilm copy of the original census may be out of numerical order or may be numbered only on alternate pages. One census index suggests:[22] "If you do not find the name you are seeking on the page number given with the code, read the page preceding and the page following. The stamped numbers were on the right hand page of the census books, and some copiers used this number for the preceding page too, others used it for the following page."

It is the experience of the author that failure to find the pertinent name in the census index more often results from faulty checking by the genealogist than to errors made by the census compiler-indexer. Of course, it is common occurrence that families are entirely missed by the census takers. However, it is possible that the name, even though found in the original census, was dropped by the indexer. Where more than one index exists for the same census year and state, it is recommended that both be checked and compared. One index may yield a name missing from the second index, but one index may provide additional information to what the other provides. For example, one alphabetical arrangement of the 1800 Census of Pennsylvania[23] omits the name of the township of residence while a published census index[24] provides the name of the township but provides no information on the sex and age categories of members of the household.

When the index fails to reveal a personal name in a particular geographical area but the evidence indicates he was in that vicinity at the time, it may prove desirable to ignore inability to find the name in the index and scan the census for that area anyway. Remember that a boundary change or a slight miscalculation as to place of residence could place the person in a different township or town, in a different county, or even in a different state from what was anticipated. Or the census taker may have caught the family as they were leaving their old home, arriving at their new home, or temporarily stopped en route.

When several entries are found in the index for the name being searched, it will generally be necessary to search all of those in the original index except those that can be ruled out on a geographical basis or until the right person is found. Where many listings are found for the surname or personal name being checked, check for an uncommon but associated surname or personal name such as his wife's ancestors or relatives or those of his mother or of a daughter-in-law. Such cross reference checking may save considerable time.

A census index should always be considered as only an index to the original census and not a substitute for it. "An experienced and careful researcher will always wish to check back to the original records, not only when there is doubt as to the reading of a name, but to be sure that all possible information has been obtained from the record. No transcript, occupying a reasonable amount of space when published, is likely to contain everything of possible interest from the original record. For these two reasons, a microfilm copy of the original must always be available to the researcher, regardless of the completeness or accuracy of the transcript or index."[25] The researcher should consider information in an index only as a conclusion by a second party to what was in the original census. The active and personal involvement of the researcher for example might conceivably lead to more intensive study of a difficult handwriting and in transliterating a particular entry.

Duplicate entries in the index may prove to be an error in indexing but is more apt to be truly representing what was found in the original census. The geographical proximity of the two similar entries combined with age and sex categories (prior to 1850) or additional names in the household (1850 and subsequently) will materially help in deciding whether both entries refer to the same household or not. It frequently happens that a person is listed in two or more households in a given census year, i.e. a teenage son might be listed in the family of his father and in the household of a close relative or in the household of a neighbor for whom he was working. If a person of the right name or sex and age category is not found in the household where expected, check adjacent listings in the census or return to the census index for ideas on additional households to be searched.

Although statewide census indexes are primarily considered as tools for geographically locating people, census indexes restricted to large counties or populous cities may prove useful. These will be particularly advantageous when no statewide census index is available for the year in question or there is reason to suspect the statewide index was inaccurate.

A final tip is that photocopying a particular page or section in the census index may save much time, prevents errors in copying down notes from the index, allows difficult problems to be studied at a later time, and provides for ready referencing in the genealogical file or report.

Footnotes:

1. Accredited Genealogist (U.S.); Certified Genealogist; Professor, Brigham Young University; and Editor, *Genealogical Journal*. Address: 114 B-49, B.Y.U., Provo, Utah 84602.

2. Lida Flint Harshman, *Index 1850 Federal Population Census of Ohio* (Mineral Ridge, Ohio: Privately Published, 1972).

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17. Lida Flint Harshman, *op. cit.*
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19. U.S. National Archives, *op. cit.*
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21 Byron Sistler, *op. cit.* (footnote #18).
22. Lida Flint Harshman, *op. cit.*
23. Ronald Vern Jackson, *op. cit.*
24. John D. Stemmons, *Pennsylvania in 1800* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Gendex Corporation, 1972).
25. Ralph V. Wood, Jr., "The Census Index Problem," *The National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 56 (1968): 188-192.

TABLE 1. Checklist of Indexed or Alphabetically Arranged Census Records by State, 1790-1880†

State name	Year Admitted	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	Other
Alabama	1819					*P*††	P*	P			Mc	
Arizona	1912										McM	
Arkansas	1836					*P*	P	P			Mc	
California	1850	P(Spanish)						*P*			Mc	1852-Mc
Colorado	1876								*M*		Mc	
Connecticut	1788	*P*	P	P	P	Mc	Mc	Mc			Mc	
Delaware	1787	T	*P*	P							Mc	
Dist. of Col.	.....		*P*		P						Mc	
Florida	1845					*P*	P	P			Mc	
Georgia	1788		F*		*P*	*P*	P	P			Mc	
Idaho	1890									P	*Mc*P	
Illinois	1818			P*	*P*	P	Mc	Mc			Mc	1835, 1845,/
Indiana	1816				*P*	P	P	P			Mc	/1855-Mc
Iowa	1846						*P*	P			Mc	1836-P
Kansas	1861								*M*		Mc	1855-P, 1859-M
Kentucky	1792	T	T	*P*	P	F	F			P	Mc	
Louisiana	1812			*P*	P	P	F				Mc	
Maine	1820	*P*	P	P	P						Mc	
Maryland	1788	*P*	P	P	P	P					Mc	
Massachusetts	1788	*P*	P	P	P	F					Mc	
Michigan	1837				*P*	P	P	P			Mc	
Minnesota	1858							*P*	M		Mc	1857-M
Mississippi	1817				P	P	P	P			Mc	1816-M
Missouri	1821					*P*	P				Mc	
Montana	1889										*Mc*	
Nebraska	1867								*P*		Mc	
Nevada	1864										*Mc*	
New Hampshire	1788	*P*	P	P	P	P					Mc	1776-P
New Jersey	1787					P		P			Mc	1793-militia
New Mexico	1912	P(Spanish)									*Mc*	1823, 1845-P
New York	1788	*P*	P	P	P			P			Mc	
North Carolina	1789	*P*	P	P	P	P	P	P			Mc	1784-1787-P
North Dakota	1889										*Mc*	1885-P (Dakota)
Ohio	1803				*P*	P	P	P			Mc	
Oklahoma	1907								P*			1890 Terr.-M*
Oregon	1859							*P*			Mc	
Pennsylvania	1787	*P*	P	P	P	P		P			Mc	
Rhode Island	1790	*P*	P	P	P			P	M		Mc	1774-P, 1782-M,/
South Carolina	1788	*P*	P	P	P	P	F	P			Mc	/1865-M
South Dakota	1889										*Mc*	(Dakota Terr.)
Tennessee	1796				P*	*P*	P	P			Mc	
Texas	1845						T	*P*	M		Mc	1829-1836-P
Utah	1896							*P*			McM	
Vermont	1791	*P*	P	P	P						Mc	
Virginia	1788	T		*P-T*	P	P		P			Mc	
Washington	1889								*P*		Mc	
West Virginia	1863	T		*P-T*	P	P		P			Mc	
Wisconsin	1848				*Mc*	Mc	Mc	Mc	Mc	Mc	Mc	
Wyoming	1890									*M*	McM	

†This table based on the following publication: John F. Vallentine, *Locality Finding Aids For U.S. Surnames* (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1975), which provides citations to the listings in this table. Updated to 10 Aug 1977-JFV

††Key to symbols used in table:

P = published
T = published taxlist in lieu of lost census
Mc = unpublished but available on microfilm
* = only partial for state
M = unpublished and available only in manuscript form
F = available only on fee basis (abstract of computer printout)
Italic = first complete or substantially complete census index

Organizing Genealogical Records:

Family Group Sheets vs Card File vs Computer File

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Organization of records is basic to any endeavor, whether it be amateur or professional, every day or only occasional. We all keep a variety of records on almost every aspect of our lives. For paying bills most of us have checkbooks. If you attend school or lectures, you keep notes on the subject covered. At your job you have time cards to record your time at work (for which you will be paid), and W-4 forms for the IRS (for which you will not be paid). And, when you do any type of genealogical research, you keep record of all pertinent information which you find. And it doesn't take long before the amount of information acquired has turned into a veritable mountain of paper. For this reason, many people are becoming interested in the possibilities of using computer equipment to store and process the vast amounts of data involved in genealogical research. The objective of this article is to examine and compare "conventional" means of storing and organizing genealogical records with the latest advancements in computer technology in relation to organizing and storing records.

My first introduction to organizing genealogical records was through the use of pedigree charts and family group sheets. Under this method, the direct line of ancestry is plotted on the chart showing the ancestor, the ancestor's father and mother, the parents of the father and mother, their parents, and so forth. This provides a type of index to the accompanying family group sheets, showing the relationship between the families listed in detail on these sheets.

Each family group sheet was filed alphabetically by the husband's surname and given name, providing another type of index to the collection. Typically, each family group sheet provides the name; birth or christening date and place; marriage date, place and spouse; death or burial date and place; and the sources for the above data, for the father, mother, and children. There are also places to note the names of the parents of the father and mother.

Pedigree charts and family group sheets are available from a variety of sources, usually in either a 8½" x 11" or 8½" x 14" format. They are relatively inexpensive (approximately $3 to $10 per 100), and can be used by almost anyone with little or no training.

The main drawback with a pedigree chart/family group sheet system is that neither form contains any room for additional information outside of vital records. In order to include extracts of probate records, for example, a separate sheet (not resembling either of the first two) must be appended. Also, because the family group sheets are filed alphabetically by the husband's name, it is difficult to locate the wife's information with only her name to go on. And, in case you want to copy the file, photocopies can become very expensive rather quickly (generally 5 cents to 15 cents per copy).

The advantages to the above system are its low cost, easy availability of forms, and portability.

The second most common form of keeping genealogical records straight is the use of a card file. Here again, unprinted cards are available in all stationery shops in 3" x 5", 4" x 6", or 5" x 8" format, at about $1 per 100 cards. File cards with a printed format are available for a slightly higher price from a variety of publishers, including the Everton Publishers.

Typically, each card is geared to one individual instead of a family group or a complete ancestral line. Each card shows the ancestor's name, birth, death and marriage information, sources of the information, and a notation of the relationship of that individual to the person organizing the file. Also, each card can be tailored to contain additional information, for example, address (of living relatives), probate or census information, information on dues (for family organizations), etc. The cards are filed alphabetically according to surname and name of the ancestor.

Here again, the system can be used with little training by almost anyone, and although a large file can become cumbersome, the system is still relatively portable.

The drawbacks of a card file system begin with formulation of family groups. Because all cards are filed alphabetically, each card needs to be "pulled" from its place in the file for the purpose of visualizing the family as a group, and then replaced. For duplication, the cards must be lined up to be photocopied, and then the results cut up into card-size pieces or, as in the case of compilation of a family history, the complete file has to be re-typed.

All this leads us to the most recent development in the storage and retrieval of genealogical data, the computer. First of all, computers are not cheap. The most inexpensive system known to the author runs about $600[2]. It contains a typewriter-like keyboard, a processing unit with a limited version of the programming language BASIC and a like amount of semiconductor memory, a video display (resembling a TV), and a cassette tape recorder for storing information. This system is not portable, but a similar system being formulated at this time would cost about $1200[3], and fits inside a normal briefcase. In neither case can the computer process large amounts of data at one time, but they can store, edit (change data in a file), and retrieve, data. Larger processing jobs must be done by a service bureau.

The organization of a computer file closely resembles that of a card file, with a separate listing for each person. Each file contains name, address (for living relatives), vital statistics information, and sources, with provision for probate, census, or other information or extracts. Provision can also be made for short biographies.

Because the file is maintained by computer, print-outs can be produced in a variety of sizes and styles. Common paper sizes are 11" x 14" (maximum of 132 characters horizontally), 8½" x 14" (maximum of 132 characters horizontally), 8½" x 11" (maximum

132 characters horizontally), or a 4" wide roll (maximum 80 characters horizontally). Computer Output Microfiche or Microfilm can also be generated. If the computer file is for living family members, an address list can be generated on self-adhesive, labels, sorted by family groups, alphabetically, or by zip code (for bulk mailing rates).

Editing (changing) the information on one person is simplified, because the new information is merely substituted for the old information. Compilation of a family history is easy, with the accumulated data printed first in family groups, and then an alphabetical index is created automatically at the end. It is also possible to print out the information as a series of pedigree charts and family group sheets, or on perforated cardstock that can be "burst" (ripped apart) to creat a card file. And, because the genealogical data is stored in the computer, duplicate print-outs can be made as fast or faster than photocopies, usually for less money.

As mentioned earlier, the big drawback in computerizing family records is the expense (see the following chart), although computerization is the least expensive way to compile a family history. Another problem is the portability of equipment, although this may be solved. in the relatively near future as microcomputer systems become smaller and more popular. And, most important, the computer system is more difficult to learn to operate than either of the previous systems. With little training, almost anyone can type in the information, but almost anything beyond that will take some programming background. Finally, almost all large processing jobs will have to be done by a professional, due to the expensive equipment and programming knowledge required.

Which system is best for you? Only you can say, because only you can evaluate your needs, wants, and the time and money you are willing to spend. So, for your reference, here is a chart showing advantages and disadvantages of each system:

(Please see on the next page)

Footnotes:

1. P.O. Box 11121, Salt Lake City, UT 84147. Mr. Hall is an author, professional genealogist, and systems designer with Renaissance Facilities Management in Salt Lake City.
2. Available from Radio Shack.
3. Information available from Renaissance Facilites Management, 54 E. South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

The Ancestors, Families and Descendants of
GEORGE EDWARD RICHARDSON
And His Wife
EVA HORNER
by Helen Richardson Kluegel

Beginning a search for ancestors during the earliest years of settlement in New England, the author traces the history of William Richardson, the emigrant ancestor who arrived in Massachusetts *circa* 1640, and; in 1654, married Elizabeth Wiseman. Two hundred years later, one of the descendants, George Edward Richardson, married Eva Horner; it is the Richardson-Horner descendants who are treated definitively in this volume. Among the allied families are Abbot, Allen, Andrews, Blaisdell, Blanchard, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Colby, Cushing, Duncklee, Farnum, Haskell, Hastings, Hobart, Hunt, Ingersoll, Kent, Lovejoy, Lufkin (Lovekin), Mitchell, Morgan, Platts, Prince, Rideout, Riggs, Russ, and Williams. The index contains approximately 165 family names, including many of seventeenth century America.

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The author, a native of Massachusetts, was herself an emigrant, going to the Territory of Hawaii in 1928, where she was chief nurse at the Hansen's Disease Settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, subsequently serving as the only full-time medical member on the staff of the Oahu Prison in Hawaii. She was active in establishing the Hawaii chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and has also been a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

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SYSTEM / ASPECT	PEDIGREE CHARTS AND FAMILY GROUP SHEETS	CARD FILE	COMPUTER FILE
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2) Completeness of data.	Amount of information on the individual is limited by space.	Complete information on the individual is available.	Complete information on the individual is available.
3) Visibility of "direct line".	Direct line of ancestry or descent is easily visible.	Direct line must be "formulated".	Direct line of ancestry or descent is easily visible.
4) Indexing of individuals	Locating "non-direct line" individuals is relatively difficult.	Locating any Individual is easy.	Locating any individual is easy.
5) Portability of main storage file.	Main storage file is easily portable.	Main storage file not always easily portable.	Main storage file is portable only with portable computer equipment.
6) File maintainance.	File may be maintained by the individual.	File may be maintained by the individual.	Usually must have some professional help in file maintainance.
7) Organization for publication.	Compilation of family history is relatively easy.	Compilation of family history is relatively difficult.	Compilation of family history is automatic.
8) Duplication.	Duplicate copies are expensive and time consuming	Duplicate copies are expensive and time consuming.	Duplicate copies are inexpensive and quick.
9) Compilation of alphabetic index.	Difficult.	Easy.	Automatic.
10) Editing the text.	Former work may have to be copied during the editing process.	Former work may have to be copied during the editing process.	No duplication is required for the editing process.
11) Original cost, amateur/professional.	$20 per 1,000 names/ $450 per 1,000 names.	$20 per 1,000 names/ $500 per 1,000 names.	$100 per 1,000 names/ $350 per 1,000 names.

132 characters horizontally), or a 4" wide roll (maximum 80 characters horizontally). Computer Output Microfiche or Microfilm can also be generated. If the computer file is for living family members, an address list can be generated on self-adhesive, labels, sorted by family groups, alphabetically, or by zip code (for bulk mailing rates).

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How to Locate the Home of a Immigrant Ancestor

By Maralyn Ann Wellauer
3239 North 58th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216

You are not new to genealogy. You've already done quite a bit of research and you're still digging for the basic information needed to extend your pedigree overseas. You would give anything to find that link - the missing link. You are beginning to wonder if you will ever find it. You repeat the question, "Have I overlooked a record that could have helped me?", to yourself, over and over. Disappointed? Discouraged? Don't be, quite yet.

Let's look at what you are searching for. To begin genealogical research in the records of any foreign area the place of origin must be known, defined as specifically as possible. You must be prepared to provide more than the names of the country but additionally supply the name of a parish, village, town, city, district or county.

Where can you find this type of information? The place of origin may be determined by researching available records in the United States in areas where the ancestors resided. As an experienced researcher you probably have already examined available sources in the home such as bible entries, old letters, photographs, obituaries, prayer cards, wills, eulogies and naturalization papers to cover just a few of the possibilities.

If you have pursued this hobby for a longer time you may have searched government offices, libraries and archives for reference materials to aid in identification of the home of your immigrant ancestor.

Whatever your efforts have been to date the result is no luck. At times the problem is human error. You may not be familiar with all the records that could yield the place of origin or perhaps no one suggested them to you. A few of the lesser known sources are: Insurance papers, ethnic organization records, workmen's compensation records, apprenticeship records, and the like.

When you are convinced that you have exhausted all the conventional means for ferreting out information on an immigrant's origin, let me implore you to do one more thing. Go over the possible sources once more, and try to locate one or two you may have missed the first time around. If you still draw a blank I offer the following for your consideration. They are suggestions, most a little unusual in nature, but reliable nonetheless. I call them, "Origin Clues". The material presented in each clue allows one to work with deductive reasoning to come to a logical and useful conclusion. Each has been applied in different circumstances and have proved to be the key to finding that necessary bit of information on an immigrant's origin. The clues offer an alternative to those who find all else has failed.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 1 - RELIGION

If you know the name and location of the church your ancestor attended but not his place of origin do some checking into the history of the parish. Start with these questions: When was the church founded? By what ethnic group? Is the founding ethnic group still predominant in the membership? Who were the charter members?

Trace the background of the attending pastor. Immigrants sometimes followed their pastor to the new country and settled in the same parish district. Or on occasion, a pastor once settled wrote back to his former "flock" urging them to proceed with plans to emigrate. There are a few cases where the majority of a parish remained intact even after the move to America.

Study the parish registers to see where other members came from. If your ancestors place of origin is not noted you may find others are. There was a tendency for people of similiar ethnic backgrounds and interests to worship together, especially in early pioneer days.

You may also want to examine prayer cards, memorials and obituaries for clues in wording, form or distribution which may point to the practices or customs of one particular ethnic group.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 2 - FOOD

Do you remember what you ate at family get-togethers? Some special thought usually went into those holiday menus. Sandwiched in between the gastronomical delights you may find some genealogical tidbits.

Did you ever eat poppy seed cake for dessert at Thanksgiving? Some people with Bohemian backgrounds still serve it with the traditional Turkey dinner. When asked, one cook was positive that she had a German heritage; but her cooking skills belied that story. It turned out that her family came from an area in Czechoslovakia which used to be Bohemian.

Have you had Lutefisk (treated cod fish) at Christmas? With lefse and butter. Many Norwegians still customarily serve it during the Holidays. You can even distinguish between Norwegian and Swedish lutefisk. The latter group serves it with a white sauce. A little bit of a help when you're not sure if the name Petersen is Norwegian or Swedish.

If dessert consisted of Pfefferneuse and Torten perhaps German extraction is indicated. You may even be able to narrow down the cooking styles to a specific area within a country by analyzing the ingredients used in the dishes. For example, dried mushrooms are peculiar to recipes in the Black Forest regions of Bavaria and Czechoslovakia.

You may be one of those people fortunate enough to inherit an old cookbook from a relative. The kind most interesting are those books which direct the cook to add a pinch of this and a handful of that, then bake until done. Measurements were and still are not standardized throughout the world. Many women brought their favorite cookbooks with them when they came to America. Cookbooks of this type may yield the name of a place of origin if you

check for the place of publication or for the bookseller's sticker or mark on the cover.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 3 - CUSTOMS

How did the members of your family celebrate those special occasions such as weddings, confirmations, Christmas or Easter? Many holiday traditions have certain religious or ethnic origins. If you are not sure of your ancestor's religion perhaps recalling traditions would be the ticket. Some traditions and ways of handling special days were kept alive and in use through the years even though the religion had changed. Tradition can be traced to certain regions. Holidays are celebrated in different ways in different areas, within a single country just as costumes, food, houses, etc. differ from region to region.

You could ask yourself these questions when trying to construct the customs practiced by your family: What type of decorations were used? When did gift giving occur? What kinds of gifts were given? How was each observance handled?

Stories and legends are a part of the Holidays. Can you recall the stories that were told to the children? Superstitions, proverbs and other tales often retain a certain character which can be traced to a specific region. You may have to solicit the help of a specialist in folklore to decipher this type of clue.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 4 - OCCUPATION

Many skilled workers who immigrated to America were most concerned with finding a suitable area to set up a home so they may continue their profession. Fisherman sought water, safe ports and good markets. A German who was a fisherman by profession could hardly have originated from Central or Southern Germany. It is quite unlikely.

You may notice in various sources, especially passenger lists and census records, an exceptional number of the immigrants are described a "laborers" or "farmers". This fact can be accounted for simply by reminding the researcher that many regions were restricting the emigration of skilled workers and educated persons, fearing a "brain drain". Other men and women were fleeing from past debts or military conscription and did not wish to identify their occupation for fear of being caught. The researcher should not discount family stories of ancestors holding good jobs or prestigious positions in the old country, even if all records in his adopted land say he had a lesser status.

Free or cheap land lured some immigrants who had no rural background into farming. The hardships and demands of the life often eliminated novices. Most immigrants made an effort at working where they were best qualified, when possible. Conditions as they were, professions were sometimes changed or abandoned in favor of better paying positions.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 5 - DIALECTAL CLUES

A dialect is the language of a particular district or social class. A person using a dialect may be traced to one of these particular districts or classes, if enough is retained to distinguish the usage from the standard language.

A dialectal clue is a word or phrase characteristic of a specific dialect. The origin of the person who speaks or writes the dialect may be ascertained by careful study. The German language, for example, contains many dialects, some quite different from one another. There is often so much difference that a person from one area may find it difficult to understand one from another area, although they are speaking the same language.

Perhaps if you learned a bit of a foreign language from an ancestor you could have the area of origin identified by analyzing your speech. If an example of an ancestor's writing exists, check for variations in the usage of a language and the spelling of words.

For further study of the dialects and variations of the German language you may wish to consult: Waterman, John T. *A History Of The German Language With Special Reference to The Cultural And Social Forces That Shaped The Standard Literary Language.* Seattle and London; University of Washington Press, 1966.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 6 - LOCATION OF SETTLMENT

In the records pertaining to the area in which your ancestor settled look for the answers to the following questions: What was the predominant ethnic group in the area? Did your ancestor belong to this group? If not, why do you think he or she decided to settle there? What were the advantages and disadvantages of residing with this ethnic group? What was the original name of the town? (This name was often chosen because of the area from which the group came, or given in honor of a ruler). Was there a mass movement of people into the area about the time your ancestor moved in? What was the reason for their emigration?

Check the ethnic origin of your ancestor's neighbor/s. Even if the settlement was dominated by another ethnic group, two or three families from the same area or with the same interests may have formed a bastian unto themselves.

If your ancestors were buried in an area cemetery look into the history of that cemetery. People were very concerned as to where they were laid to rest. A Swede certainly wouldn't have wanted to be buried in a German cemetery if there were alternatives. And if such a thing took place, why? What was the common bond? Religion? Occupation? Marriage?

ORIGIN CLUE No. 7 - YEAR OF EMIGRATION

If you have acquired the year your ancestors left their homeland you may be able to pinpoint exact origin by doing a little history checking.

For example, if you've found a date when you ancestor arrived in this country it may be rewarding to seek information on others who arrived at the same time. You can find their names on passenger lists; read about groups who have emigrated because of social, economic, political or religious strife in the native country; or read about mass movements from a single port or into a particular town and ascertain the reason for it. You might be able to connect your ancestor's migrational pattern with others from the general area from which information is more accessible.

ORIGIN CLUE No. 8 - SURNAMES

What's in a name? Plenty! A surname may contain significant clues to the place of origin of the bearer such as the place of residence or birth, a profession or occupation. Names are the only clues that some immigrants left. But before you consider the surname you must determine if you have the name in its original form (as it was upon the immigrant's arrival) or if it is an abbreviated or fractured version. Does the name have a definite prefix or suffix which may define a relationship or specify a region of origin?

The spellings of many surnames have changed throughout the years. Some names were anglicized, shaped into English in form and character, by immigration officials or ship personnel who couldn't spell or pronounce the foreign versions. Immigrants were not always aware that the name change had taken place and many had no choice than to accept their new name. Especially affected by this practice were the Slavs, Czechs, Poles and Russians whose names were uncomprehendable to the Americans. The names were transcribed as they sounded. Sometimes names were recorded only in part and shortened. Scandinavians suffered when their surnames, really farm or place names, were dropped in favor of their patronymic, such as Johnson or Oleson, which then became the last name.

German names such as Zimmerman and Nagle were often translated and written as Carpenter and Nail, respectively. At times you may find, during the course of your research, that one or two branches of a family may have returned eventually to the original form of the name while the others kept the English version.

The reasons for the changes in surnames were many but some of the more common were because of sound, length, difficulty in spelling or pronunciation by second parties, social pressure to assimilate into the American culture, mistakes in transcribing and so forth.

Once you have determined the correct surname how do you go about getting genealogical clues from it?

There are many surname books which discuss name changes, the history of surnames, their distribution, variations, meanings and other information in libraries all over the United States. These books can be located by looking into the Subject Catalog under "Surnames" or "Names of persons" for the country of origin. Some books are more specific dealing only with names common to one parish or county. Some surnames are so uncommon that a connection to a paticular region or town may quickly be made by consulting a book of surnames. Conversely, you may have a name, although rare in America, may be fairly widespread in a foreign country.

Consonant combinations in a name may be the key to origin. The double vowel in Haaken may indicate a Dutch origin; if you have a surname ending in, -li, you may find a hint of a Swiss connection; a -bach ending may not only give you a hint that you are of German descent but you may more precisely pinpoint the origin of the family to Southwestern Germany; the suffix -son attached to John, Johnson, may tell you that the man's father's name was John.

A good bibliography of surname books for foreign countries is available upon request from the: Library of Congress, General Reference & Bibliography Division, 10 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20541. It is entitled: *Guides To Genealogical Research: A Selected List of Surnames; A Selected List of Writings.*

ORIGIN CLUE No. 10 ARCHITECTURE

Unless you are fortunate enough to have an intact ancestral homestead in your family you probably will have to rely on old photographs, drawings, written descriptions or memories of older folks to reconstruct the parts of the buildings constructed by the immigrants.

In the past as in the present, styles of architecture can be traced to different countries and cultures. Architecture differs regionally within countries which makes it an even more valuable clue to tracing the origin of one's family.

Specific attention should be given to the structure of all buildings on a homestead. Note the structure inside and out. What material was used in the construction of the building? Was the design simple and utilitarian or decorative? Special piecework, craving or fretwork should be studied. How were the rooms arranged? The stairways? The kitchen arrangement?

The "Origin Clues" presented here are just a few of the many possible out-of-the-ordinary suggestions to help you gather information that could yield the name of an immigrant's place of origin. The application of any one or more "Origin Clues" in your own genealogical study could open new visas in foreign research. The greatest reward in genealogy is being able to continue research on a pedigree line overseas. This must be the goal of every serious genealogist.

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Finding The "Missing" Certificate

By Lee Anne Walker, A. G., B. A.,
Box 112005
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

If you get a form letter from the new Register House in Edinburgh saying there is no birth certificate for your ancestor, is there a chance that a professional genealogist in Salt Lake City can find it? The answer is: "Yes." Furthermore, you may even find it yourself if you use some of the professional's tricks. And while this article is written in reference to Scotland, many of the ideas apply directly elsewhere.

Scotland started keeping certificates of birth, marriage, and death in 1855. If your ancestor was born, married, or died in Scotland in or after 1855, assume that the record is there. Very few of these events were not recorded; many were recorded not quite the way we expect. What the "missing" certificate usually requires is some imagination to figure out what happened when great-grandmother was born.

The staff at the New Register House in Edinburgh, Scotland, are primarily record keepers, while the genealogist is a researcher. The genealogist has more experience tracing individuals, and he or she is usually paid by the hour. The genealogist's customer wants a positive result. In contrast, the New Register House asks a flat fee whether it succeeds or fails, whether it spends a long time or not. It won't spend the time to solve a problem; the staffers look for a specific name and limit their search to five years centered on a specific date. Another contrast between the genealogist and the staffer is the amount of background information each is willing to become familiar with and use. For example, the New Register House could not find a birth certificate for Elizabeth McAllister, born in Hamilton in 1877. When I looked I found an Elizabeth McAllister, born 1877, in Airdrie. I was able to recognize that as the right certificate because I knew her brother was born in Airdrie.

Description of the Indexes

Scotland's certificates were kept on a nation-wide basis. There is an index to each year. The indexes, alphabetically by the names of the people, give each person's name, the place in which the event was recorded, and the certificate number. Also, age at death is given on the death certificates. If a search of the index does not yield the ancestor, it is the name, date, or place, or a combination of them, that is off.

The Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City has microfilms of the indexes, and also some of the certificates. That is, the certificates for the years 1855-75, plus the census years 1881 and 1891, are in Salt Lake. For the other years, a person can find the reference in the indexes and then write to Scotland for the certificate itself.

Birth Records

If you can't find a birth where you expect it to be in the indexes, maybe something is off about the name It could be spelling; "McKay," for example, has Maccay, Mackie, Mackee, MacKey, Makee, Makey, and Maquay. Also, a nickname may be throwing you. My grandfather told me his mother was called "Jessie" Baxter, but that Jessie was a nickname for Janet. However, her birth certificate does say Jessie. The Elizabeth you are looking for may be recorded as "Bessie," and Helen, "Nellie." Also, your ancestor may have used a middle name rather than the first name he is nevertheless alphabetized under in the indexes. Another possibility is that your ancestor was born out of wedlock, and so registered under the mother's surname instead of the father's.

Hazy memories or a mistake in the family records may be to blame for a birthdate being off. It is not uncommon for men to get older as they live, if they get impatient waiting to be legally adults. Women also sometimes get younger. Sometimes an oldest child's birthday is not remembered accurately if it is very close to the parent's marriage date.

Birthplaces also have some hazards. "Born in Aberdeen" can mean born in the city of Aberdeen, born near the city of Aberdeen, or born anywhere in the county of Aberdeen. If you find a reference in the indexes in which the name is right, the date is right, but the place is wrong, a check in the gazetteer may show the place listed in the index is two miles from the city the family history named.

Marriage records

Marriage records have the advantage over birth records that two people are listed in the indexes. The bride and groom are going to be married the same time, the same place, and have the same certificate number. When you find a pair of matching references in the indexes, you know you are about to locate the right certificate.

One problem often encountered in marriage records is when a women is married under the name of a former husband instead of the maiden name. A variation of this is when a woman who has been married goes back to her maiden name, and is married giving the maiden name instead of the last husband's name.

Sometimes marriage records are found after the date of the birth of a child. In some of my first research, I found an Aberdeen couple who were married after birth of their third child. Research is just like real life; marriages do not always occur at least nine months before the birth of the first child.

Death Records

You know your great-grandmother did not die at age 3; she would not be your great-grandmother if she did. So, the inclusion of ages at death are a plus in death records.

A weakness of death certificates which birth and marriage certificates do not have, is that a person has to die to get one. And the informant may be wrong; an informant may think a person was at least "80," when in fact he or she was 93. The dead person can't give the real information.

Scottish death certificates are especially good for finding married women, as they are listed under both their maiden and married names. So when you find references for Elizabeth Kilgour, aged 73, certificate #10 in Forgan, and for Elizabeth Henderson, age 73, certificate #10 in Forgan, both in 1875, you can bet you have found Elizabeth Kilgour Henderson, who the family records say died in 1875 at age 73 in Newport. Forgan is very close to Newport.

Conclusions

Two conclusions are in order. One is that a "missing" certificate is usually in the records; it just is in a different place in the files than you expect. The other is that this article begins to describe ways to track down "missing" certificates, but is not exhaustive.

A warning is also in order. What has been described is how to deal with a certificate which is not where you think it should be. Obviously, if there is a certificate which matches perfectly with your family records, you don't have to go through any of these processes.

So, while these processes are not the beginning of your research method, they are not also where things end. Now that you finally have a lead on a specific certificate, you have to get it and see if it fits in with your family. An example of this is as follows: According to the family's knowledge, Hugh Woods was married to Anne. He drowned at Port Glasgow, Scotland, when his son Hugh was about 8 years old. There was no reference in the indexes of deaths to a Hugh Woods in Port Glasgow about 1887. However, I found in the 1881 census the following:

James Woods-head-married-male-age-28-rafter-born Derry, Ireland
Annie Woods-wife-married-female-age 20 born Antrim, Ireland.
Hugh Woods-son-age 1-male-born Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire.

In later generations of the family, there where individuals named Hugh James Woods; apparently those two names go together in this family, but the man I was looking for used "James." Looking for James Woods in the death certificates, I found a reference in 1884 to James Woods, aged 34, #147 in Port Glasgow.

The reference I found in the index was within a couple years of the "about" date of death. The age was likely; neither a child nor an old man, but roughly corresponding with the man in the census. Port Glasgow was right. I paid the fee to get the certificate itself from Scotland.

The certificate says that James Woods was a rafter married to Annie Bell. He died in 1884, between the 25th of July when he went out in his boat and the 3rd of August when the body was found. He was a male, aged 34. The cause of death was drowning. The informant was Annie Woods, widow, who made her mark instead of signing. The certificate also gives his parents names and father's occupation and the fact that the father was deceased, which was new information as far as the research was concerned. But from the point of view of finding a "missing" certificate, it is important that the certificate fits so well with the known fact about the man. The Woods example illustrates how looking for a "missing" certificate is made part of the process of research. While there was something off about the certificate if there hadn't been, it would not have been a "missing" certificate - - it fits logically with the family traditions, with the family's naming trends, and with census record.

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Where does It Say That?

By Mrs. John Kangas
152 N. Columbus St.
Arlington, VA 22203

How many times I have received information concerning a lineage that fails to indicate its source! This is one of the most irritating actions of those who are providing to others, purportedly, information about a family. Those who write down for the use of others the names of children, the dates of birth, marriage, death, and information on military service have to realize that the bare statement of such facts means absolutely nothing to those who may be compiling facts to prove a descent or ascent in a family line.

The numbering system whereby one gives each individual a number and shows the descent (Mary^{3}, John^{2}, Samuel^{1} Brown) has been very helpful; however, it is frequently used in compiling a long list of "begats" without proving that the relationship has been established, many times fails to show a location of the person, and therefore can only be used as a clue for following up by future readers, and is frequently presented without an index.

Several books which purport to give family pedigree, I notice, state that "John, who appears in the tithables of ____ County in 1789, must have been the son of Abraham." "Mary, who sued William ____ in September 1810 was probably the daughter of _____." In one particular instance, the writer assumed that a name appearing in the tax records "must have been" the progeny of a family previously residing in the area, whereas the fact is that a new family had entered the area bearing the same surname, proven by shipping lists and records in another state.

Family Bibles, often used as a source of genealogical information, are cited without the necessary comments I believe should be included. The date the Bible was printed, the name and any other information about the printer (such as, printed in Germany, etc.), comments about the appearance of entries (such as "partially obliterated," "written in pencil," "apparently all entries made by one person," etc., are important. Daughters sometimes copied entries from an older family Bible into their own. Also, the present ownership and location of the family Bible are important items to note in the event a future researcher desires to personally check for authenticity in copying the information.

It is often stated, too, that certain information is derived from a will filed in a certain place. Without a verbatim copy of the will or other court records, this material must be reexamined by the researcher for information, inasmuch as a mere statement of those named in the will may have excluded important information. I have noted a deed made in New Jersey stated the grantor was "of Philadelphia," five years after being shown in the census records of New Jersey two words that mean a great deal in looking for further information. A division of real estate, made in Maryland eight years after a will was filed indicates one of the children who had married was "of Bedford County, Pennsylvania," and that another was "of Franklin County, Pennsylvania," and an accounting of an administrator in New Jersey described the deceased as "late of Newton." These are the pearls of information that the researcher needs to follow the movements of the ancestor and locate information frequently found in obscure places.

Those who are recording information should always keep in mind that merely recording data does not prove it is so. Should information be provided by an individual from his own personal knowledge, a notation should be made of this fact, and documentation should be sought to prove its authenticity. It is not uncommon for family "history" to become distorted by being retold so that, like the children's game of "telephone," the last one hearing it has a garbled tale he honestly believes to be true but which bears little relation to the facts. In my own research I learned from an aunt that she had a paper purportedly giving the history of one branch of the family of French origin. Her paper indicated the family had fled France during the French Revolution and settled in Mauritius. The archivist in Mauritius provided information that indicated the family had left France many years before the French Revolution, and a survey of history showed they had left because royal allowances had been cut off.

One must always keep in mind that ancestors were real people who lived at another time. They were affected by wars, economic conditions, natural disasters and the laws where they lived. To give an accurate picture of these people, their whole environment must be given in addition to heredity. It is important to learn, if possible, religious and political affiliations, as these factors sometimes determined the selection of a new place of settlement. For instance, migrants from Virginia to Maryland about 1660, originally from England and Ireland, were non-adherents of the Church of England who protested paying taxes decreed to support the church in Virginia. They may have been Quakers, Presbyterians or Catholics, attracted to a more tolerant religious public attitude. It is therefore important to record this fact if an ancestor was among those who migrated at this time. The fact may be the basis for inquiry into the extant religious records for vital statistics.

Whigs and Tories were vague political appellations when I heard them back in school history classes. They become extremely important when one's ancestor suddenly departed Pennsylvania for Canada about the time of the Revolutionary War. The Pennsylvania Archives has a great deal to say about those whose property was expropriated and sold because of their political leanings, and recording this information adds another dimension to the picture we are recreating of our ancestor. Too many family histories merely state that, because great-great-grandfather So-and-so was a Loyalist, he "went to Canada." There is probably documentation of where he lived before he left and what he left behind - sometimes sons who were grown and married and did not share his political beliefs. Mere migration to Canada did not always indicate one's ancestor was a Loyalist. In one departure of several families on my family tree, they were part of a religious group who resettled a large part of the congregation. For them, Canada was a new frontier, offering cheap land.

It is true that histories give these facts; however, the influence of historical facts on your ancestor should be documented wherever possible. Why merely record that he was born, married, had 10 children, and died? When one has spent the time learning the name of his wife, the pertinent dates, and the names of his children, one should record where this information comes from to give future readers a source to check, as well as a locale where the family was located for the benefit of those who demand more than a list of "begats." The knowledge that my ancestors have tilled the soil where the French and Indian Wars were fought, were settlers in Maryland before and after the Mason-Dixon Line was established, and suffered along with other residents of Winchester, Virginia, during the numerous battles of the Civil War, is just as important to me as their vital statistics. Although my grandfather was too young to be a participant in the Civil War, he has become a real person to me because of his written account that he was present in Fredericksburg in December 1862 during the bombardment of that city and became a refugee to Baltimore, particularly when I recollect his telling me that he had broken the ice in wagon ruts to provide water for wounded soldiers. The date of the battle has been documented in my record of him, along with the census records showing he resided in Fredericksburg in 1860 and in Baltimore in 1870. Perhaps one of the wounded soldiers may have recorded in his diary receiving assistance from grandfather (although I haven't found one yet). That, too, would be part of the documentation that recreates this ancestor as a person instead of just a statistic, and would be proof of his otherwise unsubstantiated statement.

Documentation can be found in many unexpected places. If the census says your ancestor was a farmer, he paid taxes, he had an account with a place of business (business journals have been

preserved in many historical collections), he may have housed an itinerant preacher who recorded where he stayed (many diaries are preserved), and even though he may not have left a will (intestate) you will find information in the sale and distribution of his property when he died to document his station in life and, sometimes, the names of wife and children. If he had a profession, as doctor, lawyer or dentist, one would probably find a record of education to fit him for his work. One ancestor is shown in 1839 in Philadelphia as a dentist, but later is shown as a doctor. The American Medical Association assisted me in locating records of a defunct Philadelphia college of medicine which proved this predecessor had attended and graduated in 1854, when he had a wife and three children. A nurse in the family has been documented not only as to her training, but also the state certificate number as a registered nurse. In old Maryland records, many of which are no longer existent, evidence that an ancestor had been living there was found in a suit for ejectment because of non-payment of taxes.

When you find that missing ancestor, don't make it necessary for a future researcher to retrace all the laborious steps you have found necessary. Note where you found the information, and make your documentation as explicit as possible. Don't forget that a record to which you have access now may be destroyed, or that the person who related an incident on which you relied may have passed away. A good example of the perishability of records is the destruction by fire of military records in St. Louis not too long past. This is another argument for reproducing the records rather than excerpting information from them where possible.

Generations after yours will value your labors far more if they can be authenticated. If you expect your descendants to be grateful for your efforts, don't be perfunctory in recording your sources. Note the location of families, and put them in a frame work of time and history whenever possible.

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"How To" Hints For Genealogy

Each September-October issue of *The Genealogical Helper* will include a special section on "How To" suggestions for the various phases of genealogical research. The editor invites anyone to submit their material and/or suggestions for inclusion in this section. Please send to: "How To", The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321. Your material will be considered for publication and if not used, will be returned to you.

How To Strengthen Family With Genealogy

By Richard F. Vincent
1651 Sneddon Dr.
Sandy, Utah 84070

Many benefits are derived from genealogy for both the nation and the individual. Genealogy is a study of people. Not just any people but your people. People are always interesting subjects of study. Any individual who attempts to discover the names and sources of his ancestry must at the same time develop a sense of history as it applies to his own family. History has meaning when it is ones own ancestors who are participants or who are affected by the course of history. The most apparent historical aspects are those that compeled people to migrate. The history of almost any American family is a history of movement. Not many families have more than a few generations that remained in the same location. An ancestor searcher must become familiar with the general course of movement in the nation so as to be able to determine which course his ancestors probably followed. He knows where his ancestor ended up but where did he come from? Which of the many trails leading into the area did the ancestor take to get there? The dedicated ancestor searcher must learn about all of the possible routes of migration. Which trails lead through mountains to the area and which waterways were used to travel into the area? These paths must be followed back to their source or beginning. Often the origin of the trail is in a very different kind of an area than is the end of the trail.

The ethnic origin of many of the migrants is another aspect of the history of migration in America. Quite a few people choose areas of settlement in response to ethnic factors. Immigrants often preferred to settle in areas where their language and customs were available. Newly arrived Germans often went to the areas where other Germans were already living and Scandinavians sought territory that was similar to their native lands of the north. Religious groups also often congregated in one place and established communities where others of their religion were invited to join them. Migrating companies of people were generally composed of people from the same lands and with similar backgrounds.

The ancestor searcher who is able to trace his ancestry back several generations finds that it usually branches out to include people of many diverse cultures. A serious study of their lives results also in a study of the history of various nationalities. What factors brought these people together in the same place so that they met and married? Why were they willing to leave the security of their own ethnic culture to mix with people of very different customs. Many people left their native land because of laws that restricted their freedom or opportunity. Laws that were passed in America also had a far reaching influence on the migration and settlement pattern. When a law was passed that allowed veterans of the Revolutionary War to obtain land in gratitude for their war service there was effected a gathering of people from many parts of the young nation. The eastern states gave up their claims to land west of them and the Louisiana purchase added a large amount of land to the public domain. The land was parcelled out to those who purchased and worked it or to those who served their country in the military. In a section of land there might be found a Scotsman from North Carolina, an Irish family from New York, a group of Germans from Pennsylvania, a Yankee from Vermont and a newly arrived English immigrant. There would be various nationalities, religions and vocations represented in each recently opened section of land. The families had to get along together in order to function as a community and of course the children grew up together and married. A serious study of ones ancestry is an introduction to the study of law and sociology as they relate to the building of the nation. When a person looks at a book of their own ancestry and sees people from many parts of the nation and, further back in the record, people from different countries and cultures there is a greater understanding for people who have different cultures. There is also an increased feeling of concern for recent immigrants to this country and everywhere. People are very important to the genealogist and the study of genealogy helps remove racial and cultural prejudice.

The study of ones own ancestry can be a powerful unifying influence in most American families. Several of the divisive aspects of modern life that weaken the family can be restrained by making genealogy a family activity. Most families are on the move. Many don't remain in the same neighborhood beyond several years. Children feel the effect of having to make new friends and there is a feeling that they don't really belong. Families that have researched their ancestry can sit down together and follow the migrations of their ancestors. The reasons for moving

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and the benefits that resulted could also be discussed. Many of our ancestors moved to a new area to improve their circumstances and opportunity to better provide for the support or their families. Children can be shown that life goes on after making a change and that migration is a part of the national heritage. If the family is within traveling distance of an area where ancestors once resided, a family vacation to the area would be enjoyable. Books about the area should be obtained from the library so that the history, culture and geography of the area could be studied by the family members. A vacation to an ancestral area of residence provides a strong sense of belonging for family members who have read about the area with the purpose of learning more about the lives of their ancestors.

Parents who desire to participate in the education of their children may use the family genealogy as a basis for teaching history, culture and geography by studying each branch of the family tree. Parents could assign family members to read about the lives and times of their ancestors and the other people who lived in the same area. Family discussions about the lives and accomplishments of their ancestors build family pride and unity. Knowledge of a common ancestry has a stabilizing effect on family members. There is a bond with the past and hope for the future. Children who often live great distances from grandparents and other relatives come to know many relatives that extend in to the past.

Various cultures in the world both past and present have recognized the benefits for the family and for the nation of ancestry study. Some Oriental cultures have made ancestor remembrance into a form of worship. This came about partly because of the unity that develops in the community when families know their ancestry. Many peoples of the South Pacific islands and of Africa have learned to memorize their ancestry. In so doing they establish their place in the community and know that they belong there. Special privileges and opportunities are given to the descendants of those who earlier served the community. Ancient Israel used their genealogy as a claim to important blessings. People who claim a common ancestor or group of ancestors feel a kinship and are more ready to act in unity to defend their families, community and nation from destruction. The effects of ancestor remembrance in various cultures would be an interesting area of study and would surely reveal clues about family loyalty. Respect for the lives and customs of family members, both living and dead, would maintain the continuity of the society of which the family is the primary unit. If other cultures have benefited from ancestor remembrance, our present society could certainly use some of the same help.

The compilation of a family book of ancestors is a great activity for any family. It is a family hobby that unites the family in a common goal. Imagine being able to pick up a book that contains the names of your ancestors with their birth, marriage and death dates. You might look to see if any had the same name or birthday as yourself. Wouldn't it be interesting if you could read a copy of their life history or diary? You might find out if life was hard for them and what they did to cope with everyday problems. The book would be even more interesting if it contained old photographs and photo – copies of birth, mariage and death certificates; of pages from the old family Bible, last wills and testaments, war records and any other materials that bring life to the names of ancestors. Any person who had such a book would feel a strong bond with the past. There would come to them a sense of belonging. An increased pride in family and country would be realized and both would benefit. Children who understand the heritage of their family and the nation as it relates to the family will have love for both. Strong families mean a strong nation and genealogy on a national scale may be one means of curing our families and the nation of the many ills that afflict both.

A book of ancestry is an easy project to begin. Start with yourself and write down your life history so that your great – grandchildren will have it to read. Add certificates and any other important information. Do the same for your parents and grandparents. Write down things that you remember about them. Visit or write to relatives and obtain all of the stories and information about your ancestry that you are able to. It is generally necessary to obtain copies of documents from record archives in order to search ancestry beyond grandparents. From my own personal experience in searching for my ancestry I have put together a kit for new ancestor searchers. It contains charts, guides, instructions, address and book lists, and other useful aids. The kit is available for $3.00 from Richard Vincent, 1651 Sneddon Dr., Sandy City, Utah 84070.

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SHENANDOAH VALLEY VA. FAMILY DATA 1794-1813

THE INDEX OF ANGLICIZED GERMAN SURNAMES

Albright	Albrecht
Allstead	Altstadt
Alteffer	Altdörffer
Altorpha	Altdörffer
Andes	Antes
Angle	Engel
Argabright	Ergenbrecht
Armentrout	Ermentraudt
Baker	Becker
Barnhart	Bernhardt
Bauserman	Basermann
Bear	Bär
Beard	Bardt, Bart
Beeler	Behler, Böhler
Bird	Vogel
Black	Schwarz
Blosser	Blusser
Bolton	Bohlten
Boon	Bohn
Boyer	Bayer
Bright	Brecht
Brown	Braun
Bumgardner	Baumgärtner
Bush	Busch
Byerly	Bäuerle
Caplinger	Kieblinger
Carocofe	Kirchhoff
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Carsh	Kersch, Kirsch
Cline	Klein
Clinebell	Kleinbehl
Coffelt	Kuffelt
Coffman	Kaufmann
Cook	Koch
Coontz	Kunz
Craun	Krahn
Cregar	Krieger
Crickenbarger	Krückenberger
Crim	Grimm
Croft	Kraft
Cross	Kreuz
Crotsinger	Kretzinger
Crouse	Kraus
Cupp	Cop, Kopp
Deam	Diem
Deeds	Dietz, Tietz
Delkard	Delicat
Depoy	Dieboy, DuBois
Detrick	Diedrich
Ditmore	Detmer
Dufflemoyer	Toffelmeier
Doubt	Daudt
Drawbond	Trawand
Duma	Thoma, Thume
Eagle	Eggel, Egel
Early	Ehrle, Ehrly
Earman	Ehrmann
Ellinger	Oelinger
Fall	Fahl
Fedly	Fähdly
Fifer	Pfeifer
Firebaugh	Feuerbach
Fishback	Fischbach
Fogle	Vogel
Fought	Vogt
Freas	Fries
Freasner	Friesener
Fringer	Frenker
Full	Fuhl, Pfuhl
Greaver	Grieber, Krieber
Grove	Graf
Hammond	Hammann
Harnsbarger	Hernsberger
Hartsook	Herzog
Haun	Hahn, Hän
Hedrick	Hätrich
Hensell	Hentzel
Hershbarger	Hirschberger
Hulvey	Hollweh
Holesclaw	Holtzklau
Hoover	Huber
Horner	Härner
Hottle, Huddle	Huttel
Hudlow	Hudlach
Huffman	Hoffmann
Iler	Eiler
Judy	Tschudi, Schudy
Kaylor	Kehler
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Keister	Giester, Küster
Kerbough	Kehrbach
Kiger	Geiger

King	König
Kiser	Kayser
Kline	Klein
Koontz	Kunz
Lamb	Lamm
Lauk	Lauch
Leap	Lieb
Lemmon	Lehmann
Long	Lang
Lux	Luchs
Miller	Müller
Miltenbarger	Mildeberger
Misely	Meisele
Missamore	Miesemer
Monger	Manger
Mowry	Maurer
Moyers, Myers	Mayer, Meyer
Nair	Nehr
Nichols	Nikolaus
Nighs	Nehs
Nonemaker	Nunnemacher
Null	Nüll
Orebaugh	Ohrbach
Painter	Bender
Palmer	Balmer
Palsley	Basle
Pence	Benz, Bens
Petefish	Biedefisch
Pifer	Pfeifer
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Rader	Röder
Rawhoof	Rauhuf
Rees	Ries
Rinehart	Reinhardt
Road, Rodes	Roth
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Ruebush	Rautebusch
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Shryer	Schreyer
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Sites	Seitz
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Yost	Jost
Young	Jung

Introduction

THE GERMAN ALPHABET

In printing, the black letter (Old English) is still in general use; in writing, a script which developed out of this. In books on science, however, and in certain other fields, the roman letters used in English are very frequently employed.

The German alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, the forms and names of which are as follows:

A	𝔄	a	𝔞		ah
B	𝔅	b	𝔟		bay
C	ℭ	c	𝔠		tsay
D	𝔇	d	𝔡		day
E	𝔈	e	𝔢		ay
F	𝔉	f	𝔣		eff
G	𝔊	g	𝔤		gay
H	ℌ	h	𝔥		hah
I	ℑ	i	𝔦		ee
J	𝔍	j	𝔧		yot
K	𝔎	k	𝔨		kah
L	𝔏	l	𝔩		ell
M	𝔐	m	𝔪		emm
N	𝔑	n	𝔫		enn
O	𝔒	o	𝔬		oh

P	𝔓	p	𝔭		pay
Q	𝔔	q	𝔮		koo
R	ℜ	r	𝔯		air
S	𝔖	s	ſ s		ess
T	𝔗	t	𝔱		tay
U	𝔘	u	𝔲		oo
V	𝔙	v	𝔳		fow
W	𝔚	w	𝔴		vay
X	𝔛	x	𝔵		iks
Y	𝔜	y	𝔶		ypsilon
Z	ℨ	z	𝔷		tsel

ch		ſſ		tz	
ſch		ß		pf	
ck		ſt			

Ä ä  Ö ö  Ü ü 

In German the names of the letters of the alphabet, more especially of the vowels, correspond much more closely to the sounds which they represent than do their English equivalents. The student should therefore learn the German names of the letters and always refer to them by the German names, never by the English.

From Missouri Origins: The German Heritage. A Slide/Tape Presentation. Ed. Adolf E. Schroeder. University of Missouri-Columbia.

Expressions Often Used in German Records for:

Birth = Geburt		Baptism = Taufe	
Geburtsbuch, Geburtsbrief, Geburtsakt, Geburtsurkunde	birth record	Taufregister, Taufbuch, Taufurkunde	baptismal record
		Taufzeuge, Zeuge	baptism witness
geboren, gebohren	born	getauft	baptized
niederkommen	deliver	Gevatter	godfather
		Gevatterin	godmother
Kind	child	Gevattern	2 godfathers and/or -mothers
Sohn	son	Pate	godfather
Tochter	daughter	Patin	godmother
		Gothe	godmother
männlich	male	Paten	2 godfathers and/or -mothers
weiblich	female		
naissance (Fr.)	birth	Confirmation (Protestant) = Konfirmation	
natus est (Lat.), nata est (Lat.)	born		
		Confirmation	
filius (Lat.)	son	Confirmationsschein	certificate of confirmation
filia (Lat.)	daughter	Abendmahl	Holy Communion (Lord's Supper)
ehelich	legitimate		
unehelich	illegitimate	eingesegnet	confirmed

Expressions Often Used in German Records for:

Marriage = Ehe		Death = Tod	
Traubuch Trauurkunde Trauzeugnis	marriage record	Todesbuch Totenbuch Sterbe-Akt Sterbeurkunde	death record
heiraten ehelichen copulieren	to marry	gestorben verstorben	died died/dead
verheiratet	married		
Braut	bride	der/die Verstorbene	the deceased
Bräutigam	bridegroom		
Trausermon	sermon during marriage ceremony	Begräbnis begraben	burial bury/buried
Proclamation Aufgebot	banns		

Note: These expressions mean something entirely different:

geborene	née (maiden name follows)
gebürtig	born (in) (place-name follows)

Searching Your German Ancestors - East Germany, West Germany

By Virginia Eschenbach
8835 Northcote
Munster, Indiana 46321

Who
How
Where
When
Why
. . . . of German Ancestry

INTRODUCTION . . . .

If I could manage to be born again, as a genealogy buff you can bet I'd do things differently. For openers I would re-locate my ancestors to an English-speaking land, then liberally sprinkle my pedigree with people of fame, power or wealth, making them easy to research.

But since I cannot seem to rearrange the circumstances of my birth or marriage, I am grateful that my entire lineage, and half of my husband's, are German. As a people the Deutsch have been genealogically oriented, and despite the not-so-noble reasons behind this preoccupation with ancestry, they have maintained detailed, systematic records for a broad spectrum of the population over a long period of time.

For the Germans are natural-born bookkeepers. Throughout wars, pestilences, and a generally tumultuous history, their vital statistics (and some not really so vital) were charted and kept safe for their progeny.

Yet long before I heard any reference to this peculiarly Teutonic Trait, I already knew that in some families of German origin the "bookkeeper mentality" is built into the genes. Although generations removed from Old World soil and any cultural ties, I wonder how many of us with predominantly German blood blindly record and chart and plan our lives away, never quite knowing what impels us so? Whether or not we accept the existence of this national trait, we who search for our German ancestors are the unwitting beneficiaries.

Now before we arbitrarily categorize the Germans as mindless recorders, just following directions, we must realize that they were keeping parish registries before the Council of Trent issued such a directive in 1563 in the Catholic South; and before the 16th century ended, the Northerners, newly Protestant, had a good start on their own church rolls. Earlier still, in the 1400's, countless village elders, perhaps prescient of their historical value, wrote chronicles of each family under their jurisdiction, some of which survive today. As a result, some ordinary Germans nonchalantly exhibit their genealogies extending beyond the 16th century. Last summer on the Havel River deep within East Germany, we visited a pastor whose family data began before 1300 AD. He did not think this particularly remarkable.

The search for ascendents can be a frustrating business in any country, and even in ever-efficient Germany there are disappointments and dead-ends. But fewer, relatively fewer. The research on my husband's German line, for instance, proceeds at a satisfactory pace. Whereas I am endlessly baffled by his elusive Irish-English ancestry. How I wish that his ascendent, the English Sarah Woodworth, had had a touch of Teuton! I might have found her by now. Or that the evasive John Callaghan, an Irish lad, had had a dash of Deutsch. Instead of ANGLO, I wish they had been more SAXON.

Like other Europeans the Germans are excessively class conscious, and noble stock got the best "press". But no matter that you spring from a long line of peasants; as long as they were German their records should be written somewhere.

Let me pluck a few examples from my own charts to prove the point. Of the 56 known sub-families which comprise our German heritage, many were humble people. Witness Mattias Friedrich Geuge. He died 6 January 1773 in Mecklenburg as a "Citizen and Farmer", but his father, Friedrich" . . . of Cartitz since 1749", was probably a serf. And there was Konrad Funck, an official of Gross-Bieberau in 1530 who was recorded in the histories of Hesse. But on 17 February 1576 his granddaughter thoughtlessly married Hans Schuchmann the Younger, a "nobody", and the subsequent line produced nothing more noteworthy than a succession of millers and blacksmiths. Yet each was duly noted in the village ledgers. Then there are the exhaustive records for 250 years of the Wittmann family in Bavaria, most of whom were farmers, and not all prosperous ones at that.

These details from my own trunkful of German data spanning some 450 years and 17 generations, cannot interest the reader. But the fact that so many records are extant should inspire anyone who has German antecedents.



There were few notables in our families to merit special attention by ancient chroniclers. And since I am no more - and I hope, no less - persistent or ambitious than any other family history buff, I take small credit for an immensely satisfying 10-year genealogical effort. The honor goes to German clerks, past and present, whether from rural areas or bustling Berlin, who made and saved the records.

It is significant, too, that the statistics I cite span the old national boundaries from the northernmost Isle of Rügen in the Baltic Sea, south to Bavaria, and from Stettin on the Oder (now communist Poland), west to the Odenwald near the Rhine.

I have implied that German ancestry automatically solves all genealogical problems, but as in any other country, that all-important first requisite, the exact location where the primary forebear spent some significant portion of his life, must first be learned. "Married in Brunswick in 1871" simply will not do. Even back in 1871 Brunswick embraced some 300 thousand souls, so you must keep at it on this side of the Atlantic until you narrow it down to a tiny geographical area. Once found, the scope of the records available might surprise you: Vital statistics for lateral as well as lineal ascendants; their occupations ('Roofthatcher'); specific residence ('House No. 19'); avocations ('Musician'); community standing ('Church Elder' or 'Juror of the Courts'); as well as the precise time of birth ('4:15 AM') . . . . more than you would ever think to ask for. The farther back in time, the sparser the records, of course. There will be fewer personal details and some data will be missing altogether.

It's tempting to wonder it those crafty Germans aren't sitting over there busily copying, or even inventing, information for the purpose of extracting great sums from the unwary inquirer. Not so. Over a ten year period of correspondence the charges averaged well under $2 per lineal ancestor, with laterals usually thrown in free. And in fulfillment of a long time dream, last year we saw ancient church and civil registers with our own eyes.



Don't fancy, either, that today's German is some backward creature particularly grateful for our dollars. His standard of living is high and he is as independent as can be, quite aware that he is doing us a favor in sharing his treasured documents.

As a confirmed do-it-yourselfer, I shall only mention in passing that there are genealogical societies in Germany similar to ours, and private researchers, some of them retired schoolmasters or historians whose work is dependable at modest rates. But even the best of them cannot find your " . . . born in Bavaria in 1796" without more help from you.

Because German professionals remain hardworking and conscientious well into their 7th decade, rather than a list of private genealogists who could well be retired, deceased or at a different address by now, if you elect not to do your own work, any of the following could direct you to a reliable researcher.

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft
Genealogischer Verbaende e.V.
3300 BRAUNSCHWEIG
Steintorwall 15 (Stadtarchiv)
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Ask for a list of regional genealogical associations from this main office.

Der Herold Verein für Heraldik,
Genealogie, und Verwandte
Wissenschafter
Dr. Otto Neubecker
62 WIESBADEN
Dieselstrasse 24
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

This one is said to be the largest genealogical society in Germany. It has been well recommended to me.

Archivamt der Evangelischen
Kirche Deutschland
HANNOVER
Militarstrasse 9
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

This is an archive for religious bodies only.

It is more satisfying, and certainly less expensive, to do it yourself. Any experienced family history buff could take it from here, using his reserves of common sense and general knowledge, but there is some hard-learned advice to ease the way. And there is the East vs. West Germany issue, one that with good reason intimidates most searchers.

In order to start getting the records you want, initially you need not know German history nor be conversant with the language. Without even realizing it you will pick up just enough of both to fit your special needs. Later, concurrent with your deepening research, you might want to study the major historic movements that affected your ancestors, something of their culture, and to small extent, the language. More of that later.

BACKGROUND NOTES . . . .

Before plunging into the first query to Germany, there are a few points which touch on all Germans.

The height of the German tide to North American shores was between 1820 and 1893, with 1882 the peak year. Before 1850 most immigrants came from the north/south-west, whereas later arrivals had originated in the northeastern agricultural provinces of their birthland. Our forebears were often refugees from religious conflict during the 1700's, from political unrest in the early 1800's, from harsh military conscription policies in the 1850's, or from wholly personal situations that led them to believe they could do better in a new land.

And what kind of a country had they left? Until 1871, when the German "nation" finally got around to federalizing itself, the old empire was littered with profoundly hostile states which nevertheless shared a common language, similar culture, and a more-or-less allied history. The border lines and political relationships had been modified with bewildering frequency; and only after the unification of 1871 was the keeping of vital statistics made mandatory. Now the civil authorities, rather than churches, had charge of the registries we seek.

Additionally, Germany was rather sharply divided between Protestant in the north and much of the west, while the Roman Catholic Church continued to dominate the south and the far eastern provinces. So regardless of your family's current religious status, it might be well to consider these divisions when starting your search. To complicate matters, sometimes the aristocracy, at odds with the rest of the populace, retained the old or adopted the new religion.

Because of economic, political and social restrictions based in feudal times, Germans did not move around a lot. Although this phenomenon occurs in other countries as well, it was nearly axiomatic for Germans to live out their lives within a few miles of their birthplace. During great upheavals such as the internal turmoil following the 17th century Thirty Years War, there was, indeed, mobility among the populace. In fact, throughout the history of the old empire the 'Trek East' accounted for sporadic and limited internal migration. Unless one of your lines is affected, however, you can presume that the ordinary German in ordinary times stayed put. Thus, the records, when they are found, are likely to incl de information for several generations of a family, a hundred-year or more span, stored in one spot.

As a rule the oldest, most complete and most easily obtainable records are found in the western and southern parts of what is now West Germany. These states, old Franconia, Saxony, Bavaria, Swabia and Thuringia west of the Elbe River, have the longest continuous habitations. We find ancient settlements such as Cologne, Münster, Coblenz and Augsburg, some of which were Romanized, all of which were civilized and urbanized. Proximity to Frankish and Roman traditions gave them the opportunity to adopt sophisticated Western ways, while the other Germanic peoples to the East were too busy fighting off the invading Slavs and trying to colonize the gloomy earth of the north and east to make the same cultural advances.



This uneven development of Germany, the stable, settled life in the West, and the strain of constant warfare in the East, is reflected even today in our research.

So, if your ancestors were indigenous to, and had the foresight to stay, in lands west of the Elbe River; if they were lucky enough to be excluded from or quickly arise up out of serfdom; and if they were more fortunate still and achieved some standing in their community, their genealogies should be relatively easy to find. On the other hand, those of us whose heritage ranges out over the entire old tribal realms clear to the distant northern and eastern borders, and whose socio-economic situations encompass landowning officialdom, craftsmen and peasant farmers, must work longer and harder to attain similar results.

My own approach to records-finding in Germany has been pragmatic, born of years of trial and more error than I care to admit to. There are too many variables for a definitive paper on the subject, and not surprisingly I found no books on German research-by-mail, nor courses on 'How to. . . .'. Hence I have been concerned less with what is academically correct than with what works.

Some of what follows may seem too obvious to mention, but I mention it anyhow, because someone (besides me) might waste time, effort and postage before the obvious finally occurs to them.



After exhausting all the records on this continent, and having determined that your next locale is Germany, write to The Genealogical Society, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, checking to make sure that the efficient and far-reaching Mormons, during their microfilming forays all over Europe, including divided Germany have not already done much of your work for you. I presume you are already familiar with their Form 239, "Request for Copy of Index Card or Archive Record". Also ask for:

1. List of accredited researchers for Germany (for possible future consultation).
2. Pamphlet, "Boundary Changes of the German Empire".

The barriers that discourage people from researching their German ascendants are mainly language and geography, which we will discuss in order.

Editor's Note:
The above article, "Searching Your German Ancestors" by Virginia Eschenbach, will be continued in the May 1976 issue of *The Genealogical Helper. Due to the length of this valuable article, it may be necessary to continue it as a series in several issues of the Helper.*

KEYHOLE, Quarterly Publication of The Genealogical Society of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Citizens Library, 55 South College Street, Washington, Pennsylvania 15301. Membership in this society is open to all those who are willing to cooperate in advancing the objectives of the Society. Membership is on a family basis. Dues for the year are $6.00 for individuals, spouses and dependent children. The *Keyhole* is published and distributed quarterly to members. The Society was formed so that members might assit one another and others, in discovering and preserving information concerning their families. It is a non-profit, educational organization, primarily concerned with the historical and genealogical records of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

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COBWEB, Newsletter of the Des Plaines Historical Society, P.O. Box 225, Des Plaines, Illinois 60017. Published monthly except July and August for members of the historical society. For information about this publication and membership dues for this society, please write to the above address.

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THE PENNPALS, Quarterly newsletter on the Virginia Penns, published by Mrs. D.W. Leahy, 6629 West 87th Street, Los Angeles, California 90045. This newsletter is sent free of charge to non-profit groups and libraries. A voluntary contribution of $2.00 annually is appreciated from others who wish to subscribe. The editor welcomes material for publication but cannot be responsible for the accuracy since it is not checked and verified. This quarterly is published each February, May, August and November.

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UPSHAW FAMILY JOURNAL, Official Publication of the Upshaw Family Association of America, 79 Wagonwheel Ct., N.E., Marietta, Georgia 30062. Published quarterly, $8.00 per year; back issues available. Queries accepted free. This periodical contains historical and genealogical records of private and public nature on the local, state, and national level. Published each January, April, July and October.

SOCIETIES

The LaBette Genealogical Society of Labette County, Kansas was organized in January, 1976 with the following officers: President, Ernest M. Hart; Vice President, Mrs. Wanda Houts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. June Volz; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ethel Billingsly; Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Leon; Librarian, Miss Doris Kirk; and Editor, Mrs. Tina Rice. The society is not attempting to publish a periodical, but will concentrate its efforts on assembling and publishing one or more books of local genealogical research material each year. The group's first project, a book on the Mound Valley Cemetery, is being prepared in cooperation with the Mound Valley Historical Society. Correspondence may be addressed to Mrs. Ethel Billingsly, Box 226, Mound Valley, Kansas 67354. SASE is requested for a reply.

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The South Bend Area Genealogical Society, 53139 Oakmont Park West, South Bend, Indiana 46637 was recently formed. Members meet the 4th Monday of each month in the South Bend Public Library Auditorium at 7:00 p.m. Officers are: Mrs. Robert Denham, President; Mrs. F. C. True, Vice President; Mr. Edmund Probst, Treasurer; and Mrs. John Hums, Secretary.

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The American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire welcomes any new members. Applications may be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Therese Pellerin, 145 Oakdale, Avenue, Manchester, New Hampshire 03103. The yearly fee from September to September is $5.00. The society serves genealogists interested in ancestries of Canadian origin of all ethnic sources. While founded in New Hampshire, the society welcomes memberships from all parts of the United States and Canada as well as others to whom the Society can serve as liaison. The chief aim of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society is to encourage member participation in active research for genealogical information in the United States to provide to its members and other interested persons.

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The Eastern Kentucky Genealogical Society, Ashland, Kentucky 41101 was recently organized, whose purpose is to bring together those in this region who are interested in family research. Future plans are: (1) to publish a quarterly bulletin, (2) publish a surname list of membership, (3) to compile records for library use and (4) to exchange data with other societies and libraries. Dues are $3.00 per year and meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at the Second National Community Center in Ashland, Kentucky.

Searching Your German Ancestors - East Germany, West Germany

By Virginia Eschenbach
8835 Northcote
Munster, Indiana 46321

Editor's Note:

This article is continued from Page 84 of the March 1976 issue and will be completed in the July '76 issue.

LANGUAGE . . . .

There is a myth, spread by those who travel through Europe only by way of major cities, that Everyone Speaks English. Not so. Neither can they always read or write it; and many of our ancestors came from remote hamlets where even today English is as foreign as a language can get. So, if your family, like ours, lost all interest in the Old World long ago, equip yourself with a German-English dictionary. If your German line is strong, choose a Cassell's (about $9), a small investment for the rewards to come. Then again, you might start with an inexpensive paperback if only a small fraction of your ancestry is German, or if you think you might lose interest in your German line.

I suggest you limit your end of all correspondence to English. After all, your purpose is not to learn the German language, but to find German records, and one does not necessarily depend on the other. Always ask your respondent to reply in English. Chances are he will do so; if not, you can get the gist of his letter with the help of your dictionary and a bit of intuitive guessing.

As your research develops you may want to find a German-writing scholar, perhaps a teacher or talented student from a nearby school who will do any 'heavy' translating for a small fee.

Even if you plan to use English exclusively, some German records-keeper might send fascinating genealogical 'goodies' that you just cannot wait for your translator to tackle.

I have written in English with entirely satisfactory results; but because our German ancestry is so extensive I do prefer the psychological impact of my obviously belabored attempts to use their own language. Then too, some pastor who is barely able to translate my English letter, and who cannot easily write in English himself, might not answer at all. So I usually write in German . . . very, very bad German. One village mayor actually took the time to correct my letter and return it to me.

I envy those who have a gift for the language, for I find it no less distressing today than when I started ten years ago. In defense of we who struggle, word by word, through its perplexities, it is a fact that while the average English word has 4.5 letters, in the German language the average word is a whopping 5.92 letters long. Some seemingly inscrutable words are compound, however, and can be separated into short, manageable units.

Over the years I have developed my own German lexicon consisting not only of the words and phrases I use most often, but entire sentences that cover my needs. Only if you are terribly ambitious - or terribly GERMAN - will you want to follow my example.

CORRESPONDENCE . . . .

Write just as you would any initial inquiry, only make a conscious effort to

keep your sentences both short and very simple in construction. This serves two purposes: If you write in English it will facilitate translation by the recipient; if you or your translator write in German you can retain a copy (advisable in any case) and you have the start of your own custom-tailored dictionary.

In a concise, easy-to-grasp manner, state what you know about your ancestor:

SAMPLE

Heinrich Christoph Detlof TROST

*____?, 1831____?, Mecklenburg

⚭ 26 Nov 1864 Casnevitz, Mecklenburg

+ 1 May 1901 Springfield, Illinois, USA

Religion: Lutheran Emigrated to America ca. 1888

Siblings: 1 Brother, FREDERICH.

NOTE: From ancient times German churchman have used these symbols in their books.

* =Birth

⚭ =Marriage (this one is tricky to do on the typewriter)

+ =Death

. . . RESOURCES . . .

In a burst of enthusiasm the ambitious beginner may want to write to everyone, asking for everything. Don't. Unless the town you are writing to is very large, take it one at a time, in this order:

1. "Standesamt" . . . the office where civil records after 1871 are kept.
2. "Pfarramt" . . . the church office where pre-1871 records should be. Specify either Roman Catholic or Evangelical Lutheran.
   The "Pastor" . . . sometimes the town is so small the church 'office' is in the Pastor's pocket!
3. "Die Postmeister" . . . the postmaster, always nice and cooperative. Good to contact for maps and general information about the area. He'll know if anyone with the name you seek has lived there.
4. "Die Bürgermeister" . . . the mayor, can perform the same as #3, and sometimes will send census records, too. Tends to be busy and slow to reply.
5. "Die Director, Staatsarchiv" . . . each state ("Lände") has its state archives, wherein rich genealogical materials are kept. Because of fluctuating old border lines already discussed, the trick is to find the right archive. Try the capital of the current state.
6. "Der Polizeiamt" . . . the police station. Only once did I write to one, but the results were astounding. In no time I got an apologetic reply from a "Standesamt" who had neglected to answer my several letters.
7. "Die Director, Museum" . . . try an encyclopedia or other library sources for the nearest museum within the district.
8. "Der Lehrstuhl, Die Geschichte, Universität" . . . chairman of the history department of the nearest university. Find as in #7.

I reserve #6, 7 and 8 for when I am in an adventurous and/or desperate mood, although with today's postage rates I am not as adventurous as I once was.

. . . STATES and CAPITALS . . .

Current maps of Germany, East or West, bear small resemblence to the historic divisions of the old German Empire, either by name, shape or area covered. Franconia, Swabia and Thuringia, for instance, have disappeared altogether. There is one consolation, however. The districts might change name and shape, but the towns stay put!

The current, rather haphazard state boundaries were largely dictated by military necessity during the occupation following World War II. But whatever the reason, at some point in your research you will want to know today's nomenclature for the purpose of correspondence:

West Germany	Capital: Bonn
States (Laender)	Capitals (Hauptsadt)
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart
Bavaria	Munich
Bremen	(Independent city)
Hamburg	(Independent city)
Hesse	Wiesbaden
Lower Saxony	Hanover
North Rhine-Westphalia	Duesseldorf
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz
Saarland	Saarbruecken
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
West Berlin	(Independent city)

West Germany = Bundesrepublik Deutschland

—EAST and WEST GERMANY today —

West Germany: o = Capitals (listed above)

East Germany: See July issue, for names of states, each of which is named after its capital city.



Start with the local civil authorities (#1, p. 302) to make sure that the family you seek actually did live in that town or nearby, and to ascertain the specific office where their records are kept. Very likely your letter will be forwarded to the right church (#2 or 3) with no more effort on your part. With a bit more luck, that church will more or less promptly send you everything about your family in their books, usually extending back multi-generations, written-up in good genealogical form, even using your own progression of numbers if you have indicated them, and stamped with the official church seal assuring the validity of the information.

Again, when you write DO NOT RAMBLE. If your English letter is too long and thus too difficult to read, the recipient may lose interest and go on to easier things. For the most part I just give my information, state my wants, and let the official, whether civil or church, use his own judgement about where to look. Since he alone knows the available resource materials, rarely do I offer suggestions, and then only in follow-up letters:

. . . RECORDS . . .

1. Birth, death and marriage registers (Geburt, Heirat und Tod Eintragen)
2. Communicants; marriage banns & Confirmation (Abendmahlsgast; Heiratsaufgebot und")
3. Emigration (die Auswanderung Liste)
4. Taxpayers (der Steuerzahlern Liste)
5. Census records (Volkszählung Urkunde)
6. Land tax list (die Grundsteuer Liste)
7. Resident Registries (der Bewohner Register)
8. Land Registry (das Grundbuch)
9. Land Owners List (der Gutsbesitzer Liste)
10. Manumission Records (Release from serfdom) (Freilassung Urkunde)
11. Wills (legal, at death) (letztwillige Verfügung)

Obviously, church authorities would be responsible only for Records #1 and 2, and possibly #3, while civil officials may (or may NOT) have all records except #2.

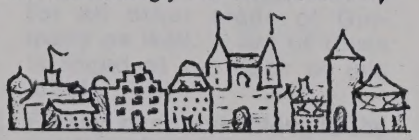
Here are two quick, easy ways to build goodwill with your prospective German correspondent: Include an International Reply Coupon (15c at your post office) to help defray the cost of his reply to you; and use interesting postage stamps in place of the standard one for overseas mail. Germans are avid stamp collectors.

Postal rates are now 26c per half-ounce to Germany, but if you are the patient type you can send a whole ounce for only 18c by boat (regular mail), and know it will arrive in 3-4 weeks.

Whether you write in easy English or garbled German, always write on and always request reply by - TYPEWRITER. The village halls and pastors in even the most out-of-the-way places always have "Maschineschreiben". Until I learned this simple point I wasted time and postage. The language problem is tricky enough without misinterpretations due to handwriting variances.

When we realize that even today 21% of all Germans live in towns with populations under 2,000, it is easy to understand why photostatic copies of the documents we want are sometimes difficult to get. The machines are simply not available in certain areas, and we must settle for authenticated, typed copies. Because of the natural German fetish for accuracy, you can be confident in whatever they send.

Watch German numbers. A "7" is always crossed: 7 or 7. And their "ones" look distressingly like our "sevens": 1



Germans use the sensible continental system of dating papers, whereby the day precedes the month: 14 December 1791. That may be obvious, but it takes some getting used to. Say your grandmother was born "12-11-1874" but her parents weren't married until "9-2-1874". Does this mean your beloved grandmother was conceived out-of-wedlock? Of course not.

English	German	German
Dec 11, 1874	=12-11-1874	=12 Nov 1874
Sept 2, 1874	= 9-2-1874	= 9 Feb 1874

When a strange letter that looks like a capital "B" (an "eszett") appears in the middle of a word, such as "Floßenburg", it represents "ss" and should be written "Flossenburg" since it cannot be reproduced properly on our typewriters. Germans frequently interchange "K" and "C" in place names such as Koblenz = Coblenz.

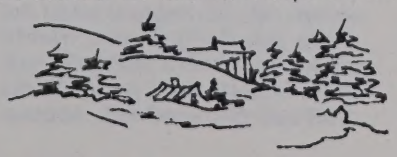
Some words have been Anglicized past all recognition:

Nuremberg = Nürnberg
Munich = München
Brunswick = Braunschweig
Cologne = Köln
Bavaria = Bayern

Don't let them bother you. Either version that you choose to write on an envelope will reach its destination.

"Fürstenberg", however, is an entirely different place in Neubrandenburg than 'Furstenburg'. Use the " on your typewriter, or follow the umlauted (') letter with "e", like this: "Fuerstenburg". A mis-spelling can mean a misdirected letter, and with current postage rates you want each letter to reach its proper destination the first time.

Germany is divided into postal districts, like our own Zip Codes, and each town has its own number. A complete list is available from the postmaster of Berlin for $15, but I have never felt the need to own one. Just wait for a reply and record the number for future correspondence.



A correctly addressed envelope will look like this:

(church office)	Pfarramt
(specific church)	Evang.-Luth. Kirche
(postal # & town)	8631 WATZENDORF
(street & house #)	Schiller Strasse 24
(state)	Bayern
(West Germany)	Bundesrepublik Deutschland

You may substitute English words and omit the postal number, street and house number.

The reply will reach you within two weeks to 18 months. After a decent wait, say three months, you will assume your letter was lost or is being ignored, and you will want to write again. Try another authority in the same town, mentioning your first unanswered letter.

Ask the recipient to forward your letter (he'll know where) if he cannot help you. If this doesn't work, request names and addresses for the county office (Oberämter) and other central repositories for his area.

It may help to have some idea of the people with whom you are trying to correspond. Think of a typical German and one of two images will spring to mind: The up-tight, crewcut-type complete with monacle, or the red-cheeked, beerswigging lederhosen type. The fact is that Germans evolved from several ancient, allied tribes; but through the years, and especially since the Reformation, two basic groups that roughly match our cartoon concepts did emerge.

- The Prussians, examples of a stern Protestant ethic. Concentrated in the north, these Teutons are hard working, correct and inflexible.
- The Bavarians, reflections of a more 'worldly' Catholic code. Tolerant and fun-loving, they moderate the hard moral standards of their Teutonic brethern.

Because of two shattering wars and economic disasters in this century alone, the old prejudicial images are less valid today. But in all directions on both sides of this divided land Germans tend to be terribly 'correct' compared to Americans. Without question, they stress the formalities.

Their strict codes include forms of salutation and expressions of thankfulness. Even if you write in English, start with "Sehr Geehrte Herr " and sprinkle a few thank-you's ("Ich danke Ihnen!") and I appreciate-your-help's ("Ich hochschätze") into your text. Be very polite and thankful for good results.

Sincerely and enthusiastically I end each letter with

Herzliche Grüssen zu der Heimat meiner Vorfahren!

(Friendly greetings to the land of my ancestors)

Watch carefully what a man calls himself in his reply, then use these precise titles in the future. Germans are very fussy about this. Then again, if you inadvertently address a scholar as 'Doctor', and he really isn't but has secretly thought he should be, he won't hate you for acknowledging his wished-for status.

(Continued in July issue)

German Genealogical and Family Organizations

By Larry O. Jensen
P.O. Box 441
Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062

There are many genealogical, family, and local history societies throughout Germany. These organizations have compiled genealogies, extracted and indexed Parish Registers, compiled local histories, completed inventories of existing records, and written countless articles which give pertinent instructions for doing genealogical research in various types of records for various localities.

To obtain access to the above mentioned material you need to do the following:

A. Learn to read the German language.

B. Determine the locality of origin of your German ancestors.

C. Determine the largest genealogical and/or historical society for the geographic area of your interest. For example, if your family was from the Palatinate area of western Germany, you would want to join the West German Society of family history. This organization produces a quarterly periodical entitled, *Mitteilungen der Westdeutsche Gesellschaft für Familienkunde.* It contains excellent articles on genealogical research in western Germany, along with inventories of records and many other helpful aids. To join this organization, write:

Westdeutsche Gesellscaft
für Familienkunde e.V.
Rotdornstr. 6
5000 Köln 50
Germany

The membership fee is DM 30.00 per year or approximately $13.00. Next you should see if there is an organization which covers the kingdom, province, or principality of the place of origin where you are doing research. For the Palatinate area it would be the following:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Pfälzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde
Rottstr. 17
67 Ludwigshafen
Germany

The membership is $10.00 per year. Along with your membership you will receive an excellent periodical entitled *"Pfälzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde."* There are also organizations for all other areas of Germany as well. A list of these is found at the back of this article.

E. Finally, once you belong to the organization of the area of your interest you should determine if there is a family organization for the surname of your interest. This may be determined by corresponding with the area organizations or by running an ad in one or more of the above mentioned periodicals. You will find such organizations very happy to accept membership requests from their American cousins, and very worthwhile in helping you to extend your pedigrees. You, on the other hand, should be prepared to participate with financial assistance in furthering the family organization's projects. Please do not be a PARASITE. You will find such organizations very interested in obtaining the names and family connections of their American family members. Be sure and contribute all that you can from the American side. Wonderful friendships can be developed with perhaps visits from or to your German cousins. This can be one of the most rewarding of genealogical experiences.

F. The following is a sample letter that you can use to inquire about membership in the appropriate organization. Just fill in the name of the organization and other pertinent information in the appropriate space.

GERMAN

Sehr geehrte Herren!

Ich habe festgestelt das meine Ahnen ursprünglich aus stammen. Deshalb möchte ich gerne ein Mitglied ihrer Gesellschaft werden. Zur Deckung des Beitrages lege ich _____Dollars bei.

Die Familiennamen an welche ich ein besonderes Interesse habe sind folgende: _____

Ich würde auch gerne wissen ob es schon Familienvereine für die oben genanten Familiennamen bestehen. Wurden Sie bitte so freundlich sein, wenn solche vorhanden sind, mir bescheid zu geben wie ich mich mit den Familienvereinen in Verbindung sitzen kann.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung verbleibe ich,

ENGLISH

Dear Sir:

I have determined that my ancestors origially came from _____. For this reason I would like to become a member of your organization. To cover the membership fee please find $_____ dollars enclosed.

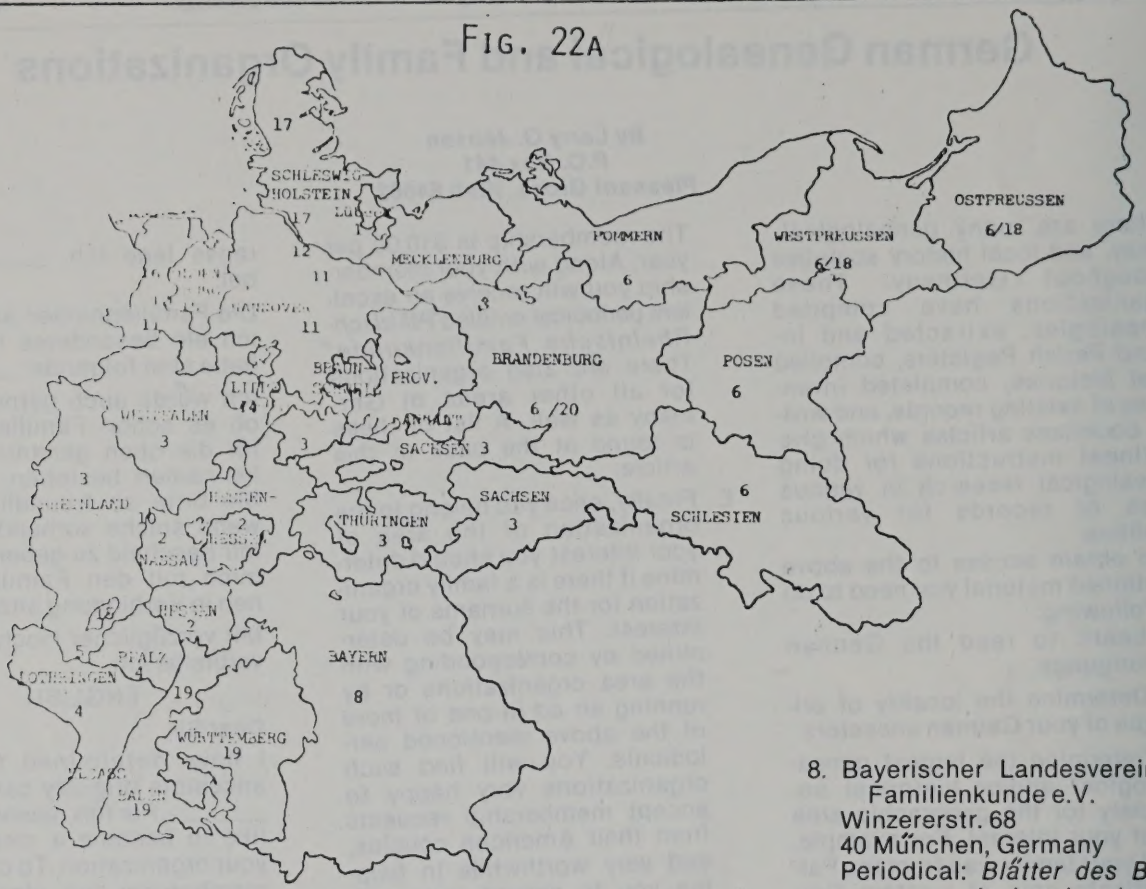
The family names for which I have the greatest interest are as follows: _____

I would also like to know if there are any family organizations organized around any of the above mentioned surnames. If there are would you be so kind as to instruct me as to how I can get in touch with them.

With kindest regards,

If you are unfamiliar with the various provinces of Germany, the map in Fig. 22a should be of help. Just locate the general area of origin of your ancestor, for instance Bayern (Bavaria). Note the number on the map next to the name of the area, in this case number 8. Now go to the organization number 8 on the list and you have the correct organization for Bayern. Note you will not find organization numbers 7, 9, 13, or 21 on the map. The reason is that these organizations cover all of western Germany.

FIG. 22A



1. Arbeitskreis für Familienforschung e.V. Lubeck
   Erich Gercken
   Moltkestrasse 20
   2400 Lubeck 1
   Germany
   Periodical: *Lübecker Beiträge zur Familien und Wappenkunde*
   Fee: ?
2. Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Familienkundlichen Gesellschaften in Hessen
   Loreleistr. 28
   623 Frankfurt/Main
   Germany
   Periodicals:
   Hessische Familienkunde
   Hessische Ahnenlisten
   Fee: ?
3. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteldeutsche Familienforschung e.V.
   Emilienstr. 1
   3500 Kassel
   Germany
   Periodical: *Mitteldeutsche Familienkunde*
   Fee: DM 27,50
4. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Pfälzich-Rheinische Familienkunde
   Rottstr. 17
   67 Ludwigshafen
   Germany
   Periodical: *Pfälzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde*
   Fee: $10.00
5. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Saarländische Familienkunde
   Hans Greuling
   Neunkircher Str. 98
   6600 Saabrücken 2
   Germany
   Periodical: *Saarländische Familienkunde*
   Fee: ?
6. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ostdeutscher Familienforscher e.V.
   Nietzschestr. 25
   53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg
   Germany
   Periodical: *Ostdeutscher Familienkunde*
   Fee: DM 24,00
7. Archiv für Sippenforschung
   C.A. Starke Verlag
   625 Limburg/Lahn
   Germany
   Fee: 27,00
8. Bayerischer Landesverein für Familienkunde e.V.
   Winzererstr. 68
   40 München, Germany
   Periodical: *Blätter des Bayerischen Landesvereins für Familienkunde*
   Fee: DM 25,00
9. Deutschen Hugenotten-Vereins e.V.
   Schöneberger Str. 15
   3400 Göttingen
   Germany
   Periodical: *Der Deutsche Hugenott*
   Fee: DM 25,00
10. Düsseldorfer Verein fur Familienkunde e.V.
    Karl-Heinz Hermes
    Erich-Klausener Str. 42
    4 Düsseldorf 30
    Germany
    Periodical: *Düsseldorfer Familienkunde*
    Fee: ?
11. Familienkundliche Kommission für Niedersachsen und Bremen sowie angrenzende Ostfälische Gebiete e.V.
    Appelstr. 9
    3000 Hannover
    Germany
    Periodical: *Norddeutsche Familienkunde*
    Fee: ?

12. Genealogie
Verlag Degener & Co.
8530 Neustadt/Aisch
Germany
Periodical: *Genealogie*
Fee: DM 36,00

13. Genealogische Gesellschaft
Postfach 239
36 Hamburg
Germany
Periodical: *zeitschrift für Niederdeutsche Familienkunde*
Fee: DM 30,00

14. Lippe Heimatbundes
Bismarchstr. 8
4930 Detmold
Germany
Periodical: *Heimatland Lippe*
Fee: ?

15. Oldenburgische Gesellschaft für Familienkunde
Lerigauweg 14
2900 Oldenburg
Germany
Periodical: *Oldenburgische Familienkunde*
Fee: ?

16. Ostfriesischen Landschaft, Arbeitsgruppe Familienkunde und Heraldik
Verlag Ostfriesische Landschaft
296 Aurich, Germany
Periodical: *Quellen and Forschungen zur Ostfriesischer Familien- und Wappenkunde*
Fee: ?

17. Schleswig-Holsteinische Gesellschaft für Familienforschung und Wappenkunde e. V. Kiel
Gartenstr. 12
23 Kiel
Germany
Periodical: *Familienkundliches Jahrbuch Schleswig-Holstein*
Fee: ?

18. Verein fur Familienforschung in Ost und Westpreussen e.V. Hamburg
Postscheckkonto Hamburg 15 74 80-206
2 Hamburg
Germany
Periodical: *Altpreussische Geschlechterkunde*
Fee: DM 36,00
Note: For membership make check payable to the above and send it to the above address. The above address is not for information.

19. Verein fur Familien- und Wappenkunde in Württemberg und Baden e.V.
Postfach 769
7 Stuttgart 1
Germany
Periodical: *Südwestdeutsche Blätter für Familien- und Wappenkunde*
Fee: DM 22,00

20. Vereins zur Förderung der Zentralstelle fur Personen- und Familiengeschichte
Archivstr. 12-14
1000 Berlin-Dahlem 33
West Berlin
Germany
Periodical: *Familiengeschichtliche Blätter und Mitteilungen*
Fee: DM 30,00

21. Westdeutsche Gesellschaft für Familienkunde e.V.
Rotdornstr. 6
5000 Köln 50
Germany
Periodical: *Mitteilungen der Westdeutschen Gesellschaft fur Familienkunde*
Fee: DM 30,00

TENNESSEE RECORDS

Useful transcriptions and indexes to early Tennessee census and other records. Available as books, booklets, or photocopies of pertinent data on specific surnames.

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3. 1830 CENSUS — TENNESSEE. Three volumes covering East, Middle and West sections. $23 each for EAST and WEST, $27.50 for MIDDLE.
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CONDUCTING AN AREA OR RADIUS SEARCH IN GERMANY
(Using the "Maps of the 1871 German Empire")

By Larry Jensen

There are several reasons for locating a town on a detailed map of Germany:

1. To see the place on the map where one's ancestors were from.
2. To do an area or radius search to locate the parish.
3. To find where the ancestors moved in from when the line dead ends.

SOURCES

A. Gazetteer "Meyers Orts und Verkehrs Lexikon" (Gen. Lib. #Ref-943-E5mo, film #496,640 A-K and 496,641 L-Z) hereafter referred to by the letter "A".

B. Gen. Lib. handout "Using the Meyers Orts und Verkehrs Lexikon", hereafter referred to by the letter "B".

C. The "Maps of the 1871 German Empire" by Jensen & Storrer, hereafter referred to by the letter "C".

D. Detailed maps of 1871 Germany (Gen. Lib. film #068,814) hereafter referred to by the letter "D".

To illustrate the steps to be followed, we will use the town of Stegmannsdorf as an example and locate it on a map.

STEP 1.

Look up Stegmannsdorf in "A" and determine which kingdom it belonged to by using page 2 of "B".

"A"

Stegmannsdorf D., Pr., Ostpr., RB., Konigsberg, Kr., Braunsberg, AG. Wormditt, StdA. Wusen.

"B" page 2

"Pr." - Preussen (Prussia)

"Ostpr." - Ostpreussen (East Prussia)

STEP 2.

On page 3 of "B", all of the kingdoms are listed, followed by eight columns numbered from 4-11. These columns represent the order in which the designations for each general area are found in Meyers. They go from the largest territorial jurisdiction to the smallest. At the top of page 3 is a list of these designations, giving a translation for each.

The designations given in the columns for the kingdom of Preussen are:

4	5	6	7	8	9
RB.	Kr.	AG.	Bkdo.	StdA.	Pfk.

The entry in Meyers shows that the largest territorial district for Stegmannsdorf is the "RB" located at Kŏnigsberg, the next largest is the "Kr." located at Braunsberg and the next is the "AG." at Wormditt. We would skip the "BKdo." (Military command) and go to the "StdA." at Wusen. If Stegmannsdorf had had a parish, the "Pfk." would be listed next.

STEP 3.

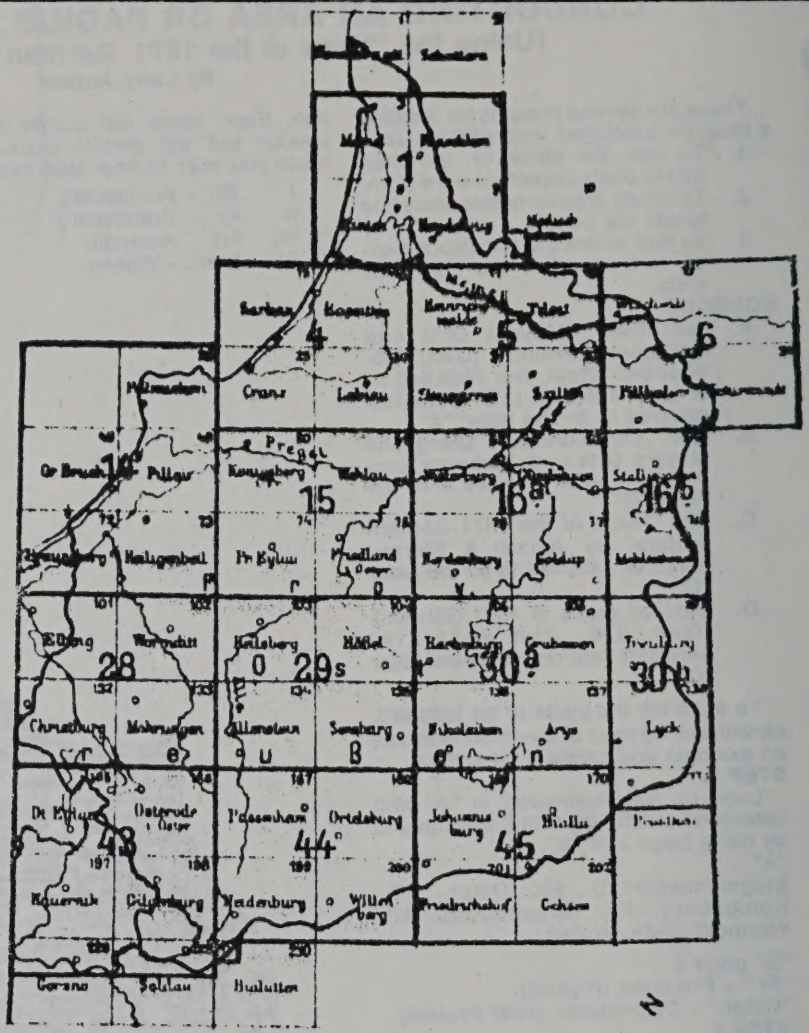
With this information we are ready to use the map of Ostpreussen in "C". Locate the largest district first. This will always be one of the largest cities on the map. The next district will also be a large city but usually smaller than the previous one. Each place will continue to get smaller but will zero-in closer to the place you wish to find. (see example)

I. RB. - Kŏnigsberg
II. Kr. - Braunsberg
III. AG. - Wormditt
IV. StdA. - Wusen



STEP 4.

You will eventually reach the point when you may not be able to find a town on the general map and must use the detailed maps in "D". In "D" turn to the first frame which is an overview map of 1871 Germany covered by a grid. This grid has both large and small squares as well as large and small numbers. It is the small number and square that should be turned to on the film. Locate the area of Ostpreussen on the first frame and locate the large town listed on the grid which is closest to the area you want. In this case it would be Wormditt #102.



STEP 5.

Turn to map #102 and find Wormditt first, then Wusen and finally Stegmannsdorf:
III. AG. - Wormditt IV. StdA. - Wusen V. Stegmannsdorf



Searching Your German Ancestors - East Germany, West Germany

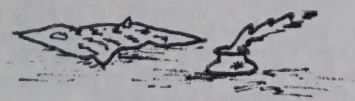
By Virginia Eschenbach
8835 Northcote
Munster, Indiana 46321

Editor's Note:
This article is continued from Page 303 of the May 1976 issue and will be completed in this issue.

Germans have an undeniable fondness for text book rules, yet through the years I have sensed their pleasure in helping this unskilled, but earnest, American.

Although I write in German, I am surprised how many pastors like to practice their rusty 'Gymnasium' English on me. Perhaps my faltering German gives them courage.

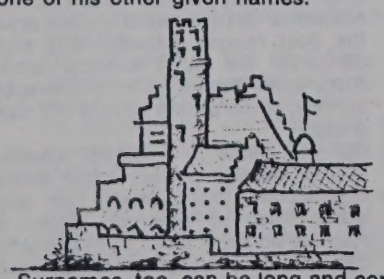
THE NAME GAME . . . .



German Christian names tend to be long. From about 1700 on many children bore 2 or 3 of them, while an occasional hapless child was burdened with more. This custom began among the nobility in the late 1400's. It was necessary at that time, for the noble families were large and all of the same rank in the many little German states. It was one way to differentiate themselves from their peers. The custom spread among the lower class as the 'fashionable' thing to do.

Although it is impossible to squeeze so many given names on an ordinary family chart, they are an advantage to the searcher. The chances of any two people in the same town - to say nothing of the whole world - bearing a name like 'Auguste Friederike Wilhelmine Eschenbach' are slight.

In spite of this, Germans were unimaginative in their use of names; redundancies abound. A name such as 'Heinrich' might be repeated endlessly, not just within the extended family (all the lateral relationships), but from generation to generation. During the 1800's, especially, all the children of one sex in an immediate family might have the same first name. 'Margaretha' for all the girls, for instance, and 'Friedrich' for the boys. This creates maddening difficulties for the genealogist, but in actual practise it was not as confusing as it sounds, since each child was called by one of his other given names.



Surnames, too, can be long and complicated. Unless you have struggled all your life with an unpronounceable German surname, the daily problems of such an ancestry cannot be appreciated. For example, born a 'Schuchmann', I impetuously married an 'Eschenbach'. Just try rolling THOSE around on your tongue for awhile. Once involved in genealogy, however, the advantages became apparent. Better to be a 'Schuchmann' than a 'Smith', genealogically speaking, for it is far easier to find the only 'Johann Schuchmann' than one of the many 'John Smiths'.

PROBLEMS . . . .

I have presumed that here at home you have learned the name of a German town or a small geographic area where you can start your inquiry. But let's say your ancestor was less specific, only indicating 'The Black Forest' as his birthplace. Well, that famed highland is a large area, and it could take years off your life and a fortune in postage to write to every town therein. So start with the major city, Freiburg, and address an earnest, compelling request to the postmaster. It is remarkable what German postmasters know about their districts. Possibly he can suggest towns where people of that name have lived. Additionally, he can direct you to district repositories. Follow every lead. If you should encounter an uncooperative postmaster, try the mayor. If you still draw a blank, move on to other large cities in the Black Forest, again imploring postmasters, then mayors, for ways to proceed in your search.

The point is, do not give up. For some time now I have been hunting Ludwig Eschenbach, glass-blower of Himmelpfort, Mecklenburg, who is believed to have wandered up from his native Bavaria. Bavaria! The largest state by far in all of Germany. Realizing all too well the enormity of the task, I plod on, believing I may find him yet. You see, as a result of my innumerable queries, even now some interested German may be forwarding one of my letters to the very place where the records are kept. Germans are like that.

Sometimes a convincing piece of evidence concerning an ancestor's origins can be wildly misleading. One great grandfather was a native Berliner. Or so he said. And so did the National Archives in Washington where his Civil War records are kept. For years I wrote to every imaginable official in and around Berlin. As I worked my way outward, by letter, eventually I stumbled upon Altlandsburg, a distant suburb now in East Germany, where he was really born. How sensible of him, some 4500 miles from home, to say 'Berlin', which is familiar to all, rather than try to explain the location of his actual, obscure birthplace. But what a problem it poses for the genealogist!

MAPS . . . .

It is evident from the preceding pages that a supply of maps showing the various political boundaries of Germany throughout its restless history is a must. If your great grandmother solemnly



assured her brood that she was a proud Thuringian, born in Rodental, she probably never lived to know that Bavaria annexed that area in 1929 through a plebiscite, and you could search Thuringia town by town without ever finding the place of her birth.

So, starting with the Mormon pamphlet (p. 84, March issue) build a collection of maps spanning the most historic border changes. Buy GOOD maps only as the specific need arises, for they can be costly; if you keep them in good repair, however, they will last for years. Thanks to the ubiquitous Zerox machines, you can copy many of the maps you need from encyclopedias, lexicons, atlases, almanacs and history texts in your library at little cost. Make sure each is dated before you copy it.

You will want a good, overall look at Germany, both East and West, no matter where you think your family originates. I suggest this one: (If your bookstore cannot order it for you, send for it yourself)

Address:

JRO - Verlag
8000 M Ü N C H E N 12
Landsberger Strasse 191
Postfach 240
Bundesrepublik, etc.

Map:

JRO - Organisations - Karte
Deutschland Bundesländer und
Bezirke Mitteldeutschlands
Scale: 1:750 000
Cost: about $4.50

Very likely you will need to find small villages not found on such a map, so ask your librarian for tourist road maps. With a little fuss you can zerox just the portions you need. Sooner or later you will want your own detailed maps, such as the inexpensive set of four put out by a major oil company:

Try this address:

ESSO - A.G.
Der Fachmann für Press
und Werbung
H A M B U R G
Kapstädtring II
Bundesrepublik etc.

Or:
Ask your Europe-bound friends to pick up the set of 4 @ 50c each at West German filling stations. These are for West Germany only.

Scale: 1:500,000 . . . . Total cost: $2.00)

Years ago I had the name of a town, 'Niederhausen', without the faintest clue of where in all of Germany it might be located. I started at the top on these road maps and worked my way south, inch by inch. Within days, through reddened eyes, I had found three "Niederhausens" and two 'Niedershausens'. By writing to each in succession, by the process of elimination I found the one where generations of my paternal line had lived out their lives amid a population never exceeding 500 souls.

Let me emphasize that you do not need every map all at once. It amazes me to look back at the genealogical progress I made before I had my maps at all. For a long time I simply kept the encyclopedia open to the map of Germany!

When my road maps become too worn for comfortable use, I intend to invest in some maps from: Karte Europa, 7212 - 4th N.W., Seattle, Washington, 98117. At $5.00 each, these are not cheap, but they are designed to aid the genealogist. Ask for their brochure and tell them what you seek, such as a town or specific county (Kreis). They have detailed maps in a scale of 1:25,000.

NOTE: I presume you understand 'scale'. Remember, the lower the number the more detail. A scale of 1:25,000 shows more obscure villages than one of 1:750,000.

After you have established good rapport with your German correspondents ask for local maps of their areas; for almost every town and district is faithfully mapped out, showing churches, forests, mills and other topgraphical points of interest. What fun to find a stream or pond named for an ancient member of your own line!

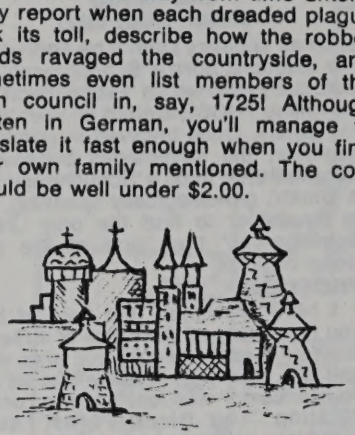
Brochures and such . . .

It's not enough to know that your ancestors hailed from, say, the Harz Mountains; they become real to you only against a backdrop of photographs and descriptions that create a scene of that rainy, gloomy area. Genealogical research can be a lonely, tedious job when things aren't going right. But when you can visualize those low Harz slopes shrouded in mist . . . when you can picture to yourself a quiet farmstead in the lowlands and the solitary figure of your ancestor wresting his crop from a mineral laden clearing . . . when you can feel the centuries of superstitious fears of these mountains hovering over you . . . then your work becomes adventure and a spirit of expectation inspires each letter.

And the least expensive, quickest and most enjoyable way of learning all about the district where your ancestors lived is through travel brochures. Visit your local agencies and collect every leaflet about Germany. The very best pamphlets come from::

The German Travel Bureau,
Chicago Agency
127 North Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Many small German towns and most counties have printed histories that summarize all the troubles and triumphs that have come their way from time untold. They report when each dreaded plague took its toll, describe how the robber bands ravaged the countryside, and sometimes even list members of the town council in, say, 1725! Although written in German, you'll manage to translate it fast enough when you find your own family mentioned. The cost should be well under $2.00.



The churches, too - even those in remote villages - often have inexpensive booklets. These can be quite beautiful little publications, complete with old sketches, engravings and photographs that are a treasure for the genealogist.

As your German heritage really begins to unfold, access to a good encyclopedia can acquaint you with the common occupations, religious customs, economic conditions, standards of education, cultural characteristics, nature of the climate and topography of the special regions that interest you. I depend on a battered 1925 Britannica; rarely do I need to know something so special that only a trip to the library will answer.

A booklet, *Germany in Brief*, approximately 150 pages with maps, published by the West German government, has a short history, but mostly reviews current statistics that may or may not interest you. Send $1.00 to:

The German Consulate General
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60606

For an exceptionally fine book with a compelling theory of 'Germanness' that will help you understand your ancestors, do try:

The Germans, by Erich Kahler, 1974, published by the Princeton University Press in New Jersey. Fast, fascinating reading!

When the time comes that you want a more scholarly view of German history, I suggest:

The Origins of Modern Germany by Geoffrey Barraclough, 1946-66, published by Basil Blackwell in Great Britain. Your library can get it through interlibrary loan services, but don't hurry to find this one. It could be a bit more about German history than you really wanted to know for awhile.

MONEY . . . .

Always ask the cost of the information you want copied, as well as the booklets and maps you have requested. Pay by personal check.

The standard money unit is the Deutsch-Mark ("DM" = about 40c). Your local bank will be happy to give you the exact valuation for the day. In general, the cost per document copied will be similar to what you pay in the US; but over all you will probably get more for your money.

EAST GERMANY . . .

My genealogical experience with East Germany reminds me of the old gag about the bee, who, engineers claim, is aerodynamically incapable of flight. By the time I found out it was impossible to get records from East Germany, I had already done it.

But not easily. I made some mistakes (see #1 and 4 below) which, once done, were almost impossible to undo. At the same time I established some simple guidelines that offer a chance of successful research.

Before proceeding, through, check with the Mormons (page 84); they are still 'working' East Germany and should be consulted at intervals. (I greatly admire the genealogical work the Mormon Church does, but it is a mystery to me how they always manage to miss my own far-flung German ancestry!)

Now for those rules.

1. DO NOT EVER WRITE THE WORDS "EAST GERMANY" EITHER ON THE ENVELOPE OR WITHIN THE LETTER. At best your letter will be returned unopened. More likely, that will be the end of that.
   Always use the name "Deutsch Demokratisch Republik", for that is what the country calls itself, and you had better, too.
2. Make it very clear at the outset of your letter that your inquiry is strictly concerned with genealogy and/or history. All Germans, East or West, understand that, for remember they are traditionally genealogists themselves. Avoid politics, government, living conditions (yours or theirs) or any subject about which your common sense tells you they might be sensitive. Confine your remarks to the past, always a safe subject. Understand that this is the most politically repressed country within the communist bloc, and the careful tone of your inquiry must reflect that fact. Mail from the U.S., no matter how innocuous, is automatically suspect.
3. In your very first letter insist upon a projected cost of the services you hope to receive.
   For payment send a Registered Bank Draft. These are available through your local bank from large, internationally based financial institutions. Shop around. In our area the cost ranges between 50c and $2.00 for the same surface value. Also, some banks have on-the-spot service, while others have a 1-2 day delay.
   Do not send a personal check, postal money order, local bank draft, cash (of course!), nor any other form of payment. Even a Registered Bank Draft from the U.S. can provoke questioning of your correspondent by the East German police; other forms of payment could cause him serious trouble.
   Not even the large banks can tell you

the exact value of the East German standard of exchange, the MDN (= Mark der Deutsches Notenbank). Because this is a rigidly controlled communist economy, the MDN, as far as we're concerned, is worth whatever the East German government says it is. As any West German can tell you, in actual buying power it fluctuates somewhere between ¼ and 1/10th of the DM. Since the DM is worth about 40c, the East Germans pretend the MDN is, too, although even officially it lags somewhat behind.

No matter. The records will be generously sent at extremely modest cost. I always try to double the price they ask.

4. Carefully ~~ask~~ all your questions, state all your needs, and emphasize that you need complete genealogies for every ancestor as far back in time as the records go, including each maternal line. All this in your very first letter! You must ask for everything you want the first time . . . you may not get a second chance.

   My experience has followed a consistent, miserable pattern: the exchange of one, sometimes even two, letters, gracious and helpful on the part of the East German, grateful, friendly but cautious on mine, followed by abrupt silence. The first time this happened I persisted with several more follow-up letters, requesting additional information as well as maps, a history of the area, etc. Puzzled and disappointed by the lack of response, I turned to other areas in East Germany where other ancestral lines had originated. Again, unmistakably friendly, even EAGER replies, then silence. Within a short time I received crytic notes from strangers in West Berlin, asking me not to write to their troubled friend on the East side of the Wall. I ask others not to repeat my mistake. The duration of your correspondence will be determined by the degree of pressure your respondent feels from the communist authorities.

   And yes, I am quite aware that recent diplomatic advances should make this warning unnecessary, but after years of correspondence and our 12-day eye-opening, unsupervised trip through East Germany to its farthest borders, I feel these precautions will be needed for years to come.

5. Do not write to the "Standesamt". There's nothing particularly wrong with it, but it is a waste of postage for he probably will not answer. In fact ignore most of the list on page 302 (May issue). Concentrate on the church "Pfarramt" or Pastor, and pray you get an old one. After the age of 65 an East German is officially expendable, and the Iron Curtain miraculously opens for those who have, through age, become unproductive burdens on the communist state. We noticed a spirit of Devil-may-care, "sorglos", among these older Germans. As though a weight had been lifted, they seem to be the only ones who feel free to snub authority.

   So address your request to the Pastor, probably of the Evangelical Lutheran Kirche, unless your ancestor lived on the Oder River or you have other reasons to believe he was Catholic.

6. Try to write in German. Some East Germans have picked up English on illicit radio and TV programs that heedlessly bridge the Wall . . . but don't count on it. Russian is the prescribed second language for good East Germans, and to be a good East German is to be a safe one.

   If German is impossible for you, use English, of course, and especially if your objective is close to the western border. But deep in the hinterlands English is nearly unknown, not just among farmers and truck drivers, but church and civil authorities, too. Yet, I once received an exuberant reply in English from a Pastor 'way east on the Baltic Sea. Genially he criticized my German letter, and specifying some of my more flagrant errors, said, "We all must laugh at this." Then he cheerfully acknowledged that there just might be some mistakes in his English letter as well, ending with ". . . . all beginning is heavy."

   East German Pastors seem to have even greater interest in genealogy than their counterparts in the West. They proudly displayed their own family histories to our sincerely admiring scrutiny.

Except for the 'Rules' just noted, many of the suggestions elsewhere in this paper hold true for both sides of divided Germany.

Always ask for a typewritten reply, for instance, for machines, although often of the antique, pre-WW II variety, are everywhere, even in rural hamlets.

Copiers are something else. I have always requested photostatic copies, but I have never received one. In Furstenwalde near the Oder, a town of 32,700, we searched for a machine without success. Although behind West Germany in many ways, there must be copiers, even if we couldn't find one. Later we were told that there are zerox-type machines in East Berlin - not much help for copying documents on Rugen Isle in the Baltic.

Plenty of typewriters, but a shortage of paper . . . that's East Germany. Grocery bags, gift wrap, newsprint and stationery are all in short supply, so prepare to pay more for maps and booklets.

Maps in particular pose a problem. Even in East Berlin, that showplace for prosperous communism, the only overall, detailed map of the entire country available was a cheap, wretched affair on soft, muddy green paper, and very difficult to read. Since then I have resurrected this communist rag with capitalistic Scotch tape. I do not recommend it, but it is the only one I know of that charts many smaller towns:

Address

Reisebuero der DDR
"Haus des Reisens"
Generaldirektion
102 BERLIN
Alexanderplatz 5
Deutsche Demokratische
Republik

Map
InterTank - Karte in der Deutsche Demokratische Republik

Scale: 1:600 000

Perhaps they have a better one by now.

Because they are not in sufficient supply and not available in most places, it was only by accident that we found fine, detailed district maps of excellent quality. Specify which 'state' (Bezirk) you need:

Address

VEB Landkartenverlag
102 BERLIN
Neue Grunstrasse 17
DDR

This same company has a beautiful map of the whole country, but without good detail:
"Touristik - Landkarte
Scale: 1:700 000"
You must ask the price of each map when you write, assuring you will send payment by return mail.

Sometimes in current encyclopedias and atlases you will see old provincial names such as Saxony and Thuringia, but these are not officially recognized by the communist government anymore. After WW II these historic provinces were arbitrarily abolished and replaced by 14 districts called "Bezirk", each one named after their respective chief towns.

Deutsche Demokratische Republik
BEZIRKE

1. Cottbus	8. Leipzig
2. Dresden	9. Magdeburg
3. Erfurt	10. Neubrandenburg
4. Frankfurt an der Oder	11. Potsdam
5. Gera	12. Rostock
6. Halle	13. Schwerin
7. Karl-Marx-Stadt	14. Suhl
	15. Berlin

Perhaps you will not find as many records, nor will they be as old and complete as those in the West. As mentioned earlier, much of the territory now incorporated into East Germany was rather a 'backwoods' region, an agricultural hinterland of Old Germany, with fewer of the traditions of scholarship and intellectual excellence that can make West Germany such a joy to the genealogist.

Much like our Old West, these provinces were colonized by pioneers from all over the early Empire. And, like our own settlers, they did not bring their old church records with them. Pre-1700 registers are scarce; generally, this is the cut-off date for genealogists east of the Elbe. And, like any other generalization, I hope the reader proves this one wrong!

It is hard to imagine how desperate things had become after the brutal Thirty

Years War, when Brandenburg and Pomerania were virtually de-populated. It was then that the Hohenzollerns, by threats, lures, and sometimes even kidnapping, managed to re-settle the northeastern wastelands.

Serfdom, longer lasting here than in the West, is a real factor in our search. Just as the vital statistics of slaves in our own South were seldom recorded, the German serfs not just the Slavic peoples, but also the enslaved descendents of true Germanic Tribes - were excluded from the few records that were kept. After serfdom was abolished in fact as well as in law, under tough Prussian rule ignorance and poverty were overcome and the northeast became an important part of the German 'nation', but even before Russians in 1945-1946 stripped the East Germans of whatever industrial and cultural progress they had made, the cool forests and wild marshlands east of the Elbe had always lagged behind the more enlightened West.

Farther East . . . .

Try as I will to avoid it, there is a really 'sticky' Eastern Problem, temporarily unsolvable. This concerns those areas of the old German empire which, except for Stettin and environs, lie east of the Oder River. Although historically German in every sense, all this territory, including the important seaport of Stettin, is under Polish or Russian administration today.

For years I was told that all records from these eastern provinces were lost in the havoc of WW II. Another, later, version was that the Russians had destroyed church registers as they swarmed over the Oder, starting on January 27, 1945. Then again, later still, I was assured that the records remained safely buried until the last moment and were saved by individual citizens fleeing to the West. Thus they were scattered all over Germany, East, and West, but rescued from Russian/Polish custody, and have not yet been gathered into a central repository.

I besieged authorities in Poland with fruitless appeals, then, unwisely, I think now, visited the Polish Consulate in Chicago. There I was solemnly assured that the Germans had burned all records before heading West. BURN THEIR PRECIOUS RECORDS? GERMANS? I never did believe that one.

So, after years of reading, listening, and thinking, I prefer to believe that 1) the Russian army had better things to do than dig up, then burn obsolete records, and that 2) the Germans took their papers with them into either East or West Germany.

I know for a fact that the birth, marriage and death registers covering the mid-1800's for one Catholic Church in Stettin were saved, for I have a photostatic copy of my grandfather's 1858 Baptismal certificate and other family data copied from the books.

How many anonymous Deutschers salvaged the registers of how many other churches? And where are they now? Our friends, the Mormons, have gained access to some old East Prussian archival materials, so as always, we must start there.

In addition to my condolences for anyone unfortunate enough to have ancestors who lived outside the two Germanies extant today, here are some addresses which may help.

Zentralstelle für Genealogie 701 LEIPZIG Georgi-Dimitroff - Plate I DDR	Kirchenbuchamt fur den Osten HANOVER Militarstrasse 9 West Germany
International Red Cross Agence Centrale de Recherches Geneva Switzerland	Standesamt I BERLIN N 54 Rückerstrasse 9 DDR

Addendum . . . .

Unexpectedly, the deeper one gets into German genealogy the farther one wanders from the original purpose. Finally, the search for ancestors becomes merely an interesting excuse to consider larger questions. .

Just who were these Germans from whom we descend? Endowed with quick minds, an endless capacity for hard work, and a certain cultural sensitivity, how is it that they were the last of the great western civilizations to become a unified political entity? And that, even, of short duration.

Is the veneer of civilization thinner on the German people than other Westerners? And if so, why? Since their first attempts over 1,000 years ago to establish a government under which they all could abide, what have they achieved? A land hopelessly divided by an ugly concrete wall, X-shaped tank traps and open mine fields, beside which they again today live under hostile governments. They've come full circle.

The Germans have poured their special talents for music, science, literature and technology over the world and made it a finer sphere, but they have never managed to create the kind of stable political climate in which they could earn full credit for those contributions.

We see individuals, extraordinarily gifted ones, who despite every God - and man-made opportunity, are predestined to fail. Can an entire, homogeneous people like the Germans, who spring from many ancient tribes and have been seasoned through the centuries by other dissimilar nationalities, also carry a genetic flaw that ordains their failure? Probably not. But then scholars have devoted lifetimes to analyzing the Germans, and their explanations aren't much better.

Almost imperceptibly over the years I have become a 'Germanophile', engrossed in everything German. Not always admiring of, nor enamored of, nor even particularly respectful of things German, but always absorbed by their complexities. I go on reading, listening . . . . and wondering.

After all, we're stuck with our ancestors, warts and all. I, for one, salute their virtues and secretly fancy that I share them. At the same time I realistically recognize their faults, but deny that I inherit them.

We might not be able to understand our perplexing forebears, but at least their records might be found. In an enthusiasm born of personal progress, I sometimes made it sound as though every German who ever lived is recorded, fingerprints and all, from time immemorial. Well, not quite. Some records have been lost altogether. And among those still extant there does come a point at which either your family records cease while the record books march back through time without them, or that period when the registers themselves stop . . . early in some places, much later in others.

If your luck parallels mine, however, you will join me in silent tribute to those anonymous scribes, conscientious pastors and faithful clerks who kept the books through hundreds of disorderly years for our use today.

On the whole, if I can't be related to people of fame and fortune, I'll happily settle for my German ancestors. I hope you come to know and enjoy yours.

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HOW TO READ AND UNDERSTAND GERMAN RECORDS

Ursula Elisabeth Huelsbergen

Abstract

German records of birth, baptism, confirmation, marriage, and death come in many forms and styles, also in different languages. They usually tell us more than they promise on the surface. Even for the person who speaks English only, it is possible to get some information from the foreign-language record. German script can be a hindrance but should not take the courage away to tackle the challenge.

For an accurate translation with interpretation of abbreviations, previous centuries' dictions, and understanding of different life-styles in different regions in Germany, one needs someone for help who is skilled in the German language and has knowledge of its background.

In this lecture, many transparencies will help to recognize key words in German records.

until his retirement years, Mansfield still contributed much through his education, technical skills, and philanthropy. His life was an unusual one, worth recounting in detail.

Mansfield was born John Lutz in Brunswick, Germany in 1803, the son of a former German finance minister. In his early teens the lad developed a fascination for mathematics and was sent to study at Gottingen and later at Heidelberg. Lutz studied astronomy as well as mathematics and was passed in the latter with highest honors by the famous Gauss. It seems that he also made something of a study of political activism as well. His agitation on behalf of democratic government earned him a stay in the Heidelberg jail. Lutz fled Germany to the United States by way of England in 1823. He soon was offered a chair, in fact the only chair, of mathematics at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained most of his working life. Apparently he was more successful in faculty politics than in the sort he practiced in Germany as he eventually was named president of that institution. During the Civil War Lutz, by this time having changed his name to Mansfield, enlisted in the Union Army as a private and was summarily promoted to Major General. After the war he purchased 1,200 acres in the yet unsettled northern portion of Piatt County and retired.

Retirement for Mansfield was not a time for relaxation. He used his technical skills to survey the area, donated land for a town, and drove hard bargains with the new railroads. Today the Norfolk and Western makes a sharp turn both north and south of Mansfield due to the fact that the General refused to have his town bisected at an angle. All this was done while continuing his study and writing on mathematics as well as serving as a Trustee of the University of Illinois. Mansfield died in 1876, less than ten years after coming to Piatt County. In those ten years he managed to found a town and open for settlement an area almost completely desolate upon his arrival.

(To be concluded in the next issue which will detail the Fairbanks and Ward families and the Lake Fork drainage project)

SEARCHING FOR GERMAN ANCESTORS?

If your ancestors sailed from Hamburg, Germany, you may wish to contact the Hamburg Historic Emigration Office in West Germany. Records of emigration through Hamburg to North America during the years 1850 to 1914 are on file. Also on microfilm in this office are records of nearly 5 million people who left Russia, Poland, Austria, and other eastern European countries as well as Germany. The city of Hamburg required all transients to register. If you can supply your emigrant's name and the year of emigration, the Hamburg Historic Emigration Office can usually provide his or her age, occupation, marital status, number of children, city of origin and the ship's name, destination and date of sailing according to an article in the November 17, 1986 issue of U.S. News & World Report. The search costs $30. The wait may be up to six months. If you are going to Germany and can stop in this office, the process takes only an hour. For more details, write: Historic Emigration Office, Holstenwall 24, 2000 Hamburg 36, West Germany.

The Direct Hamburg Passenger List for the years 1856 to 1871 have been microfilmed by the L.D.S. Library in Salt Lake City, and microfilms can be ordered through the Champaign Branch Genealogical Library at 604 West Windsor Road. The library is open from 9:30 to 2 on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays and from 7 to 9:30 in the evening on Wednesdays and Thursdays. The library is closed all holiday weekends and the first weekend in April.

NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS

Copies of applications for naturalization are on file in the Circuit Clerk's Office for the years 1906 to 1928. The applications are indexed and give applicant's occupation, date of emigration, place of residency abroad and in the U.S.A., marital status and wife's name if married, and length of residency in the U.S.A. Some of this information is shown in the charts that follow. There are also copies of naturalization papers for minors and soldiers, and 9 books of final papers. However these records do not provide the personal information that is given on the application papers.



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BERNICE ALLEI

Origins of Calvert County, Maryland

By
AILENE W. HUTCHINS
Buena Vista Farm
Barstow, Maryland 20610

Calvert, smallest of Maryland's 23 counties, has an area of 219 square miles, and, in 1970, was the fourth smallest county in the state in population. It was established in 1654 and, at that time, included land on both sides of the Patuxent River. According to histories of Maryland, its boundaries were then as follows: bounded on the south side, with Pynehill River or creek to the head thereof, and from thence through the woods to the head of the Patuxent, it being the north boundary of St. Mary's County, and bounded on the north side with the creek upon the west side of the Chesapeake Bay called Herring Creek, and from thence through the woods to the head of the Patuxent River, it being the south boundary of Anne Arundel County. During 1654, the Assembly, under Cromwell's administration, changed the name of the county to Patuxent, but in 1658, the name Calvert was restored.

The boundaries as originally set forth indicate that Calvert County was, in its earliest days, much larger than it is now, for it included parts of what are now Charles, St. Mary's, Montgomery, Howard and Prince George's counties. However, in 1695, after the Protestant Revolution, Calvert was partitioned and lost some of its territory. At that time, land on the south and west shores of the Patuxent was given to Charles and St. Mary's counties, and that on the upper western shore went to what is now Prince George's County. This partition established Calvert's boundaries as they are today—bounded on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, on the west and south by the Patuxent River, and on the north by Anne Arundel County. Calvert's smallness made it a more compact area, since it then became a narrow peninsula about 40 miles long and about 10 miles wide at its widest point.

There is some indication that, prior to 1642, settlers had appeared in Calvert County. The minutes of the Assembly of 1642 show that a Henry Bishop presented himself as a burgess from St. Leonard's Creek Hundred. Also, by 1646, there were inhabitants at "the Cliffs" (Cliffs), and at Hollin's (Hallowing or Holland) Point.

Calvert County's settlers were, for the most part, from England, Wales, France, and after Queen Anne's War, from Scotland. These people formed the native stock of Calvert and few new settlers came after early 1700. In 1701, the population of the county was believed to be 1248 persons, and by 1706, the number had increased to 3611, including slaves.

In 1733, there were, in Calvert County, six districts or hundreds, as they were then called. Hundreds consisted of divisions in which there were about 100 landholdings. The six hundreds of Calvert at that time were: Upper Hundred of the Clifts (the upper part on the bay side), Lower Hundred Hundred of the Clifts (from Parker's Creek to near Cove Point), Eltonhead Hundred (the extreme lower end of the county), St. Leonard's Creek Hundred (from St. Leonard's Creek north to Hunting Creek), Hunting Creek Hundred (from Hunting Creek north to Lyon's Creek), and Lyon's Creek Hundred (the extreme northern end of the county). Tax lists of 1782 show that, by that time, another hundred had been added, that of Lower Marlborough, created out of Lyon's Creek Hundred. Lower Marlborough Hundred was the location of the early town of Lower Marlborough, one of the most thriving ports on the Patuxent River.

In 1667, an act of the Assembly provided for the laying out of towns in the province of Maryland, and by 1683, a new act was passed for the same purpose. Towns established in Calvert County during that time were: Hallowing Point—1668, Cox Town—1670, Calvert Town—1684, Warrington—1683, Huntingtown—1706, and St. Leonard's—1706. Calvert Town was situated on Battle Creek and was the county seat until 1725, when an act of the Assembly was passed for removing the courthouse to a place known then as Williams' Old Fields, later known as Prince Frederick, the present county seat. All of the early towns were on the Patuxent River, except for Warrington, which was on the Chesapeake Bay. Cox Town kept that name until 1706, when it was changed to Lower Marlborough in honor of the Duke of Marlborough. Huntingtown was situated on Hunting Creek and remained there until attacked and burned by the British in 1814, after which a new town by the same name was established two or three miles north of the old one. Warrington was near the present location of Dares Beach, but all traces of the old town have long since disappeared. St. Leonard's Town stood at the head of St. Leonard's Creek. Calvert Town was first known as Battle Town, and plans for it were first laid out by Robert Brooke, who arrived in Maryland from England in 1650, with his wife and children and a retinue of servants, to be commander of a county newly to be established, which came to be Calvert County.

The Act 1692 made the Church of England the established church of Maryland, and the provincial court which met at Warrington that year laid out the parishes in the county. The men present were: Thomas Tasker, Thomas Greenfield, Thomas Holliday, John Bigger, Francis Hutchins, William Parker, Henry Mitchell, Francis Freeman and John Sollers. These men agreed that Hunting Creek and Lyons Creek Hundreds would be consolidated into one parish, since a church was already there by the name of Christ Church. The remaining area became the second parish where a church was to be built on land on the crossroads from Severn Ridge path and the road to Cox Town. This became All Saints Church. Both churches are still standing and in use, although some alterations have taken place since then. Also in use is Middleham Chapel, standing since 1748 as a chapel of ease of Christ Church, where tombstone inscriptions have been copied by the author dating back to 1775 or before.

The Quaker influence was also strong in Calvert County, where there were meeting house both on the Clifts and at St. Leonard's Creek. Efforts to find the locations of these meeting houses have been fruitless, but fortunately, many of the early records of these meetings were well-kept and are on micro-film at the Hall of Records in Annapolis. The first register bears the dates 1662-1782.

Methodism made its appearance in Calvert in the late 1700's, when meetings were held in the homes of interested persons. As early as 1781, Calvert Circuit was laid out, and was visited by Francis Asbury in 1782. Records of the Quarterly Conference Meetings of West River in the early 1800's list representatives from Calvert Circuit, and in May, 1831, the trustees were elected for the Hallowing Poing Meeting House and plans included the erection of a new meeting house. Those trustees were: Jeremiah Baden, William D. Gray, B. D. Gray, Sumersett Bowen, Thomas Mitchell, James King Isaac Bowen and Captain Richard Hance. By 1832, meeting places at Plumb (Plum) Point and Hunting Creek were also named, and Smithville Methodist Church, a brick building still in use in the upper part of the county, was erected in 1840.

Tracing ancestry in Calvert County has been difficult, for several fires occurred at the courthouse. The first of these occurred in 1748, which completely destroyed the building, but fortunately, through the diligence of the people, the records were saved. Then, on 19 July 1814, the British set fire to the courthouse, but again, all records were saved. However, on 3 March 1882, a real tragedy took place when the building again burned. At that time, the records which could be rescued were taken to the Episcopal rectory for safe-keeping, and there, on 27 June of the same year, another fire occurred, which prevented any records from being saved. According to the first minute books of the Orphans Court begun after the fire, a notation in the front of that book states that all records, including those going back to 1658, were lost.

This has made genealogical research in Calvert most difficult, but fortunately, some land records had been sent, in prior years, to the Hall of Records in Annapolis. They cover the periods from 1778-1817, and 1863-1867. As a researcher, the author has copied all of those records. Since Calvert was one of Maryland's earliest counties, it is possible that many persons engaged in genealogical research may find their ancestors in this tiny county.

Calvert County has some claims in our nation's history through some of its well-known citizens. Roger Brooke Taney, chief justice of the Supreme Court famous for the Dredd Scott Decision, was born at Battle Creek, and Thomas Johnson, first state governor of Maryland, was born on St. Leonard's Creek. Two presidential first ladies also had their origins here. Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor, wife of President Zachary Taylor, was born on St. Leonard's Creek in 1788. Louisa Catherine Johnson was the daughter of Joshua Johnson, brother of Governor Thomas Johnson, and although she was not born in Calvert, her forbears were. She married John Quincy Adams in 1797, and he became President in 1824.

Brewhouse, situated on St. Leonard's Creek, still stands at the birthplace of Governor Thomas Johnson. Taney Place, where Roger Brooke Taney was born, can still be seen, and has been owned by members of the Hance family for generations. Laveille Place, on Battle Creek, was erected in the mid 1700's, and commands a breath-taking view of the creek. Maidstone, built about 1678 by Colonel Samuel Chew, has a steeply pitched roof of great interest. These are only a few of Calvert's interesting places to visit, for those who wish to learn of early Maryland history.

Calvert County is approximately 45 miles south of Washington, D.C., and lies across the river from St. Mary's, mother county of Maryland, where the first settlers arrived in 1634.



Some Unusual Maryland Land Names

Allene W. Hutchins
Oak Landing
Rt. 1, Box 210
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678

Has it ever occurred to others, as it has to me, to wonder how some places and lands came to be named? There are several interesting and unusual names of towns throughout the United States, but even more unusual are the names given by landowners to their own domains. Recently, an examination of abstracts of Maryland wills provided a fascinating list of such names. An attempt was made to categorize the names, but some defied any attempt at classification.

One of the easiest classifications was that related to names from the towns or districts in Europe from which our settlers came. Spelling was not always as it is today, as noted in Winser Cassell in Somerset County, owned in 1715 by John West Sr., and Chiva Chase which, in 1714, was the dwelling plantation of Joseph Hopkins of Kent County. York, Stedmore, Stepney, Middlesex, Manchester, Lancaster, Heriford (sic), Coventry and Blomesbury are only a few of the English names found, particularly on the Eastern Shore. There were two places called Scotland — one in Anne Arundel County, owned in 1712 by Joshua Merriken, and the other in St. Michael's Hundred of St. Mary's County, which was the dwelling plantation, in 1734, of William Jones. Kilkenny, in Queen Anne County, belonged to Nicholas Clouds in 1717, and Belfast in Talbot County was owned, in 1713, by David Fairbanck. Rome, in Prince George County, belonged, in 1733, to Enoch Jenkins; Finland, on Back Creek in Cecil County, was, in 1728, in possession of John Dowdall; Jamaica, in Prince George County, belonged, in 1716, to Elizabeth Hawkins of Charles County, and Cuba, in Talbot County, was, in 1733, owned by Dominick Carven. Names which appeared to be of Welsh origin included Bawmarrigs in Somerset County, which was the land of Thomas Morris in 1713; Stokebardolph in St. Mary's, owned in 1715 by Thomas Greenfield of Prince George County; Gacholickmoor in Talbot County, whose owner, in 1739, was Edmund Fish, and Bagniah, at the head of Port Tobacco branch in Charles County, owned in 1714 by Edward Digges. Calvert County had some of the homeland names, too, for John Abington had his Abington Manor surveyed for him in 1653, and Richard Harrison, in 1713, owned Harnisham, just to name two.

Names of people were often used for lands, also. Queen Katherine was chosen by Daniel Farrill of Kent County, in 1713, as the name for his dwelling plantation, and Thomas Jameson of Charles County selected Queen Mary to name his place in 1733. William the Conqueror was the name given by Nicholas Day to some of his land in 1738. Other more commonplace names included Adam the First in Baltimore County, owned in 1724 by Richard Shipley. Jane's Armour was located at the head of Wye River in Queen Anne County in 1713, and Janes Jones of Talbot County was its owner. Family members were not neglected, either, for Mother's Delight was in Charles County in 1717, the Widow's Mite could be found in Prince George County in 1717, Honest Man's Lott was in Anne Arundel and was owned, in 1714, by Amos Garrett of Annapolis. There was even Stepmother's Folly in Prince George in 1728, and Mother's Care in Baltimore County, owned, in 1703, by Francis Hutchins of Calvert County. Brothers Dread and Sisters to Have and to Hold were both in St. Mary's County, owned in 1733 by Joseph Wellman. Professions, too, were included, for Lawyer's Discovery was in Talbot County in 1718, and Henry King was the owner. Calvert County's names in the category for people-names were Alexander's Hope, surveyed in 1666 for Alexander Magruder, Clagett's Design surveyed in 1682 for Thomas Clagett, and Joseph's Place surveyed in 1682 for Joseph Edlowe.

A third classification found related to water. Ye Coole Springs was at Charlotte Hall in St. Mary's County, and there was also Clean Drinking in Prince George County, which John Rogers of Charles County owned in 1717, as well as Holy Spring in Charles which Captain Joseph Harrison owned in 1726. Drydocking, "in the forrest of Brittains' Bay in St. Mary's County" belonged to James Gant in 1717. Clarcking's Wells was found in Anne Arundel in 1715, owned by John Darden. Gwynns Falls, near Baltimore, is still known as such by residents of that area, but in 1717 Stephen Gill Jr., of Baltimore County mentioned land he owned and "the millstones lying at Guins Falls". Chincoteague Island on Maryland's eastern shores is a familiar name to Marylanders, and in 1730, Thomas Robins of Somerset County wrote of his dwelling plantation as Gingoteague and Gingoteagué Island. Calvert County, not to be left out, had Cold Harbour, owned in 1652 by Mathew Stone, and, of course, many places bore names as part of the cliffs, such as Coal's Cliffs, Preston's Cliffs, Hopper's Cliffs and Parker's Cliffs.

For those interested in animals, birds, and even insects, there were land names for them, too. Duck Pye was in Kent County in 1714, owned by Joseph Hopkins; Frogg Hall in St. Mary's had as its possessor in 1718, John Coode; Mair and Colt was in Prince George in 1728 and was owned by John Wight; Birds' Head in Charles County was owned in 1736 by Edward Davis Jr.; Pheasant Tree, in Prince George in 1715, belonged to Thomas Greenfield, and Raccoon Point in Somerset was in possession of Randall Revell in 1717. A little more unusual, perhaps, was Hen's Roost in Kent County, the dwelling plantation of Philip Pryer of Kent County in 1716, and how would you like Musketo Hammock in Somerset County, owned in 1709 by Benjamin Sommers? If those names don't suit your fancy, try Cow Raing in Queen Anne County, which Jeremiah Jadwyn owned in 1726, or Dog Downbottom in Somerset County, possessed, in 1730, by Thomas Hill, or Polecat Ridge in 1736, in Baltimore County, owned by John Fling of Kent County. Hog Stye or Hog Grade, both in Dorchester County, belonged in 1740 and 1742 to Zebulon Pritchard and James Staton. Calvert's entries for this category were Rattlesnake Hill which William Sturmey owned in 1714, and Hogs Hant (Haunt), which Francis Mauldin, by his will of 1710, left to his daughter Magdalen.

Indian names naturally appeared in early Maryland land names. Among them were Assawamuh in Somerset County, which William Robinson owned in 1716, and Indian Gyant's Sepulcher in Charles, owned in 1717 by Josiah Wilson of Calvert and Prince George Counties. Anne Arundel had Kequotan's Choice as the land of Stephen Benson in 1717. This was the only category for which no names were found among Calvert's early land names.

One of the classifications chosen was "state of mind", for where else could you put a place called Confusion? This one was found in Queen Anne County in 1715, owned by Richard Moore. There, too, on Tuckahoe Branch, was Content, which Matthew Smith owned in 1715. Two tracts received the name Contention— one in Dorchester County "at the head of Marsy Creek" and the other in Somerset County, which was the dwelling place of Thomas Beauchamp in 1716. Some owners must have had some misgivings about their lands, for George Yeate's Forbearance, in Baltimore County, Great Hopes of John West, Sr. in Somerset, Fooles Play in Queen Anne County, Vale of Misery in Dorchester, which last-named parcel was the land of Arthur Hunt in 1717, or even Frushteration, in Somerset, which belonged in 1741 to John Starling, seem to indicate that there may have been problems of one kind or another. To make sure things were as they should be, Thomas Hague of Charles County owned Correck Measure in St. Mary's County in 1714, John Bradford of Prince George lived at As Good As Any in 1726, Poor Man's Industry "on Tucker's branch of Piscataway" in Prince George belonged to Robert Johnston, Saturday's Work in Charles County was owned by Edward Howard, and Mighty Had More, in 1726 belonged to Benjamin Walles.

End of all Strife and End of Controversie were both in Dorchester County, owned by Roger Hurly Sr. in 1727, and

Joshua Kennerly, in 1731. Jonathan Jones of Anne Arundel may have had other plans in 1719, for his land was called Quick Sale, and Dominick Kenslagh of St. Pauls' Parish, Kent County, owned The Second Vocation in 1735. What would you say about Crooked Intention, which Robert Harrison of Talbot County owned in 1717, or Hardship, in St. Mary's "on the north side of the branch from Charles Ashcomb's to the line of De La Brooke" owned in 1718 by Richard Brooke, or Necessity, on the Pocomoke in Somerset County, which was the land of John Henry in 1715, or even Slow, in Dorchester, which William Merchant owned in 1711? If you're not satisfied with any of those names, look at What You Will, in Somerset, owned in 1728 by Thomas Dukes; Poor Call in Charles, which Thomas Smallwood owned in 1734, or perhaps Hangman's Folly in Kent County, the land of Joseph Hopkins in 1714. Perhaps one of the most unusual was Headake "on the east branch of the Potomack in Prince George County", which Sarah Magruder owned in 1731. Calvert County was not to be outdone in his category, either, for George Young owned Hap at a Venture in 1718; John Bigger had Hardfortune in 1713, and Joseph Dawkins owned Haphazard in 1714.

Even the weather was not left out in land names. Three such names were found— Hard Frost in Charles County, which Thomas Rockwood owned in 1725; Hailstone in Kent County, which belonged in 1718 to James Murphy, and Cold Rain in Talbot County, the possession of Daniel Powell in 1710.

The last category seemed to defy any classification. Where do you suppose the name Plumtum's Saltash "on the main branch of Rocawalkin in Somerset County" came from, which Thomas Cox owned in 1717? Or how would you classify Major's Choice at the Land of Nod, in Baltimore County, owned by Asael Maxwell in 1729, or Jugathorp, the dwelling plantation of John Shakeyly in 1718, or Timnah Sarah in Charles County, owned in 1726 by Jesse Doyne? What would you do with Bread and Cheese in Prince George County, the land of Clement Hill in 1742, or Round Stone "on the north side of Northeast" in Kent County, which Thomas Christian had in 1728, or Knave Keep Out in Talbot County, possessed in 1730 by Michael Comings, or Little Harness in Anne Arundel County, owned by John Lusby in 1730, or Penny Farthing in Charles County, which Thomas Truman Greenfield owned?

How about The Constitution, which Captain Charles Beall of Prince George County owned in 1740? One or two Latin-sounding names did appear, too, as an unusual category. These were Juxta Stadium Aureolum in Prince George County, owned by Thomas Greenfield in 1715, and Memento Mori in Kent County, owned by John Spencer in 1732. For those who believed in "the little people", there was Fairy Dwelling in Dorchester County, owned in 1740 by Zebulon Pritchard, or perhaps Forest of Dreams in Kent County, the land of Joseph Harris in 1743, would suit your fancy better. Why though, do you suppose, Thomas Billingsley of Calvert County, had a place in Kent County in 1732, which was called The Dineing Roome? As for Calvert, there were some rare names here, too. Where do you suppose Richard Harrison's Popinjay originated, or Richard Gaines' Mt. Misery or Break Neck, or Ambrose Biggs' Devil's Woodyard, or Desart, which last was surveyed in 1682 for Benjamin Lawrence and Nathaniel and Samuel Ashcomb, or James Duke's Shirt Come Off?

Would you have thought that names such as any of these ever existed in Maryland or anywhere else, for that matter? They were here, though, and showed that our early settlers had great imagination, to say the least. There may be other categories which will arise as research continues, but those of European names, family first names, water, animals, birds and insects, Indians, state of mind, weather, and "you name it" are probably only a few of the classifications. It may be that none of us would want to use any of these names today, but wouldn't it be nice to see entrances with some of the old names, either on private properties, developments, or roads? That's a good project for any place in the country!

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HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS SECTION
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109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

THE FORMATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1663-1943. By David Leroy Corbitt. (Third printing, with supplementary data and corrections. 1975). Pp. 323. Indexed. $8.00.

Contains date and history of the formation of each county; a description, taken from the laws, of the boundary lines; maps (1700-1912) which show the development of the state from northeast to southeast and then westward; and a chart giving the dates of the formation and the origins of each county. Indispensable for genealogical research in North Carolina.

RECORDS OF EMIGRANTS FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND TO NORTH CAROLINA, 1774-1775. Edited by A. R. Newsome. Paperbound. $1.00.

List of persons who took passage on ships from Great Britain for North Carolina; there are one hundred names from England and nearly five hundred names from Scotland.

12 ARCHIVES INFORMATION CIRCULARS. $6.65.

Includes:

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS RECORDS, 1787-1890, by Ellen Z. McGrew. 50c

NORTH CAROLINA LOCAL HISTORY: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY, by George Stevenson. $3.50

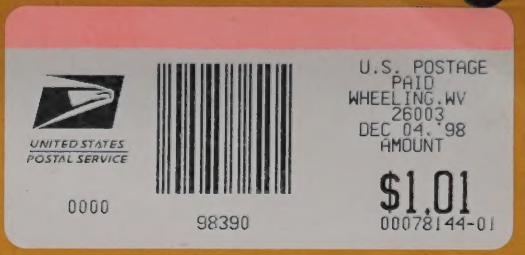
A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTH CAROLINA, by George Stevenson. 50c

NORTH CAROLINA REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS OF PRIMARY INTEREST TO GENEALOGISTS, by George Stevenson. 50c

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REQUESTS FOR COUNTY LISTINGS

Listings of county, township, and municipal records held at IRAD Depositories are available upon request. The lists are sorted by county, office, and title (see sample on back of this sheet). We ask that you limit requests to **five (5) counties** at a time. The quantity of records held for particular counties varies greatly, some counties being well represented in IRAD and others poorly represented. Counties with no records in the IRAD System are marked by an asterisk. You may **circle** the counties for which you wish information and send this form to: **Illinois Regional Archives Depository System, Archives Building, Springfield, IL 62756.** Include your name and address in the box below.

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Clinton
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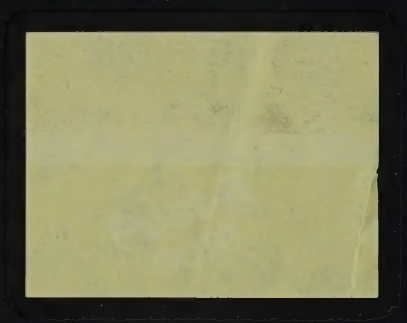
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LF = Loose Files

MI = MICROFILM

CF = BOOKS

before letters mean like 80 rolls microfilm etc



COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE CIRCUIT CLERK/CIRCUIT COURT

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
S/0040/02	CIRCUIT COURT DOCKETS	EIU	1915	1928	0002LF

COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE RECORDER

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
S/0040/01	CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD	EIU	1940	1959	0066LF
S/0040/05	STALLION REGISTRATION RECORD	EIU	1910	1917	0001LF

COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
S/0047/05	NON HIGH SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION MINUTES	EIU	1917	1941	0001LF
S/0042/01	SCHOOL LAND SALE PETITIONS	EIU	1836	1853	0001LF
S/0042/02	SCHOOL LAND SALE RECORD	EIU	1837	1854	0001LF
S/0047/02	SCHOOL TRUSTEES MINUTES	EIU	1858	1954	0016LF
S/0047/04	SUPERINTENDENTS RECORD	EIU	1869	1882	0001LF
S/0047/01	TEACHERS CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RECORD	EIU	1899	1914	0002LF
S/0047/03	TEACHERS INSTITUTE RECORD	EIU	1907	1931	0001LF

COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE CORONER

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
S/0040/04	CORONERS INQUEST RECORD	EIU	1888	1960	0019LF

COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE CITY

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
S/0074/02	FAIRFIELD: BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS MINUTES	EIU	1938	1951	0010MI
S/0074/03	FAIRFIELD: CITY COUNCIL MINUTES	EIU	1884	1984	0080MI
S/0074/01	FAIRFIELD: CITY ORDINANCE RECORD	EIU	1867	1946	0020MI

COUNTY WARREN OFFICE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
2/0032/38	JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DOCKETS	WIU	1856	1956	0098LF
2/0032/24	JUSTICES TRANSCRIPT RECORD	WIU	1872	1955	0004LF

COUNTY WARREN OFFICE TOWNSHIP

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
2/0011/04	KELLY TWP: REGISTER OF ELECTORS	WIU	1934	1934	0001CF

COUNTY WARREN OFFICE VILLAGE

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
2/0014/08	ROSEVILLE: VILLAGE ELECTION PAPERS	WIU	1965	1969	0001CF
2/0014/10	ROSEVILLE: VILLAGE TREASURERS ANNUAL REPORT	WIU	1859	1965	0001CF
2/0014/09	ROSEVILLE: VILLAGE TREASURERS MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORTS	WIU	1958	1974	0002CF

COUNTY WASHINGTON OFFICE CITY

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
6/0266/02	NASHVILLE: CITY COUNCIL MINUTES	SIU	1869	1965	0030MI
6/0266/01	NASHVILLE: CITY ORDINANCE RECORD	SIU	1878	1916	0010MI

COUNTY WAYNE OFFICE COUNTY CLERK

ACCESSION NUMBER	TITLE	DEPOSITORY	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	PHYSICAL VOLUME
5/0022/01	BIRTH CERTIFICATES	EIU	1863	1952	0035CF
5/0040/06	BLIND RELIEF APPLICATION RECORD	EIU	1913	1943	0001LF
5/0022/05	BURIAL OR REMOVAL PERMITS	EIU	1937	1952	0002CF
5/0022/08	CEMETERY RECORD	EIU	1937	1939	0001CF
5/0022/04	DEATH CERTIFICATES	EIU	1940	1952	0003CF
5/0022/03	DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATES	EIU	1941	1953	0015CF
5/0040/03	PHYSICIAN, ACCOUCHEUR, AND DENTIST REGISTERS	EIU	1887	1936	0001LF
5/0022/06	REGISTRARS INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE	EIU	1929	1946	0001CF
5/0022/07	STILLBIRTH CERTIFICATES	EIU	1943	1943	0001CF
5/0022/09	VITAL RECORDS CORRECTIONS	EIU	1930	1953	0001CF

Over

Shirley newspapers at Urbana Free Library Ill

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY HISTORICAL ARCHIVES
NEWSPAPER HOLDINGS ON MICROFILM

By Jean Koch, Director

The Archives has tried in the last couple years to purchase any available Champaign County newspapers on microfilm. Coverage for the cities of Champaign and Urbana is quite good. Below is a list of the papers with the years for which issues exist on film. The Archives has three film readers and one reader-printer. If possible, call ahead for a reservation for a reader. (367-4025)

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY	
Central Illinois Gazette	March 1858-April 1866
Champaign County Democrat	January 1861-1862, 1899-1900
Champaign County Gazette	March 1869-December 1907
Champaign County Herald	January 1878-November 1896, 1897-1899
Champaign County News	February 1891-June 1917
Champaign County Patriot	November 1862-August 1863
Champaign County Union	June 1861, May 1862, 1863
Champaign Union	1867-1872
Our Constitution	July 1856-November 1859
Saturday Visitor	April 14-21, 1866
The Times	1885, 1898-1899, 1905, 1914
Union and Gazette	1866-1868
CHAMPAIGN (City)	
Champaign Daily Gazette	November 1883-December 1919
Champaign Daily News	July 1895-December 1919
Champaign News Gazetter	January 1920-current
URBANA	
The Courier (had various names)	March 1897-March 31, 1979
Urbana Clarion	1859-1860
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS IN CHAMPAIGN-URBANA	
Alien Nation	April-December 1978
Champaign-Urbana Thursday	November 1983-February 1984
Champaign-Urbana Weekly	August 1979-September 1983
Daily Illini	January 1874-May 1988
Illinois Times	October 1949-June 1967
Mid-West Farmer	November 1929-March 1931
Psychedelic Boneyard	November 1982-December 1983
Twin City Review	November 1920-October 1929
Weekly Broadside	June-September 1982

OTHER TOWNS

Broadlands News	1950-1972
Fisher Reporter	1900-current
Homer Enterprise	1888-1980
Ivesdale News	1939-1941
Mahomet Sucker State	1911-1974
Mahomet Citizen	1975-current
Ogden Leader	1979-current
Philo Pilot	1909-1911
Rantoul Weekly News	1905-1918
Rantoul Press and Chanute Field News	1927-1956
Chanute Field Wings	1941-1973
Sadorus Herald	1932-1933
St. Joseph Record	1894-1980
Tolono Herald	1875-1952
South Side Journal	1957-1979
County Star	1979-current
Villa Grove Southern Champaign County Today	1972-current

Ask at the desk to see complete index. The archives also has some newspapers in paper copy only.

Shirley

*this is marriages in Urbana Free Library

I don't know if they will look up marriages for you or not.

Ill

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY MARRIAGE APPLICATIONS, BOOK II

By Marjorie E. Spracklen & Rosemary W. Yeazel

NOTE: The original marriage applications for 1878-1975 are in the Champaign County Historical Archives and are complete except for a gap from 1880 to 1889. The Archives also has marriage licenses from 1833 through 1915 on microfilm, including those years missing from the collection of original applications. Book I (1878-1879) of the marriage applications was previously published in CCGS Quarterly Vol.3, No.4. No attempt has been made to correct the spelling of the names, each entry appears as written in the original book.

APPLICANTS	1896
Fisher, Zell H. - Mollie A. Barber	22 Feb
Pearson, Joseph - Clara Johnson	24 Feb
Brand, Alonzo S. - Zella Chippindale	25 Feb
Clark, John H. - Mary E. O'Neal	25 Feb
Kuhlman, Adolph - Nanie Nicewander	25 Feb
Willig, Byron A. - Mary Schwartz	26 Feb
Siddens, Manuel - Lottie Pierce	26 Feb
Burnett, Melvin C. - Ida Belle Kirby	26 Feb
Brian, James - Maggie A. Smith	- - -
Miller, Frank - Grace Charles	27 Feb
Ellis, Charles T. - Lettie V. Black	26 Feb
Ulitsch, Edward - Anna Bremmer	28 Feb
Boyd, James A. - Vinnie Vanmeter	29 Feb
Loschen, Ralph (Rohlf) - Maggie Frerichs	2 Mar
Nelson, Hallet - Ida Belle Hewerdine	3 Mar
Lee, George W. - Mrs. Lillie M. Cook	3 Mar
Ludwick, Elmer - Sadie Blen	4 Mar
Schroeder, John - Augusta Bentin	6 Mar
Wilhelm, Nicolaus - Kate Johnson	9 Mar
Dennen, Fred - Mary Schroder	9 Mar
Barton, William J. - Lucy M. Servis	10 Mar
Parris, Isaac C. - Dora A. Harper	10 Mar
Freese, John - Gebka Loschen	11 Mar
Stonebraker, Samuel M. - Malissa J. Taylor	12 Mar
Huls, William - Angel Duden	13 Mar
Kimball, Randolph - Mrs. Viola Walker	16 Mar
Thewlies, Birt - Mattie Saschos	16 Mar
Ricker, Christian J. - Ella M. Day	16 Mar
Fletcher, Joseph H. - Nellie E. Hazen	11 Mar
Wilson, Alfred T. - Anna Hockett	18 Mar
Feltham, Fred R. - Emma Spirling	18 Mar
Reifsteck, Jacob - Minnie Koss	24 Mar
Clem, Elmer - Emma Burns	24 Mar
Reynolds, John T. - Ester Wenget	24 Mar
Dyson, Elmer D. - Gertrude Jones	25 Mar
Wilson, C. Frank - Augusta Frankenstein	28 Mar
Rewerts, Poppens - Minnie Tillman	28 Mar
Hays, Frank - Mollie Cannon	28 Mar
Stiller, William E. - Jennie Turner	30 Mar
Somers, Samuel R. - Effie M. Harry	1 Apr
Fitzgerald, Patrick - Margaret Callahan	6 May
Jaques, William - Della Jenkins	6 Apr
Christian, Hemmo - Hempe Miller	7 Apr
Phillips, Asa W. - Jesse Mae Groves	7 Apr
Hartel, Charles H. - Mary Morgan	7 Apr
Raines, William F. - Emma R. Denton	7 Apr
Metz, Martin - Anna Schwartz	8 Apr
O'Neal, Thomas - Ella Atkin	- --
Hall, Obed E. - Delilah Allen	13 Apr
Hutchison, Walter D. - Effie E. Yelton	13 Apr
Wright, Theodore - Ella Roberts	16 Apr
Kemball, George T. - Mrs. Mary E. Kemball	15 Apr
Bialeschki, Herman - Edith Furstenberg	17 Apr
Baker, Edward C. - Lottie Demien	18 Apr
Day, Wilbur - Lucy S. Boys	18 Apr
Cumning, Mark (colored) - Celia Williams (colored)	29 Apr
Stewart, William A. - Nellie R. Wise	30 Apr
Deveson, Percy William - Alena Price	2 May
Matheny, Z. E. - Eliza C. Hixon	6 May
Elliott, Jesse E. - Josie M. Bash	8 May
Laird, James A. - May West	9 May
Farley, James J. - Anna E. Greenlee	11 May
Jenkins, Horace M. - Angie M. Yohe	11 May
Malen (Malow) William F. - Mary Rubow	12 May
Ferguson, William - Mary T. Carew	13 May
Connet, John N. - Julia K. Bardwell	13 May
Reihl, William - Sara L. Jenkins	14 May
Towler, James G. - Abbie Trent	15 May
Sands, Frank G. - Julia L. Morgan	15 May
Furlong, John L. - Lora D. Smith	16 May
Hicks, John - Emma Ward	18 May
Paullis, Frank - Mary McNevin	19 May
McClellan, Jeff - Minnie Dawson	20 May
Towler, James G. - Mrs. Minnie Browning	20 May
Hicks, Joshua T. - Neva Starbuck	27 May
Mittendorf, Charles - Elsie F. Bradley	28 May
Taylor, John - Selena Morris	29 May
Lemley, Frederick J. - Ida U. Horn	2 Jun
Walsh, John F. - Mrs. Catharine Cowley	2 Jun
Kauffman, Albert - Belle Hunt	3 Jun

The Illinois State Archives in Springfield is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 8 a.m. until 3:30 p.m., except on holiday weekends.

The Archives staff will do a limited amount of research in reply to mail requests. The services of the Archives are provided at **no charge** through the courtesy of the Illinois Secretary of State. Therefore, when requesting information, there is no need to include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. However, there may be a photocopy charge, for which you will be billed.

Please follow these guidelines when requesting information by mail:

- Ask only for one or two specific items at a time.
- Designate the specific record to be searched (e.g., the year for a census record, the war for a service record).
- Provide the complete name(s) of the person(s) to be searched (no more than two at a time). When possible, include the names of spouses and children and their ages and birthplaces to help staff identify the correct entry.
- Do not submit a second request until you have received an answer to your first request.

CENSUS RECORDS

1810–1860. The Archives has indexes covering state and federal census records for this time span. Staff will search these indexes for two specifically named individuals for one census year in a designated county location.

1870. As only a few counties of the 1870 census have published indexes, a township location is necessary for Archives staff to conduct a search. Staff will not search the unindexed schedules of Illinois cities.

1880. There is an index to the 1880 census which lists only those households having children 10 years old or younger at the time of the enumeration. Staff will search this index when the name of the head of the household is provided. (When possible, please provide the county location and names of wife and children.) Staff will also search the 1880 schedules for two persons if a definite township location is provided but will not search the schedules of Illinois cities.

1890. The 1890 federal census records were destroyed by fire in Washington, D.C., in 1921 and therefore cannot be searched.

1900–1910. A complete index to each of these censuses exists and will be searched if the name of the head of the family is provided. Again, whenever possible, please provide the county location and names of wife and children. Staff will not search the actual schedules if the name is not found in the index.

State Censuses. Although state censuses were taken before 1855, schedules for very few counties have survived. The 1855 census is indexed and will be searched for two names. The 1865 census, the last state census taken, is not indexed. Also, only the head of the family is listed by name; other members of the household are shown by numerical totals in age categories. Staff will search the 1865 census if provided with a township location. Schedules for cities will not be searched.

VITAL RECORDS

The only death records at the Illinois State Archives are the Federal Mortality Schedules for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. These records show only those deaths that occurred during the one year prior to the beginning of the enumeration. For example, the 1850 Mortality Schedule lists deaths that occurred between June 1, 1849, and May 31, 1850.

Staff will search 1850 and 1860 Mortality Schedule indexes for two names if given a county location. Searches of the unindexed 1870 and 1880 schedules require that you provide a township location. Also, please note that the 1870 Mortality Schedules for Illinois counties beginning with any letter from **A** through **K** (Adams–Kankakee) are missing.

Most Illinois counties did not keep birth and death records until 1877. Between 1877 and 1916, if the event was recorded, it would be found in the county clerk's office of the county in which it occurred. After 1916, the event is also recorded with the Illinois Department of Public Health. For information about birth and death records, an application for a search or an explanation of the fee schedule, contact the Department of Public Health, 605 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62702 (217/782-6553).

WAR RECORDS

The Archives has indexes to lists of Illinois units serving during the War of 1812, Black Hawk War, Mexican War, Civil War and Spanish-American War. Staff will search a specified index for two names. Also, staff will search the "Honor Roll of Veterans Buried in Illinois" for two names if a county location is provided.

The Archives contains the resident files of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy beginning with the year 1887. For information about a resident after 1908, you must first obtain a registry number directly from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home before submitting your query. Records of the National Home in Danville for the years 1898 through 1934 are also available on microfilm in the Archives.

In addition, the Illinois State Archives contains National Archives microfilm publications of selections from each Revolutionary War pension file, the War of 1812 pen-

sion index and World War I draft registrations. The pension files include the entire nation, while the draft records pertain only to Illinois. When requesting draft record information, please provide a county location and, for Chicago, a street address.

LAND RECORDS

The Archives has records for the 10 federal land district offices in Illinois. These include only information about the **first** purchase of land from the federal or state government. (Later land transactions between individuals were recorded in the county courthouses.)

Information contained in the federal land district office records includes: names of purchasers, dates of purchase, exact legal descriptions of land purchased and buyers' residences at time of purchase. The former place of residence is not shown. Staff will search an alphabetical list of purchasers' names for two entries. When possible, please provide a county location.

COUNTY HISTORIES

The Archives holds many published Illinois county histories. Staff will search indexes of specified counties for two names and will return copies of biographical sketches upon request.

COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

The Archives has microfilm copies of records found in some Illinois county courthouses. Patrons may use these films at the Archives.

The Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD) System contains various county, township and municipal records. The IRAD staff will perform a limited amount of research in these local records upon request. For further information, contact IRAD, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL 62756 (217/782-3645).

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

Films of the state census schedules for 1855 and 1865 and the federal population schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1910, as well as the 1900 and 1910 census indexes, are available through the inter-library loan system. The "Name Index to Early Illinois Records" (census records index 1810–1860) and the war indexes are also available on loan from the Illinois State Library, Centennial Building, Springfield, IL 62756. These should be requested by the surname for which you are searching. Your local librarian must make the loan request for you.

DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

For a complete description of all of the record groups in the Archives, consult **The Descriptive Inventory of the Archives of the State of Illinois** (Springfield, 1978). A copy may be in a local library, or it may be purchased for $20 from the Illinois State Archives. **A Guide to County Records** found in the IRAD collection may be purchased for $5. If you order a copy of either publication, make your check payable to the Secretary of State.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE:
Reference Unit
Illinois State Archives
Springfield, Illinois 62756

Printed by authority of the
State of Illinois
Jan 1991 — 10M — GA-744

ARD-56.9

Illinois State Archives

Genealogical Records and Mail Research Policy



GEORGE H. RYAN
SECRETARY OF STATE
AND STATE ARCHIVIST

Ill State Gen. Soc
Springfield Il

(corresponding secretary 1975-1976; secretary 1976-1979; publication distributor 1984-1987; newsletter editor 1985-1989; vice president-external affairs, 1990--).

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Allen County Public Library Historical and Genealogical Dept. will host the 1991 FGS Conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 15-17, 1991.

Sandra Luebking, FGS Delegate for the ISGS

ILLINOIS DEATH RECORDS

The Illinois Office of Vital Records began keeping birth and death records in 1916. The Genealogical Society of Utah has been microfilming the death records in that office. Films of the deaths from 1916 through part of 1932 are now available for public use at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield and in the Genealogical Society library in Salt Lake City and in their branch libraries.

The Reference Staff of the Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL 62756 will search the index to the death records for the years 1916 through part of 1932 and send photocopies of death records if found for fifty cents a copy. Requests should be limited to two specific individuals at a time. This offer does not include any of the deaths in the City of Chicago as none of them have yet been microfilmed. The Chicago deaths will be filmed after the downstate deaths through the year 1940 are completed. For all Chicago deaths and for downstate deaths after 1932, requests may be sent to the Office of Vital Records, 605 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62702. The fee for uncertified copies from the office is ten dollars per copy.

Lowell M. Volkel, October 11, 1990

DEATH RECORDS AT ILLINOIS STATE ARCHIVES

There is an index to the Death Records (on micro-fiche) for persons who died in Illinois from January 1916 through December 1938. It is listed by the surname of the deceased and also gives the Certificate number, date and location of death including the county in which the death occurred. A printout for the entire surname can be obtained at the cost of 50¢ per sheet. (Some common surnames would be quite lengthy.) The actual death records for the same time period are on microfilm and copies can be obtained at the cost of 50¢ per record.

Both the fiche and film can be viewed at the Archives which is located between the State Capitol Building and the Museum. Archives hours are: Mon-Fri 8 am-4:30 pm; Sat 8am-3:30pm except holiday weekends.

You can request information by mail. Requests should be brief and limited to two specific individuals. They will bill you for the charges. Address requests for a copy of their Genealogical Records and Mail Research Policy flyer or for information to: Reference Unit, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL 62756.

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THE EARTHQUAKE NEVER CAME BUT MRS. CLEVELAND WAS READY

This was the title of a portion of one of Jim Bannon's columns in the Anderson Herald/Bulletin in December 1990 and featured one of the members of the Madison County Historical Society, Inc. Jim Bannon's feature is quoted below:

"Caroline Cleveland, widow of the late judge, Sid Cleveland, was around town Monday sporting her own version of earthquake protective headgear.

"Mrs. Cleveland, a petite and lively senior citizen, was in the newspaper office to pay a bill and caught a lot of attention with her headgear.

"'Happy Earthquake Day,' she greeted everyone. 'I'm prepared,' she said with a big smile.

"She wore a pith helmet decorated with clothespins, a Christmas corsage, an American flag and four American flag stickers. And she carried an 'Earthquake Survival Kit,' which included tools, food 'and a compact so I can powder my nose when it's over,' she joked.

"The earthquake might have been a disaster if it had come, but until then, Mrs. Cleveland demonstrated you might as well have some fun with it."

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13TH ANNUAL GENEALOGY CONFERENCE LANCASTER MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This workshop-filled conference will be held in early April 1991 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Registration fees of $30.00 for non-members must be postmarked by March 23. Further information on the events taking place at the conference can be gotten from the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

Esther Dittlinger	President
Beverly Seulean	Vice Pres.
Mary Chismar	Recording Sec.
Lucille Hull	Financial Sec.
Gerald Leedom	Treasurer



DWIGHT CAMPBELL
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
SHELBY COUNTY
SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS 62565

P.O. BOX 228
AREA CODE 217
TELEPHONE 774-4421

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FORM AS
TO THE RECORD WHICH YOU DESIRE TO HAVE SEARCHED

BIRTH RECORDS:

Name at birth:_____ Relationship:_____
Date of Birth:_____ Place of Birth:_____
Father's Name:_____ Mother's Name:_____
Number of copies requested:____$5.00-first copy; each additional copy - $2.00

DEATH RECORDS:

Decedent's Name:_____
Date of Death:_____
Place of Death:_____
Number of copies requested:____$5.00-first copy; each additional copy - $2.00

MARRIAGE RECORDS:

Groom:_____ Bride:_____
Date of Marriage:_____
Place of Marriage:_____
Number of copies requested:____$5.00-first copy; each additional copy - $2.00

FAMILY SEARCH:

Name to be searched:_____
$5.00 per Family name for search to 1916

LAND SEARCH:

Name to be searched:_____
$5.00 per 10 year period for land search. In addition to the search fee, there is a 25¢ charge for each xerox copy of land transactions.

BIRTH RECORDS BEGIN IN	1848 (very few)
DEATH RECORDS BEGIN IN	1878 (a few from 1876 & 1877)
MARRIAGE RECORDS BEGIN IN	1827
LAND RECORDS BEGIN IN	1833

PLEASE REMIT THE PROPER FEE WITH THIS LETTER. IF WE HAVE THE RECORD WE WILL SEND A CERTIFIED COPY TO YOU. WE RETAIN THE FEE OF $5.00 FOR THE SEARCH IF WE DO NOT HAVE THE RECORD.

OUR RECORDS ARE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC AFTER 1916, UNLESS A SPECIFIC NAME AND DATE ARE GIVEN.

BIRTH RECORDS AFTER 1916 ARE GIVEN ONLY TO PERSON (if 18 years old or older), PARENTS, LEGAL GUARDIAN.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS ARE GIVEN IF NAME AND DATE ARE GIVEN. WE DO NOT SEARCH FOR RECORDS AFTER 1916.







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DWIGHT CAMPBELL
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
SHELBY COUNTY
SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS 62565

P.O. BOX 228
AREA CODE 217
TELEPHONE 774-4421

March 28, 1988

Shirley J. Hannaford
R. R. 2, Box 326
Wolcottville, IN 46795

Dear Shirley:

I am writing in reply to your recent letter requesting an uncertified copy of a marriage license application of John Richman and Cora Williamson. We are not allowed to send out uncertified records. We were told by the state office to only send out certified documents of this nature.

The cost of a certified copy of a marriage record is $5.00. Please find enclosed a form to complete and return to this office along with the proper fee. As soon as we receive the form, the record will be mailed to you.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

Dwight Campbell

Dwight Campbell
Shelby County Clerk

enc.

WAR RECORDS

The Archives has indexes to men serving in Illinois units during the Indian Wars, Black Hawk War, Mexican War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War. We will search a specified index and send reports on two soldiers. We will also search the Honor Roll of Veterans Buried in Illinois for two names with a county location.

LAND RECORDS

The Archives has records from the ten federal land district offices in Illinois. These include only the *first* purchase of the land from the government. Information contained in these records includes the name of the purchasers, the dates of purchase, exact legal descriptions of the land, and residences at the time of purchase. The former place of residence is not shown. We will search a computer-generated index to these records for one or two names *(first as well as last)*. Later land transactions between individuals were recorded in the county courthouses.

COUNTY HISTORIES

The Archives holds many published Illinois county histories. We will check the indexes of specified counties for one or two names and send copies of biographical sketches if they are found.

COUNTY RECORDS

The State Archives has microfilm copies of records found in some Illinois county courthouses *(mostly southern Illinois counties)*. You are welcome to use these films at the Archives but our staff does not search them in answer to mail requests.

The Illinois Regional Archives Depository system *(IRAD)* contains additional county records. IRAD staff will perform a limited amount of research by mail. For further information, write to Information Services/IRAD, Archives Building, Springfield, Illinois 62756.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

Films of the state census schedules for 1855 and 1865, the federal population schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900, as well as the 1900 Soundex, are available through the inter-library loan system. The "Name Index to Early Illinois Records" *(census records index 1810-1850)* and the war indexes are also available on loan from the State Library. These should be requested by the surname for which you are searching. Your local librarian must make the request to the Illinois State Library, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois 62756.

DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

For a complete description of all of the record groups in the Archives, consult The Descriptive Inventory of the Archives of the State of Illinois *(Springfield, 1978)*. A copy may be in a local library or it may be purchased for $20 from the Illinois State Archives. If you order a copy, make your check payable to Secretary of State.

The Guide to Record Holdings Illinois State Archives is permanently out of print.

Printed by Authority of the
State of Illinois
March, 1983 — 10M — GA-1226

ARD-56.6

ILLINOIS STATE ARCHIVES

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS AND MAIL RESEARCH POLICY



JIM EDGAR
SECRETARY OF STATE
AND STATE ARCHIVIST

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS AND MAIL RESEARCH POLICY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ARCHIVES

The Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois 62756, is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. until 4:30.p.m. It is also open on Saturday from 8 a.m. until 3:30 p.m., except on holiday weekends.

The Archives staff will do a limited amount of research in reply to mail requests. The services of the Archives are provided at *no charge* through the courtesy of the Secretary of State. Please follow these guidelines when requesting information by mail:

- Ask only for one or two specific items at a time;
- Designate the specific record to be searched *(the year for a census record, the war for a service record)*;
- Provide the complete name(s) of the person(s) to be searched *(no more than two at a time)*;
- Please do not submit a second request until you have received an answer to your first request.

CENSUS RECORDS

1810-1855. The Archives has an index covering state and federal census records for this time span. We will search this index for two specifically named individuals, including both first and last names, for one census year in a designated county location.

1860-1870. Indexes are presently being made for the 1860 census. Only Fayette, Franklin, and Union Counties are indexed for 1870. We will search these indexes for two individually named people in a designated county. We will also search the unindexed 1860 and 1870 schedules for two complete names in a township location. We do not search the unindexed schedules of Illinois cities.

1880. There is an index to the 1880 census called Soundex. It lists only those households having children ten years old or younger at the time of the 1880 enumeration. We can search the Soundex when the name of the head of the household is provided. *(To determine the correct family it may also be necessary to provide county location and names of wife and children)*. We will also search the 1880 schedules for two persons if a definite township location is provided. We do not search the 1880 schedules of the Illinois cities.

1890. The 1890 Federal census records were destroyed by fire in 1921 in Washington, D. C.



1900-1910. There is a complete Soundex (1900) or Miracode (1910) index to each of these years. We will check these indexes if the name of the head of the family is provided. We do not make a further search in the actual schedules if the name is not found on the Soundex.

State Censuses. Although there were state censuses taken before 1855, schedules for very few counties survived. To search the unindexed 1865 census we must have a township location. Again, we do not search the schedules for the cities. The 1865 census was the last state census taken. State census schedules listed only the head of family by name. Other family members are shown by numerical totals in age categories.

VITAL RECORDS

The only death records at the Illinois State Archives are the Federal Mortality Schedules for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. These records show only those deaths that occurred in the one year prior to the beginning of the enumeration. As an example, the 1850 Mortality Schedule would show deaths that occurred between June 1, 1849, and May 31, 1850. All 1870 Mortality Schedules for Illinois counties beginning with letters "A" through "K" are missing. We will search 1850 and 1860 Mortality Schedule indexes for one or two names with a county location. To search the unindexed 1870 and 1880 schedules, please provide a township location.

Most Illinois counties did not keep birth and death records until 1877. Between 1877 and 1916 if the event was recorded it would be found in the county clerk's office of the county in which it occurred. After 1916, the event is recorded not only in the county clerks' offices but also with the Department of Public Health, Office of Vital Records, 535 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Illinois 62761. The personnel of that division will search their records for a birth or death certificate if provided with an approximate date and location. The fee is three dollars. Early marriage records are found in the various county clerk's offices.

Phyllis J. Bauer, Editor
Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly
3510 W. Turnberry Dr.
McHenry, IL 60050-7557

10 1999 PM PALATINE 600 JUN







First Class Mail

First Class Mail

MRS SHIRLEY HANNAFORD
10744 US 27 S #250
FORT WAYNE IN 46816-3467

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

BIRTHPLACE CODES TABLE

CODE	BIRTHPLACE	CODE	BIRTHPLACE
AF	AFRICA	HU	HUNGARY
AL	ALABAMA	IA	IOWA
AO	ATLANTIC OCEAN	IL	ILLINOIS
AR	ARKANSAS	IN	INDIANA
AS	ASIA	INA	INDIA
AU	AUSTRALIA	IND	INDIAN TERRITORY
AUS	AUSTRIA	INT	INDIANA TERRITORY
BC	BRITISH CHANNEL	IR	IRELAND
BE	BELGIUM	IS	ISLE OF MAN
BR	BRAZIL	IT	ITALY
CA	CALIFORNIA	KS	KANSAS TERRITORY
CAD	CANADA	KY	KENTUCKY
CAE	CANADA EAST	LA	LOUISIANA
CAN	CANADA NORTH	LE	LAKE ERIE
CAS	CANADA SOUTH	LU	LUXEMBURG
CAW	CANADA WEST	MA	MASSACHUSETTS
CH	CHINA	MAL	MALTA
CO	COLORADO TERRITORY	MD	MARYLAND
CT	CONNECTICUT	ME	MAINE
CU	CUBA	MED	ON MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CZ	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	MI	MICHIGAN
DA	DAKOTA TERRITORY	MN	MINNESOTA
DC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MO	MISSOURI
DE	DELAWARE	MR	ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER
DEN	DENMARK	MS	MISSISSIPPI
EG	EGYPT	MT	MONTANA
EI	EAST INDIES	MX	MEXICO
EN	ENGLAND	NC	NORTH CAROLINA
EU	EUROPE	NE	NEBRASKA TERRITORY
FE	FRANCE - ELSACE	NF	NEWFOUNDLAND
FI	FINLAND	NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE
FL	FLORIDA	NJ	NEW JERSEY
FR	FRANCE	NM	NEW MEXICO TERRITORY
GA	GEORGIA	NO	NORWAY
GB	GREAT BRITAIN	NV	NEVADA TERRITORY
GE	GERMANY - OTHER	NY	NEW YORK
GR	GERMANY	OH	OHIO
GRB	GERMANY, BADEN	OHR	OHIO RIVER
GRC	GERMANY, BAVARIA	OR	OREGON
GRD	GERMANY, DARMSTADT	PA	PENNSYLVANIA
GRE	GREECE	PAL	PALESTINE
GRH	GERMANY, HAMBURG	PE	PERU
GRI	GERMANY, HANOVER	PER	PERSIA
GRJ	GERMANY, HESSE	PO	POLAND
GRL	GREENLAND	POR	PORTUGAL
GRN	GERMANY, NASSAU	RI	RHODE ISLAND
GRO	GERMANY, OLDENBURG	RU	RUSSIA
GRP	GERMANY, PRUSSIA	SA	SARDINIA
GRS	GERMANY, SAXONY	SAM	SOUTH AMERICA
GRW	GERMANY, WERTEMBERG	SC	SOUTH CAROLINA
HA	HAWAII	SCT	SCOTLAND
HO	HOLLAND	SP	SPAIN

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

BIRTHPLACE CODES TABLE

CODE	BIRTHPLACE	CODE	BIRTHPLACE
SW	SWITZERLAND		
SWE	SWEDEN		
TN	TENNESSEE		
TX	TEXAS		
	UNKNOWN		
US	UNITED STATES		
UT	UTAH TERRITORY		
VA	VIRGINIA		
VT	VERMONT		
WA	WASHINGTON TERRITORY		
WAL	WALES		
WI	WISCONSIN		
WN	WEST INDIES		

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0000	NONE
0001	ADAMS
0002	ALLEN
0003	BARTHOLOMEW
0004	BENTON
0005	BLACKFORD
0006	BOONE
0007	BROWN
0008	CARROLL
0009	CASS
0010	CLARK
0011	CLAY
0012	CLINTON
0013	CRAWFORD
0014	DAVIESS
0015	DEARBORN
0016	DECATUR
0017	DEKALB
0018	DELAWARE
0019	DUBOIS
0020	ELKHART
0021	FAYETTE
0022	FLOYD
0023	FOUNTAIN
0024	FRANKLIN
0025	FULTON
0026	GIBSON
0027	GRANT
0028	GREENE
0029	HAMILTON
0030	HANCOCK
0031	HARRISON
0032	HENDRICKS
0033	HENRY
0034	HOWARD
0035	HUNTINGTON
0036	JACKSON
0037	JASPER
0038	JAY
0039	JEFFERSON
0040	JENNINGS
0041	JOHNSON
0042	KNOX
0043	KOSCIUSKO
0044	LAGRANGE
0045	LAKE
0046	LAPORTE
0047	LAWRENCE
0048	MADISON
0049	MARION
0050	MARSHALL
0051	MARTIN
0052	MIAMI
0053	MONROE
0054	MONTGOMERY
0055	MORGAN
0056	NEWTON
0057	NOBLE
0058	OHIO
0059	ORANGE
0060	OWEN
0061	PARKE
0062	PERRY
0063	PIKE
0064	PORTER
0065	POSEY
0066	PULASKI
0067	PUTNAM
0068	RANDOLPH
0069	RIPLEY
0070	RUSH
0071	ST. JOSEPH
0072	SCOTT
0073	SHELBY
0074	SPENCER
0075	STARKE
0076	STEUBEN
0077	SULLIVAN
0078	SWITZERLAND
0079	TIPPECANOE
0080	TIPTON
0081	UNION
0082	VANDERBURGH
0083	VERMILLION
0084	VIGO
0085	WABASH
0086	WARREN
0087	WARRICK
0088	WASHINGTON
0089	WAYNE
0090	WELLS
0091	WHITE
0092	WHITLEY
0093	ABINGTON
0094	ADDIT
0095	ACTON
0096	ADAIR
0097	ADDISON
0098	AFTON
0099	AKRON
0100	ALAMO
0101	ALBANY
0102	ALBION
0103	ALBION & WOLF LAKE

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0104	ALEXANDRIA
0105	ALFONT
0106	ALFORDSVILLE
0107	ALLENSVILLE
0108	ALLIGATOR
0109	ALPHA
0110	ALQUINA
0111	ALTO
0112	ALTON
0113	ALVARADO
0114	AMERICUS
0115	AMERICUS & TRANSITVILLE
0116	ANDERSON
0117	ANDERSONVILLE
0118	ANGOLA
0119	ANGUILLA
0120	ANNAPOLIS
0121	ANTIOCH
0122	ARABANA
0123	ARCADIA
0124	ARCANA
0125	ARCOLA
0126	ARGOS
0127	ARMIESBURG
0128	ARMSTRONG
0129	ARTIC
0130	ASCENSION(FARMERSBURG)
0131	ASHBORO
0132	ATKINSONVILLE
0133	ATTICA
0134	ATTICA & ROB ROY
0135	ATTICA & WEST POINT
0136	AUBBEENAUBBEE
0137	AUBURN
0138	AUGUSTA STATION
0139	AURORA
0140	AUSTIN
0141	AVILLA
0142	AZALIA
0143	BAINBRIDGE
0144	BAKER
0145	BALLSTOWN & BATESVILLE
0146	BALTIMORE & COVINGTON
0147	BALTIMORE & MARSHFIELD
0148	BALTIMORE & STATE LINE
0149	BANNER MILLS
0150	BARKLEY
0151	BARR
0152	BARREN
0153	BARTLETTSVILLE
0154	BARTON
0155	BATESVILLE
0156	BATH
0157	BATTLE GROUND
0158	BAUGO
0159	BEAN BLOSSOM
0160	BEAN BLOSSOM & GOLD CREEK
0161	BEAR CREEK
0162	BEAVER
0163	BEAVER DAM
0164	BEDFORD
0165	BEECH CREEK
0166	BEECH GROVE
0167	BEECHY MIRE
0168	BELLEVILLE
0169	BELLMORE
0170	BENNETTSVILLE
0171	BENNINGTON
0172	BENTONVILLE
0173	BERLIN
0174	BETHANY
0175	BETHEL
0176	BETHLEHEM
0177	BIG CREEK
0178	BIGGER
0179	BILLINGSVILLE
0180	BIRDSEYE
0181	BLACK
0182	BLACK CREEK
0183	BLACK OAK RIDGE
0184	BLOOMFIELD
0185	BLOOMING GROVE
0186	BLOOMINGDALE
0187	BLOOMINGTON
0188	BLOUNTSVILLE
0189	BLUE BELL
0190	BLUE CREEK
0191	BLUE GRASS
0192	BLUE RIDGE
0193	BLUE RIDGE & CYNTHIANA
0194	BLUE RIVER
0195	BLUFF CREEK
0196	BLUFF POINT
0197	BLUFF POINT & BOUNDARY
0198	BLUFF POINT & JAY CITY
0199	BLUFFTON
0200	BOCK'S MILLS
0201	BOGARD
0202	BOND
0203	BOONVILLE
0204	BOSTON
0205	BOUNDARY
0206	BOURBON
0207	BOURIE & NORTHPORT

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
0208	BOWLING GREEN	0260	CARMEL
0209	BOXLEY	0261	CARPENTER'S CREEK
0210	BOYDSTON'S MILLS	0262	CARR
0211	BRADFORD	0263	CARROLLTON
0212	BRANCH CREEK	0264	CARROLLTON, KY
0213	BRANDYWINE	0265	CARRSVILLE
0214	BRAZIL	0266	CARTER
0215	BREMEN	0267	CARTERSBURGH
0216	BREWERSVILLE	0268	CARTHAGE
0217	BRIDGETON	0269	CARY
0218	BRIGHTON	0270	CASSVILLE
0219	BRISTOL	0271	CASTLETON
0220	BROAD RIPPLE	0272	CATARACT
0221	BROOK	0273	CEDAR CREEK
0222	BROOKFIELD	0274	CEDAR GROVE
0223	BROOKLYN	0275	CEDAR LAKE
0224	BROOKSTON	0276	CELESTINE
0225	BROOKVILLE	0277	CENTER
0226	BROWNS VALLEY	0278	CENTER POINT
0227	BROWNSBURG	0279	CENTERTON
0228	BROWNSTOWN	0280	CENTERVILLE
0229	BROWNSVILLE	0281	CENTRE
0230	BRUCE'S LAKE	0282	CENTRE(TAMPICO)
0231	BRUCEVILLE	0283	CENTRE(NORTH HALF)
0232	BRUIN'S CROSS ROADS	0284	CENTRE(SOUTH PART)
0233	BRUNSWICK	0285	CENTREVILLE
0234	BRUSHEY PRAIRIE	0286	CERRO GORDO
0235	BRYANT'S CREEK	0287	CESAR CREEK
0236	BRYANTSVILLE	0288	CHALMERS
0237	BUCK CREEK	0289	CHAMBERLAIN
0238	BUENA VISTA	0290	CHAMBERSBURG
0239	BUFFALO	0291	CHARLESTOWN
0240	BURLINGTON	0292	CHARLOTTESVILLE
0241	BURNETTSVILLE	0293	CHESTER
0242	BURNSVILLE	0294	CHESTERFIELD
0243	BUSSERON	0295	CHESTNUT HILL
0244	BUTLER	0296	CHILI
0245	BUTLERVILLE	0297	CHRISTY'S PRAIRIE
0246	BYRNEVILLE	0298	CHURUBUSCO
0247	CADIZ	0299	CICERO
0248	CAIN	0300	CLARK'S HILL
0249	CALIFORNIA	0301	CLARK'S PRAIRIE
0250	CAMBRIDGE CITY	0302	CLARKSBURGH & SPRING HILL
0251	CAMDEN	0303	CLARKSVILLE
0252	CAMPBELL	0304	CLAYPOOL
0253	CAMPBELLSBURG	0305	CLAYSVILLE
0254	CAMPBELLSBURG & PROWSVILLE	0306	CLAYTON
0255	CANA	0307	CLEAR CREEK
0256	CANAL	0308	CLEAR LAKE
0257	CANNELTON	0309	CLEAR SPRING
0258	CANOPER	0310	CLERMONT
0259	CARLISLE	0311	CLEVELAND

1960 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0312	CLIFFORD
0313	CLIFTON
0314	CLIFTY
0315	CLINTON LOCK
0316	CLOVERDALE
0317	CLOVERLAND
0318	COAL CREEK
0319	COATSVILLE
0320	COESSE
0321	COFFEE
0322	COFFEE CREEK
0323	COFFIN STATION
0324	COLD SPRINGS
0325	COLE CREEK
0326	COLFAX
0327	COLLEGE CORNER, OH
0328	COLUMBIA
0329	COLUMBIA CITY
0330	COLUMBUS
0331	CONCORD
0332	CONNERSVILLE
0333	CONN'S CREEK
0334	CONN'S CREEK & WALDRON
0335	CONTREAS
0336	COOKERLY
0337	COOL SPRING
0338	COOPERSVILLE
0339	CORTLAND
0340	CORUNNA
0341	CORYDON
0342	COTTAGE GROVE
0343	COTTAGE HILL
0344	COTTON
0345	COVINGTON
0346	COVINGTON & BALTIMORE
0347	COVINGTON & COAL CREEK
0348	COVINGTON & PERRYSVILLE
0349	COVINGTON & PORTLAND
0350	COVINGTON & STATE LINE
0351	COVINGTON, HEADLEYS MILLS & PERRY
0352	CRAIG
0353	CRAMER'S CORNERS
0354	CRANES MILLS
0355	CRAWFORDSVILLE
0356	CRISP'S CROSS ROADS
0357	CROMWELL
0358	CROOKED CREEK
0359	CROSS PLAINS
0360	CROSS ROADS
0361	CROSSING
0362	CROTHERSVILLE
0363	CROWN POINT
0364	CROWVILLE
0365	CUBA
0366	CULVER STATION
0367	CUMBERLAND
0368	CURRY
0369	CURRYSVILLE
0370	CYNTHIANA
0371	DALE
0372	DALEVILLE
0373	DALLAS
0374	DALTON
0375	DAN WEBSTER
0376	DANVILLE
0377	DARLINGTON
0378	DARWIN, IL
0379	DAVIS
0380	DAVISVILLE
0381	DAYTON
0382	DAYTON & WYANDOTTE
0383	DECKER
0384	DEEM
0385	DEER CREEK
0386	DEERFIELD
0387	DELAWARE & NAPOLEON
0388	DELAWARE STATION
0389	DELPHI
0390	DELTA
0391	DEMING
0392	DEMOCRAT
0393	DERBY
0394	DICK JOHNSON
0395	DITNEY HILL
0396	DON JUAN
0397	DOOR VILLAGE
0398	DOVER
0399	DOVER HILL
0400	DREWERSBURG
0401	DRIFTWOOD
0402	DRUSILLA
0403	DUBLIN
0404	DUCK CREEK
0405	DUDLEY
0406	DUDLEYTOWN
0407	DUNDEE
0408	DUNLAPSVILLE
0409	DUPONT
0410	DYE
0411	DYER
0412	EAGLE
0413	EAGLE CREEK
0414	EAGLETOWN
0415	EAST GERMANTOWN

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0416	EATON
0417	ECONOMY
0418	EDEN
0419	EDEN & WILLOW BRANCH
0420	EDGERTON, OH
0421	EDINBURGH
0422	EDWARDSPORT
0423	EEL
0424	EEL RIVER
0425	ELIZABETH
0426	ELIZABETHTOWN
0427	ELIZAVILLE
0428	ELLETTSVILLE
0429	ELMORE
0430	ELROD
0431	EMINENCE
0432	EMINENCE & STILESVILLE
0433	EMMETTSVILLE
0434	ENGLISH
0435	EPSOM
0436	ERIE
0437	ERVIN
0438	ESSEX
0439	ETNA
0440	ETNA GREEN
0441	EUGENE
0442	EVANSVILLE
0443	EVERTON
0444	EWING
0445	FAIR HAVEN
0446	FAIR PLAY
0447	FAIRBANKS
0448	FAIRFAX
0449	FAIRFIELD
0450	FAIRFIELD CENTRE
0451	FAIRLAND
0452	FAIRMOUNT
0453	FAIRVIEW
0454	FALL CREEK
0455	FALMOUTH
0456	FARABEES STATION
0457	FARM
0458	FARMER
0459	FARMLAND
0460	FAWN RIVER, MI
0461	FAYETTEVILLE
0462	FEATHERHUFF'S MILLS
0463	FERDINAND
0464	FISH CREEK
0465	FISH LAKE
0466	FISHERSBURG
0467	FLAT ROCK
0468	FLINN
0469	FLINT
0470	FLORENCE
0471	FLORIDA
0472	FLOWER GAP
0473	FLOYD KNOBS
0474	FLY CREEK
0475	FOREST HILL
0476	FORT RECOVERY, OH
0477	FORT RITNER
0478	FORT WAYNE
0479	FORTVILLE
0480	FOSTER RIDGE
0481	FOUNTAIN CITY
0482	FOUNTAINTOWN
0483	FOUR CORNERS
0484	FRANCESVILLE
0485	FRANKFORT
0486	FREDERICKSBURG
0487	FREDONIA
0488	FREEDOM
0489	FREEPORT
0490	FREETOWN
0491	FREMONT
0492	FRENCH
0493	FRENCH LICK
0494	FRUIT HILL
0495	FUGIT
0496	FULDA
0497	GALENA
0498	GALVESTON
0499	GEETINGSVILLE
0500	GENTRYVILLE
0501	GEORGETOWN
0502	GERMAN
0503	GERMANTOWN
0504	GILEAD
0505	GILL
0506	GILLAM
0507	GILLAM & BEAR CREEK
0508	GILLAM & PENNVILLE
0509	GOSHEN
0510	GOSPORT
0511	GRAHAM
0512	GRAND VIEW
0513	GRANTS CREEK
0514	GRANTSBURGH
0515	GRANVILLE
0516	GRASS
0517	GRASSY FORK
0518	GRAYSVILLE
0519	GREEN

1880 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
0520	GREENBUSH	0572	HELTONVILLE
0521	GREENCASTLE	0573	HENRYVILLE
0522	GREENFIELD	0574	HENSLEY
0523	GREENFIELD MILLS	0575	HERMANN
0524	GREEN'S FORK	0576	HERMANN & SUNMAN
0525	GREENSBORO	0577	HETH
0526	GREENSBURGH	0578	HICKORY POINT
0527	GREENTOWN	0579	HIGH ROCK
0528	GREENVILLE	0580	HIGHLAND
0529	GREER	0581	HIGHLAND STATION
0530	GREGG	0582	HILLSBOROUGH
0531	GROVERTOWN	0583	HOBART
0532	GROVES	0584	HOGAN
0533	GUILFORD	0585	HOLLANDSBURG
0534	GUTHRIE	0586	HOLTON & POSTON
0535	HADDON	0587	HOMER
0536	HAGERSTOWN	0588	HONEY CREEK
0537	HALBERT	0589	HOPE
0538	HALBERTS BLUFF	0590	HOUSTON
0539	HALF WAY	0591	HOWARD & DELTA
0540	HALL	0592	HOWESVILLE
0541	HALL'S CORNERS	0593	HUDSON
0542	HAMBLIN	0594	HUDSONVILLE
0543	HAMBURG	0595	HUFF
0544	HAMMOND	0596	HUNTERTOWN
0545	HAMMOND STATION	0597	HUNTSVILLE
0546	HANGING GROVE	0598	HYMERA
0547	HANNA	0599	IBA
0548	HANOVER	0600	INDEPENDENCE
0549	HARBISON	0601	INDIAN CREEK
0550	HARDINSBURG	0602	INDIANA FURNACE
0551	HARLAN	0603	INDIANAPOLIS
0552	HARMONY	0604	IRIQUOIS
0553	HARRIS	0605	ISLAND GROVE
0554	HARRISBURG	0606	J Q ADAMS
0555	HARRISON & CLAY TOWNSHIPS	0607	JACKSONVILLE
0556	HARRISON, OH	0608	JADDEN
0557	HARRISON(NORTH HALF)	0609	JALAPA
0558	HARRODSBURGH	0610	JAMES EMERSON'S
0559	HART	0611	JAMESTOWN
0560	HARTFORD	0612	JARVIS
0561	HARTFORD CITY	0613	JASONVILLE
0562	HARTSVILLE	0614	JAY CITY
0563	HARVEYSBURG	0615	JAY CITY & MT PLEASANT
0564	HAUSERTOWN	0616	JEFFERSONVILLE
0565	HAW CREEK	0617	JEROME
0566	HAW PATCH	0618	JERSEY CITY
0567	HEADLEYS MILLS	0619	JONESBORO
0568	HEBRON	0620	JONESBORO MILL
0569	HECTOR	0621	JONESBOROUGH
0570	HELLER'S CORNERS	0622	JONESVILLE
0571	HELT	0623	JORDAN

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0624	JORDAN, IL
0625	JORDAN & SALAMONIE
0626	JORDAN VILLAGE
0627	KANKAKEE
0628	KECK'S CHURCH
0629	KEENER
0630	KELSO
0631	KENDALLVILLE
0632	KENDALLVILLE & LISBON
0633	KENT
0634	KEWANNA
0635	KINGSBURY
0636	KIRKLAND
0637	KIRKLIN
0638	KNIGHT
0639	KNIGHTSTOWN
0640	KOKOMO
0641	LACONIA
0642	LADOGA
0643	LAFAYETTE
0644	LAFONTAINE
0645	LAGRO
0646	LAKE CITY
0647	LAKE CITY & NORTH BEND
0648	LAKETON
0649	LAKEVILLE
0650	LANCASTER
0651	LANESVILLE
0652	LAUGHERY
0653	LARAMIE
0654	LAUREL
0655	LAWRENCEBURGH
0656	LAWRENCEPORT
0657	LEAVENWORTH
0658	LEBANON
0659	LECOMPTON
0660	LEESBURG
0661	LEESVILLE
0662	LEIPSIC
0663	LEO
0664	LEONDA
0665	LEOPOLD
0666	LEWIS
0667	LEWISVILLE
0668	LEXINGTON
0669	LIBERTY
0670	LIBERTY MILLS
0671	LICKING
0672	LIGONIER
0673	LILLY DALE
0674	LIMA
0675	LIMA & BRIGHTON
0676	LIMBERLOST
0677	LINDEN
0678	LINN GROVE
0679	LINTON
0680	LISBON
0681	LISBON & AVILLA
0682	LITCHFIELD
0683	LITTLE RIVER
0684	LITTLE YORK
0685	LIVONIA
0686	LOCKE
0687	LOCKHART
0688	LOCKPORT
0689	LODI
0690	LOGAN
0691	LOGANSPORT
0692	LONDON
0693	LOOGOOTEE
0694	LOSANTVILLE
0695	LOST CREEK
0696	LOST RIVER
0697	LOUIS & CENTERVILLE
0698	LOVELY DALE
0699	LOWELL
0700	LUCE
0701	LUDLOW
0702	LURAY
0703	LUSHER'S
0704	LYNN
0705	LYNN GROVE
0706	LYNNVILLE
0707	MAGNOLIA
0708	MAHALASVILLE
0709	MAHON
0710	MANCHESTER
0711	MANHATTAN
0712	MANILLA
0713	MANSFIELD
0714	MAPLE
0715	MARCO
0716	MARCY
0717	MARENGO
0718	MARIETTA
0719	MARION & MT ETNA
0720	MARKLE
0721	MARKLEVILLE
0722	MARMONT
0723	MARRS
0724	MARS HILL
0725	MARSHFIELD
0726	MARSHFIELD & BALTIMORE
0727	MARSHFIELD & STATE LINE

1360 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0728	MARSHFIELD & WEST LEBANON
0729	MARTINSBURG
0730	MARTINSVILLE
0731	MARTZ
0732	MAUCKPORT
0733	MAUMEE
0734	MAXINKUCKEE
0735	MCCAMERON
0736	MCCORDSVILLE
0737	MCCUTCHANVILLE
0738	MCDONALD'S
0739	MECHANICSBURG
0740	MEDARYSVILLE
0741	MEDARYSVILLE & FRANCESVILLE
0742	MEDINA
0743	MEDORA
0744	MEMPHIS
0745	MEROM
0746	MERRIAM
0747	METAMORA
0748	METZ
0749	MEXICO
0750	MICHIGAN
0751	MICHIGAN CITY
0752	MICHIGANTOWN
0753	MIDDLE
0754	MIDDLE FORK
0755	MIDDLEBURY
0756	MIDDLETOWN
0757	MIER
0758	MILAN
0759	MILFORD
0760	MILHOUSEN & SMYRNA
0761	MILL
0762	MILL CREEK
0763	MILL GROVE
0764	MILLER
0765	MILLERSBURGH
0766	MILLFORD
0767	MILLGROVE
0768	MILLPORT
0769	MILLTOWN
0770	MILLVILLE
0771	MILO & NEW BELLVILLE
0772	MILROY
0773	MILTON
0774	MISHAWAKA
0775	MITCHELL
0776	MITCHELTREE
0777	MIXERVILLE
0778	MOMENCE, IL
0779	MONGOQUINONG
0780	MONMOUTH
0781	MONONG
0782	MONOQUET
0783	MONROE & HARRISON
0784	MONROEVILLE
0785	MONROVIA
0786	MONTEREY
0787	MONTEZUMA
0788	MONTGOMERY STATION
0789	MONTICELLO
0790	MONTMORENCY
0791	MONTPELIER
0792	MOONEY
0793	MOOREFIELD
0794	MOORE'S VINEYARD
0795	MOORESBURG
0796	MOORESVILLE
0797	MORAL
0798	MORGANTOWN
0799	MOROCCO
0800	MORRIS
0801	MORRIS & HERMANN
0802	MORRIS STATION
0803	MORRISTOWN
0804	MOSCOW
0805	MOUND
0806	MOUND & STEUBEN
0807	MT AUBURN
0808	MT CARMEL
0809	MT COMFORT
0810	MT ETNA
0811	MT GILBOA
0812	MT JEFFERSON
0813	MT MERIDIAN
0814	MT MORIAH & CLEONA
0815	MOUNT PLEASANT
0816	MOUNT STERLING
0817	MOUNT VERNON
0818	MT WASHINGTON
0819	MOUNTAIN SPRING
0820	MUDDY FORK
0821	MUNCIE
0822	NAPOLEON
0823	NASHVILLE & MOUNT LIBERTY
0824	NATCHEZ
0825	NETTLE CREEK
0826	NEVADA
0827	NEVINS
0828	NEW ALBANY
0829	NEW AMSTERDAM
0830	NEW BETHEL
0831	NEW BOSTON

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0832	NEW BRITTON
0833	NEW CARLISLE
0834	NEW CASTLE
0835	NEW CORNER
0836	NEW CORYDON
0837	NEW DURHAM
0838	NEW ELIZABETH
0839	NEW FARMINGTON
0840	NEW FRANKFORT
0841	NEW GARDEN
0842	NEW GOSHEN
0843	NEW HARMONY
0844	NEW HAVEN
0845	NEW HOLLAND
0846	NEW LANCASTER
0847	NEW LEBANON
0848	NEW LISBON
0849	NEW LONDON
0850	NEW LONDON & SHANGHAI
0851	NEW MARION
0852	NEW MARKET
0853	NEW MT PLEASANT
0854	NEW PALESTINE
0855	NEW PHILADELPHIA
0856	NEW POINT
0857	NEW PROVIDENCE
0858	NEW RICHMOND
0859	NEW ROCKFORD
0860	NEW SALEM
0861	NEW SALISBURY
0862	NEW TRENTON
0863	NEW WASHINGTON
0864	NEW WINCHESTER
0865	NEWBERN
0866	NEWBERRY
0867	NEWBURGH
0868	NEWBURY
0869	NEWPORT
0870	NEWTON STEWART
0871	NEWTOWN
0872	NEWVILLE
0873	NICONZA
0874	NICONZA & LODI
0875	NILES
0876	NINE MILE
0877	NINEVAH
0878	NOAH
0879	NOBLESVILLE
0880	NORTH
0881	NORTH BEND
0882	NORTH EAST
0883	NORTH HOGAN
0884	NORTH LIBERTY
0885	NORTH MADISON
0886	NORTH SALEM
0887	NORTH VERNON
0888	NORTH WEST
0889	NORTHFIELD
0890	NORTHPORT & BOURIE
0891	NORWAY
0892	NOTTINGHAM
0893	NUMA
0894	OAK
0895	OAK FOREST
0896	OAK GROVE
0897	OAK STATION
0898	OAKFORD
0899	OGDEN
0900	OIL
0901	OLD ROCKFORD
0902	OLDENBURGH
0903	OLIVE
0904	ONEIDA
0905	ONTARIO
0906	ORANGEVILLE
0907	ORCHARD GROVE
0908	OREGON
0909	ORLAND
0910	ORLEANS
0911	OSCEOLA
0912	OSGOOD
0913	OSGOOD & OTTER VILLAGE
0914	OSOLO
0915	OSWEGO
0916	OTSEGO
0917	OTTER CREEK
0918	OUTLET
0919	OVID
0920	OWENSBURGH
0921	OWENSVILLE
0922	OXFORD
0923	OXFORD & MORENCY
0924	PALESTINE
0925	PALMYRA
0926	PAOLI
0927	PARIS
0928	PARISH GROVE
0929	PARISH GROVE & OXFORD
0930	PARKER
0931	PARKERSBURGH
0932	PARRISVILLE
0933	PATOKA
0934	PATRICKSBURGH
0935	PATRIOT

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
0936	PAW PAW
0937	PEARSON
0938	PERIN
0939	PENDLETON
0940	PENN
0941	PENNVILLE
0942	PENNVILLE & JAY CITY
0943	PEORIA
0944	PEPPERTOWN
0945	PERKINSVILLE
0946	PERRET DUFOUR'S ADD TO VEVAY
0947	PERRYSBURG
0948	PERRYSVILLE
0949	PERU
0950	PETERSBURGH
0951	PHILADELPHIA
0952	PHILANTHROPY
0953	PIATTSVILLE
0954	PIERCE
0955	PIERCEVILLE
0956	PIERCEVILLE STATION
0957	PIERSTON
0958	PIGEON
0959	PILOT GROVE
0960	PILOT KNOB
0961	PIMENTO
0962	PINE
0963	PINE VILLAGE
0964	PIPE CREEK
0965	PITTSBOROUGH
0966	PITTSBURGH
0967	PITTSBURGH & BOUNDARY
0968	PLAIN
0969	PLAINFIELD
0970	PLAINVILLE
0971	PLEASANT
0972	PLEASANT GROVE
0973	PLEASANT HILL
0974	PLEASANT HILL & NEW RICHMOND
0975	PLEASANT LAKE
0976	PLEASANT MILLS
0977	PLEASANT RUN
0978	PLEASANT VIEW
0979	PLYMOUTH
0980	PO
0981	POINT
0982	POINT COMMERCE
0983	POINT ISABEL
0984	POLAND
0985	POLK
0986	POLK RUN
0987	POND CREEK MILLS
0988	POOLSVILLE
0989	POPLAR GROVE
0990	PORT GIBSON
0991	PORT MAHON
0992	PORTAGE
0993	PORTLAND
0994	PORTLAND MILLS
0995	PRAIRIE
0996	PRAIRIE CREEK
0997	PRAIRIETON
0998	PREBLE
0999	PRIAM
1000	PRINCE WILLIAM
1001	PRINCETON
1002	PROWSVILLE
1003	PROWSVILLE & CAMPBELLSBURGH
1004	PUTNAMVILLE
1005	QUEENSVILLE
1006	QUERCUS GROVE
1007	QUINCY
1008	QUINCY & HALF WAY
1009	RACCOON
1010	RAGLESVILLE
1011	RAILROAD
1012	RAINSVILLE
1013	RALEIGH
1014	RAY
1015	REDDING
1016	REDDINGTON
1017	REDDINGTON & ROCKFORD
1018	REELSVILLE
1019	REESE'S MILL
1020	REEVE
1021	REIFFSBURGH
1022	RENSSELAER
1023	RENSSELAER & CATHCART
1024	RENSSELAER & PLEASANT GROVE
1025	REPUBLICAN
1026	RESERVE
1027	RETREAT
1028	REYNOLDS STATION
1029	RICH GROVE
1030	RICHARDSON
1031	RICHLAND
1032	RICHMOND
1033	RICHWOODS
1034	RIDGE ROAD
1035	RIDGEVILLE
1036	RIGDON
1037	RILEY
1038	RINGOLD
1039	RISING SUN

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
1040	ROANOKE
1041	ROB ROY
1042	ROB ROY & PORTLAND
1043	ROBB
1044	ROBINSON
1045	ROCHESTER
1046	ROCK CREEK
1047	ROCKFIELD
1048	ROCKFORD
1049	ROCKFORD & JONESVILLE
1050	ROCKPORT
1051	ROCKVILLE
1052	ROGERSVILLE
1053	ROME
1054	ROMNEY
1055	RONO
1056	ROOT
1057	ROSE HILL
1058	ROSEVILLE
1059	ROSEWOOD
1060	ROSS
1061	ROSSVILLE
1062	ROUND GROVE
1063	ROYALTON
1064	RUSHVILLE
1065	RUSSELL
1066	RUSSELL'S MILLS
1067	RUSSIAVILLE
1068	RUTHERFORD
1069	ST JOHN
1070	ST MARYS
1071	ST OMER
1072	ST PAUL
1073	ST PETERS
1074	SALAMONIE
1075	SALEM
1076	SALEM CENTER
1077	SALT CREEK
1078	SALTILLO
1079	SALUDA
1080	SAN PIERRE
1081	SAN PIERRE & MEDARYSVILLE
1082	SAN PIERRE & RENSSELAER
1083	SAN PIERRE & TOTO
1084	SAND CREEK
1085	SANDFORD
1086	SANDY RIDGE
1087	SANTA CLAUS
1088	SANTA FE
1089	SAPPENFIELDS MILL
1090	SARDENIA
1091	SAUK VILLAGE
1092	SAUNDERSVILLE
1093	SCIPIO
1094	SCOTLAND
1095	SELLERSBURG
1096	SELMA
1097	SEVASTOPOL
1098	SEWARD
1099	SEYMOUR
1100	SHANGHAI
1101	SHANNON DALE
1102	SHARON
1103	SHARP'S MILLS
1104	SHAWNEE
1105	SHAWNEE MOUND
1106	SHAWSWICK
1107	SHEARSVILLE
1108	SHEFFIELD
1109	SHELBYVILLE
1110	SHIELDSVILLE
1111	SIDNEY
1112	SILVER CREEK
1113	SILVER LAKE
1114	SILVERVILLE
1115	SIMS
1116	SKELTON
1117	SLASH
1118	SLATE CUT
1119	SLIGO
1120	SLIGO & KNOX
1121	SMELSER'S MILLS
1122	SMITH
1123	SMITHFIELD
1124	SMITHLAND
1125	SMITHVILLE
1126	SMYRNA
1127	SOCKERN
1128	SOLSBERRY
1129	SOMERSET
1130	SOUTH BEND
1131	SOUTH BOSTON
1132	SOUTH EAST
1133	SOUTH GATE
1134	SOUTH MILFORD
1135	SOUTHPORT
1136	SPADES STATION
1137	SPALDINGVILLE
1138	SPARKSVILLE
1139	SPARTA
1140	SPARTANBURG
1141	SPENCERVILLE
1142	SPICE VALLEY
1143	SPICELAND

1880 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION
1144	SPRING DALE
1145	SPRINGFIELD
1146	SPRINGTOWN
1147	SPRINGVILLE
1148	STAFFORD
1149	STAMPER'S CREEK
1150	STANFORD
1151	STATE LINE CITY
1152	STATE LINE CITY & MARSHFIELD
1153	STAUNTON
1154	STEAM CORNER & COVINGTON
1155	STEELE
1156	STEEN
1157	STERLING
1158	STEUBEN & PIKE
1159	STEWARTSVILLE
1160	STILESVILLE
1161	STILESVILLE & EMINENCE
1162	STINESVILLE
1163	STIP'S HILL
1164	STOCKDALE
1165	STOCKTON
1166	STOCKWELL
1167	STONEY CREEK
1168	STONY CREEK
1169	STRAWTOWN
1170	SUGAR BRANCH
1171	SUGAR CREEK
1172	SUGAR GROVE
1173	SULPHUR HILL
1174	SULPHUR SPRINGS
1175	SUMMITVILLE
1176	SUMPTON PRAIRIE
1177	SUNMAN
1178	SUNMAN & SPADES STATION
1179	SWAIN'S MILLS
1180	SWAN
1181	SWANVILLE
1182	SYLVANIA
1183	SYLVANIA & DELTA
1184	SYRACUSE
1185	TAMPICO
1186	TASSINONG
1187	TAYLOR
1188	TAYLORS CORNERS
1189	TAYLORSVILLE
1190	TELL CITY
1191	TERRE HAUTE
1192	TERRECOUPE
1193	THORN CREEK
1194	THORNTOWN
1195	TILMAN MILLS
1196	TOBIN
1197	TORONTO
1198	TOTO
1199	TRAFALGAR
1200	TRANSITVILLE
1201	TRANSITVILLE & AMERICUS
1202	TRASK
1203	TRENTON
1204	TRINITY SPRINGS
1205	TROY
1206	TURKEY CREEK
1207	TURMAN
1208	TURMAN'S CREEK
1209	TWO MILE
1210	TYNER
1211	UNION CITY
1212	UNION MILLS
1213	UNION TOWN
1214	UNION VILLAGE
1215	UNIONVILLE
1216	URBANA
1217	UTICA
1218	VALEENE
1219	VALLEY CITY
1220	VALLEY FARM
1221	VALLONIA
1222	VALPARAISO
1223	VAN BUREN
1224	VANDALIA
1225	VEAL
1226	VERA CRUZ
1227	VERMONT
1228	VERNON
1229	VERSAILLES
1230	VEVAY
1231	VIENNA
1232	VINCENNES
1233	WABASH & LAKETON
1234	WAHOO
1235	WALDRON
1236	WALKER
1237	WALKERTON
1238	WALLACE
1239	WALNUT
1240	WALNUT RIDGE
1241	WALPOLE
1242	WALTZ
1243	WARD
1244	WARRINGTON
1245	WARSAW
1246	WASHINGTON(EAST HALF)
1247	WATERLOO

1960 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
1248	WAVELAND	1300	WILLIAMSTOWN
1249	WAVERLY	1301	WILLOW BRANCH
1250	WAWAKA	1302	WILLOW VALLEY
1251	WAWAKA & LIGIONIER	1303	WILLS
1252	WAWPECONG	1304	WILLSHIRE, OH
1253	WAY	1305	WILMINGTON
1254	WAY & HERMANN	1306	WINAMAC
1255	WAYNESBURGH	1307	WINCHESTER
1256	WAYNESVILLE	1308	WINDSOR
1257	WAYNETOWN	1309	WINFIELD
1258	WEA	1310	WINSLOW
1259	WEBSTER	1311	WINTERROWD
1260	WENONA	1312	WOLCOTT MILLS
1261	WEST	1313	WOLCOTTVILLE
1262	WEST CREEK	1314	WOLF LAKE
1263	WEST KINDERHOOK	1315	WOLF LAKE & ALBION
1264	WEST LEBANON	1316	WOOD
1265	WEST LEBANON & MARSHFIELD	1317	WOODBURY
1266	WEST LEBANON & WILLIAMSPORT	1318	WOODLAND
1267	WEST LIBERTY	1319	WOODVILLE
1268	WEST PINE	1320	WOOSTER
1269	WEST POINT	1321	WORTH
1270	WEST PORT, KY	1322	WORTHINGTON
1271	WEST RIVER	1323	WRIGHT
1272	WESTCHESTER	1324	WRIGHT'S MILLS
1273	WESTFIELD	1325	WYNN
1274	WESTLAND	1326	XENIA
1275	WESTPORT	1327	YANKEETOWN
1276	WESTVILLE	1328	YELLOW CREEK
1277	WHEATFIELD	1329	YELLOW RIVER
1278	WHEATLAND	1330	YORK
1279	WHEELER STATION	1331	YORK CENTER
1280	WHEELING	1332	YORKTOWN
1281	WHEELING & MUNCIE	1333	YOUNTSVILLE
1282	WHISKEY RUN	1334	ZENAS
1283	WHITCOMB	1335	ZIONSVILLE
1284	WHITE COTTAGE	1336	ARNEY
1285	WHITE HALL	1337	DECKER STATION
1286	WHITE LICK	1338	GENEVA
1287	WHITE PIGEON, MI	1339	GREENWOOD
1288	WHITE POST	1340	HOSMER
1289	WHITE RIVER	1341	MT HEALTHY
1290	WHITE WATER	1342	PARKVILLE
1291	WHITE'S GROVE	1343	ST LOUIS
1292	WHITE'S GROVE & BROOK	1344	SUGAR RIDGE
1293	WICKLIFF	1345	WALESBORO
1294	WIDNER	1346	PROSPERITY
1295	WILDCAT	1347	ZANESVILLE
1296	WILLIAMSBURGH	1348	STEAM CORNERS & HEADLEYS MILL
1297	WILLIAMSPORT	1349	COVINGTON & HEADLEYS MILLS
1298	WILLIAMSPORT & ATTICA	1350	MOUNT GILBOA & EMERSON'S
1299	WILLIAMSPORT & WEST LEBANON	1351	OXFORD & RAINSVILLE

1860 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

LOCATION CODES TABLE
(INCLUDES CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, POST OFFICES, TOWNS)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
1352	PARISH GROVE & YORK		
1353	ROSSBURGH & SMITHS CROSSING		
1354	ENOCHS BURG		
1355	LAKE STATION		
1356	MUD LICK		
1357	BRYANTS BURG		
1358	NEW MANCHESTER		
1359	ELIZABETH CITY		
1360	RAYSVILLE		
1361	POPLAR GROVE-BURLINGTON		
1362	HUNTERTOWN & PERRY		
1363	SEYMOUR & ROCKFORD		
1364	RETREAT & CROTHERSVILLE		
1365	TRIPTON		
1366	AMITY		
1367	TYNER CITY		
1368	LEBANON OR REESE'S MILLS		
1369	LASHERS		
1370	LASHERS RIDGE		
1371	SCARBOROUGH		
1372	WYANDOTTE		
1373	HARRISONVILLE		
1374	PIERSON		
1375	PLEASANTVILLE		
1376	WILLIAMSPORT & MARSHFIELD		
1377	JORDAN & STEUBEN		
1378	SPARKSVILLE & DRUSILLA		

4-12-28 P6

PARTY

the City

AN,
ty Clerk.

PEOPLE'S PARTY

OR ALDERMAN
ERD V. SMITH

Illinois April 17th.

RTHUR HARLAN,
City Clerk.

ARTY

the City

AN,
ty Clerk.

...tablished the first abstract ...k county, 58 years ago ...ber. During the long period ...siness association the two ...rable companies.

GRAVE OF "UNCLE SAM"

According to the Indianapolis Star the grave of "Uncle Sam" has been rediscovered in a modest little graveyard in Noble County in the Hoosier state. Few people perhaps know that the name "Uncle Sam," now so fondly used as a term for the United States, has a history dating back to the War of 1812 and that the name was originally the nickname of Samuel Wilson, a government inspector of that time.

Mrs. Louise B. Young, of Kendallville, Ind., is credited with having rediscovered the Wilson grave which is located in a cemetery along the Lincoln Highway in northern Indiana. Wilson, it is said, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1778 and with his brother joined the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, accompanying it as far as North Dakota. The subsequent history of the Wilson brothers is given by the Indiana History bulletin for March as follows:

"Later they returned to Troy-on-the-Hudson, New York, where Samuel secured employment with one Elbert Anderson, who owned and operated a general supply store. When war with Great Britain was declared in 1812, the Anderson store was converted into a government supply headquarters, with Anderson as commissary and Samuel Wilson as his superintendent. It was the duty of Samuel Wilson to examine and designate all packages for government use with the mark 'E. A.—U. S.' Wilson was known by his associates as 'Uncle Sam,' and one day when asked the meaning of these initials he answered, saying, 'For Elbert Anderson, the commissary and Uncle Sam, his superintendent, for he and the United States are all one. He represents the government, too.' Intended as a joke, the idea took hold, and the name 'Uncle Sam' since that time has become known to mean the United States the world over.

"'Uncle Sam' Wilson died March 2, 1878, in Kosciusko County, Indiana, at the age of 100 years. His body was later removed to Merriam, Noble County, where it now lies with other members of his family."

Webster's Dictionary gives the story briefly by saying that the name Uncle Sam came from the circumstance that the initials U. S. (United States) marked on certain casks of provisions at Troy, New York, purchased for the American army in the War of 1812 were facetiously interpreted as 'Uncle Sam' the nickname of Samuel Wilson, a government inspector'."

GIFT.

(Intended for last week.)

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Powers and little daughter who have been visiting Mrs. Powers parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown returned to Springfield last week.

a splendid meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. A. Crandon. Thirty members and visitors present. Mrs. Anna Davis gave a very interesting paper "The important part of the Mother in the Home." General discussion followed. The Spring Pantomime given by Mrs. Bostow, Mrs. Cooper Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Richard cause much merriment. Mrs. Chaney, county president of Household Science, little son John David and Mrs. Fryer of Richard, Mrs. Brooks of Clara, Mrs. Hambleton, of Fairfield and Mrs. Grace Brown were out of town guests. March committee, Bertha Karr, Hulda Cooper, and Gertrude Crandon served refreshments.

The ladies of the Christian church will have a bakery sale on Saturday before Easter, the 7th of April.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown who has spent the winter with their daughter Mrs. Charles Rankin and family of Flora, returned home recently. Mrs Brown has been suffering with the flu.

Miss Marie Morgan who has been quite sick is reported better.

Mrs. George Lowe and boys of Xenia were week end guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Russell.

Mrs. May Harris and two children of Rossville is visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Miller of Decatur came Saturday night and spent the day Sunday with their mother Mrs. Clara Morgan it being Mrs. Morgan's birthday. Clarence Miller and family ate Sunday dinner with her also.

Mrs. M. C. Karr went to St. Louis Thursday morning returning Friday evening with her son Dwight Karr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Chaney of Ripsad and Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Barr attended a district meeting at Harrisburg Friday to make arrangements for the Farmers Institute this fall.

Mrs. Belcher of ... for her sister, Mrs. Be... days last week.

Mrs. Belcher is re...

Miss Jessie Jamison ... Mr. and Mrs. Lowell ... and Mrs. Charley Rec... old Eldon were guests ... daughter Mr. and Mrs ... Johnsonville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lede... parted Mrs. Charles S... Virgil Sweeney to Alb...

OFFICIAL

For one membe... mupity High Sch... Education to serv...

(Vote For ...

☐ L. A. BL...

☐ J. T. BL...

☐ .....

OFFICIAL

Regular E...

Fairfield Community ... District No...

Saturday, April ...

J. R.

OFFICIAL BALLOT —Sims, Illinois.

Election, Tuesday, Tuesday, April 17th, 19...

PEOPLES TICKET

☐ For City Clerk
L. G. SHEWMAKE

☐ For Treasurer
.....

☐ For Trustees
HERB HIGDON

☐ JAMES WHITSON

INDEPE... TIC...

☐ For City Clerk
J.T. BAKE...

☐ For Treasurer
A. H. BEN...

☐ For Trustees
W. M. FOX

☐ M. T. BEB...

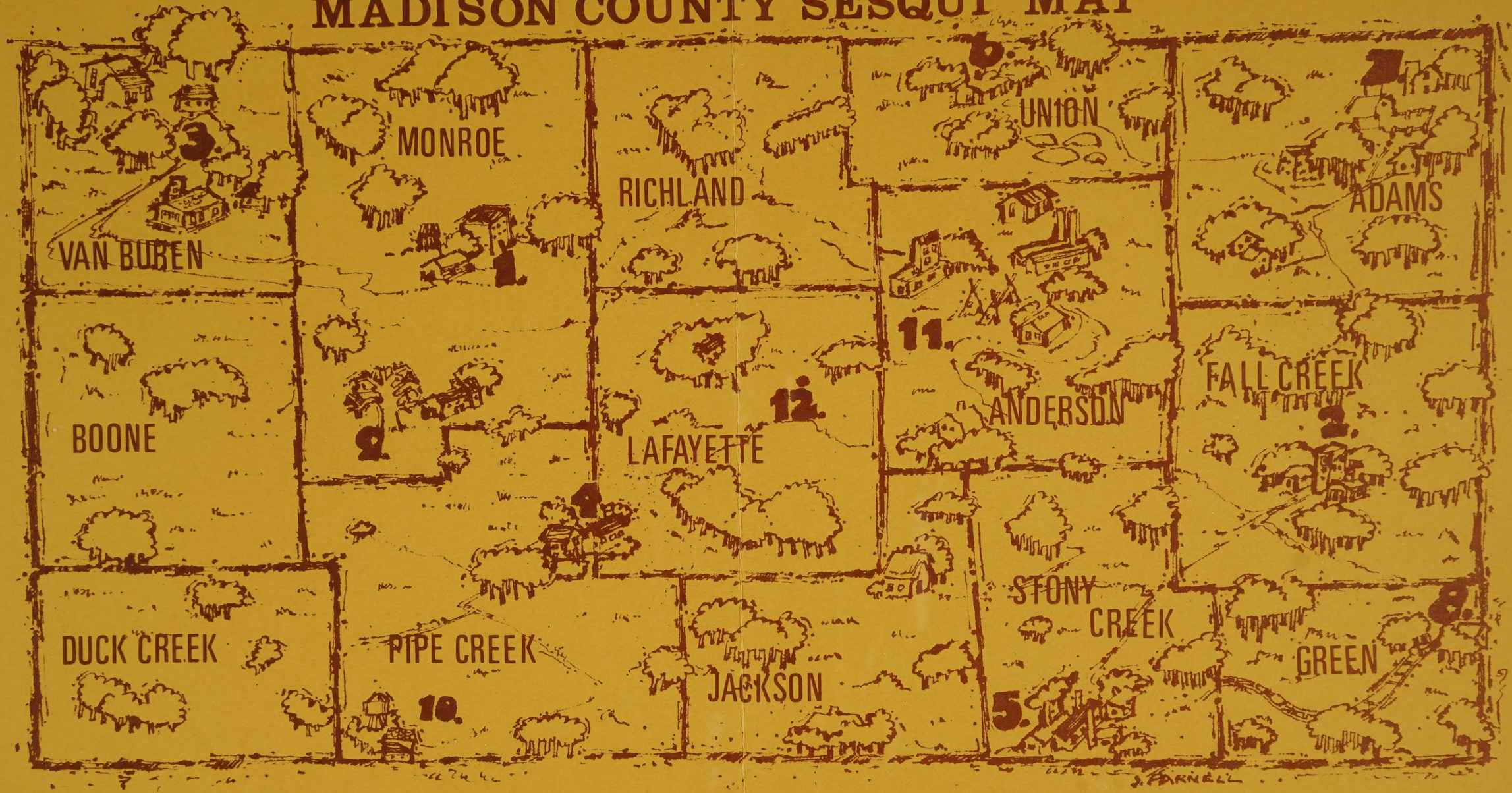


report to the people

let them know

norwell youth for christ / division of fort wayne yfc
p. o. box 117 ossian, indiana 46777

MADISON COUNTY SESQUI MAP



1. Alexandria – 3rd city in size in Mad. Co.
   1st white settler – 1831 – Macajah Chamness
   1st natural gas well in Mad. Co. 3-27-1887
   1st window glass factory – 1888

2. Pendleton – one of oldest towns in County
   1st courthouse in Co. until 1827
   F. E. Ireland was in Pendleton after 1852 –bought hotel from James H. Smithers under the name of Pendleton House – Ireland changed it to Commercial Hotel. Destroyed by fire July 7, 1897.

3. Summitville – laid out 1867 by Aaron M. Williams
   Highest point in Co.
   A short distance north of town is the watershed that divides the valley of the Wabash and the White River.
   Thomas Cartwright & Son came from Wayne Co., 1835. 7 yrs before they came from N. C. – settled at Milton
   Discovered gas
   3 glass factories
   Brick factory
   Tile factory

4. Frankton – 1853 (Dr. R. Harvey trustee of town board)
   Sawmill and flour mill
   Brick factory
   Window glass factory
   Located in midst of rich agricultural district

5. Lapel
   2 flour mills
   Planing mill
   A flint bottle factory
   Pump and gas regulator factory
   Tile mills
   Canning factory

6. Chesterfield
   Laid out in 1830 by Allen Makepeace
   Spiritualist Camp

7. Markleville
   Shipping point for agricultural district
   Laid out in 1852 by John Markle

8. Ingalls
   Named for M. E. Ingalls, President of Big 4 R.R. Co.
   Zinc works

9. Orestes
   Glass factory – tile works
   Largest and oldest Oak tree in County

10. Elwood
    1st named Quincy
    Lumber yard
    Cooperage material
    Glass factory

11. Anderson
    Home for the Delaware Indian village
    In 1918, General Motors Corp. purchased both the United Motors Corp. and Chevrolet Motor Car Co. and the Remy Electric Co. – began its career.

12. Florida Station
    Center of County

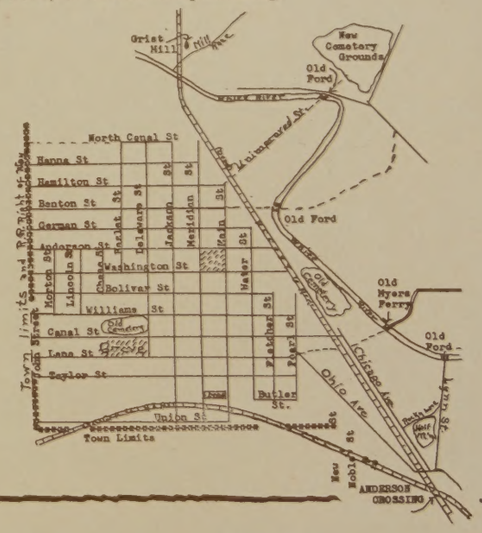
116 HISTORICAL FACTS FOR ANDERSON'S 116TH BIRTHDAY AUGUST 28

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1801 2. Moravian Mission established near Anderson, May 1801.
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1838 6. Anderson was first incorporated as a town.
1843 7. First drug store—Dr. J. W. Westerfield.
1851 8. First fire Nov. 12, 1851, south side of Square.
9. Bellefontaine Rail Road was built in 1851.
1853 10. Anderson incorporated the second time as a town, June 9, 1853.
11. Irregular boundary of Anderson, Fourth Street was the north limit. There was no North Anderson. On the east, Central Avenue was the line to Eleventh Street, where it ran to Pearl Street. On the south was the Big Four tracks. Brown and Delaware Streets were the limit on the west side from the south until Eleventh Street was reached.
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1888 20. First mule-drawn street car, Sept. 6, 1888.
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33. Living Flag formed by school children.
1905 34. Winfield Durbin of Anderson was elected the Governor of Indiana.
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57. Oswald Ryan, local attorney, was elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion in 1920.
1922 58. The first public appearance of the Ku Klux Klan on the streets of Anderson was a big parade by men in masks Aug. 26, 1922.
59. Russell Murdock, magician, gave his first performance in 1922 in the third floor "attic" auditorium of the old Washington School, when H. M. Gillette was principal. His first professional tour was Sept. 10, 1928.
60. The first school "Safety Patrol" system was founded by Miss Mattie B. Fry in 1921-1922.
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71. Robert Moore won the first Soap Box Derby on Aug. 1, 1934, on the 14th Street hill. He was 12 years old.
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85. Pfc. Albert C. Kailor of 1515 W. 15th St., received a Distinguished Flying Cross, an Oak Leaf Cluster, and his Air Medal in 1945, in W W II.
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Anderson looked much like this during the decade between 1850 and 1860. Two railroad lines extending through the town had been completed and were in operation. Highway travel into the town was greatly hampered because there were no bridges across White River in this area except the R.R. bridge. Horse drawn vehicles could not cross the river safely except by ford or ferry. Even then, the crossings depended upon the condition of the river.



Historical facts prepared by
Esther Dittlinger, Indiana Room,
Anderson Public Library

Anderson Indiana

IN CELEBRATION OF ANDERSON'S BIRTHDAY, THIS PLACE MAT PREPARED COMPLIMENTS OF HUDSON PRINTING CO. INC., 119 E. 9TH STREET

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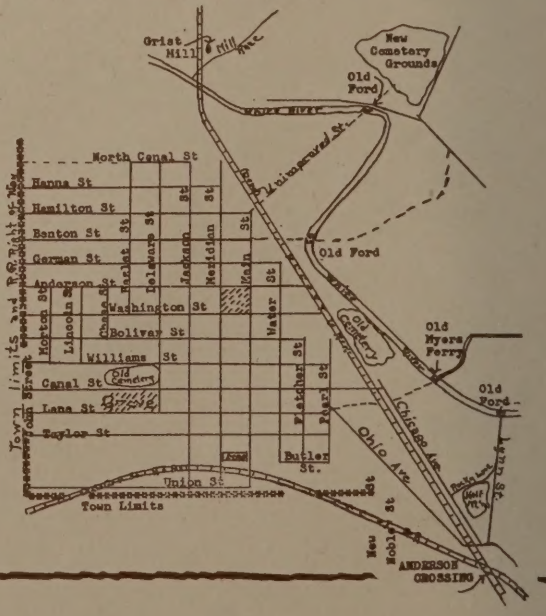
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AR MPLIMENTS OF HUDSON PRINTING CO. INC., 119 E. 9TH STREET

First Class Mail

How To Successfully Research In Iowa Before 1850

By Ilene McCallson
Battle Creek, Nebraska 68715

At the beginning of the present century the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa belonged to the Spanish province of Louisiana. The United States, at the close of the Revolution, was bound on the west by the Mississippi River, from it's source to the thirty-first parallel of north latitude, which was the dividing line between the United States and the Spanish possessions in Florida and on the Gulf of Mexico. Spain, through her agent, Ferdinand de Soto, had discovered the Mississippi at the mouth of the Washita in the Spring of 1542, but made no attempt to establish a permanent establishment within her borders. According to the policy of the European nations, with reference to territory discovered in America, it was held that the discovery of a country gave the nation by whose agency or authority the discovery had been made, a title to the soil, but that the title must be consummated by possession. Spain having made no permanent settlement in the lower Mississippi valley, the country was left to be re-discovered and taken possession of by the French missionaries from Canada. The history of their labors and the adventures in opening these Northern areas by exploration and the desire to penetrate the remotest tribes for religion sake, were gained at the cost of the martyrdom of those brave men.

La Salle took possession of the "country of Louisiana" for France in 1682, and for eighty years the vast region which included the future state of Iowa remained under French dominion. Iowaland was discovered by a French expedition headed by Marquette and Joliet in 1673. Their objectives were to explore the fabled river, to increase the French fur trade and in general to strengthen the French hold on the vast lands in the interior of North America. Joliet nearly drowned on their return trip to Quebec when his canoe capsized, throwing all the important journals and other records of the trip into the churning waters.

In 1762, to prevent Louisiana, like Canada, from falling into the hands of the British, the province was ceded to Spain, though the Spaniards did not take full possession until 1770.

Certain claims were made to lands in the territory now embraced in Iowa under the Spanish government and should be considered: Dubuque's Claim - The first known settlement by a white man within the limits of Iowa, was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788. At that date Dubuque settled with a small colony of miners on the site of the city which bears his name. The Giard Grant - Five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of Clayton County were granted to Basil Giards in 1795. The Honori Grant - This granted land to Louis Honori on the site of the present town of Montrose in about 1799.

In 1803, at the request of Napoleon, Spain retroceded Louisiana to France but before the Spanish flag ceased to wave over Iowa, the whole tract was sold to the United States for less than five cents an acre.

At the time the United States came in possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, the Sac and Fox nation occupied most of the State of Illinois, and nearly all the country on the west of the Mississippi, from the Jefferson to the Upper Iowa, and west to the Missouri. The Sacs had four chief villages where most of them resided; one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; another on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Henderson River; the third on Rock River, near Rock Island, which was their largest and most important village, and one which emunated the chief difficulties encountered by the government in the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the lands; and the fourth village was on the west side of the Mississippi near the mouth of Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages; one on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve miles back from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, from whom the state derived it's name, were at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock River, but for some cause they separated and started out as a band by themselves.

The sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on the Rock River, had a fierce war with the Winnebagoes, in which they subdued them, and took possession of their lands. North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Fox, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, which often disputed possession with their rivals in bloody warfare.

The years of 1803-1805 were important for Iowaland. After the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government wanted to see if indeed it had gotten a bargain, so it sent out two exploring parties. Each traveled a different route. In May of 1804 an army expedition headed by Meriwether Lewis, with William Clark second in command, their purpose to find a direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purpose of commerce. Like early explorers along Iowa's eastern border, they found an abundance of wildlife. One unfortunate incident occurred as the party approached the present site of Sioux City. One of the men was stricken with a serious digestive disorder and died. A monument marks the grave of the only man to die on Lewis and Clark's expedition.

While Lewis and Clark were battling up the Missouri toward the Pacific Northwest in 1805, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike left St. Louis to explore the upper Mississippi River. Pike had orders to select sites for military posts, make peace with the Indians along the way and discover if possible how many British traders were still at work. Though not all of Pike's recommendations for sites for military posts were acted upon, within a decade after his return, four posts were established in or across from Iowaland near points Pike thought were strategic. They were Fort Madison (1808), Fort

Edwards (1815) located across the river from the southeastern tip of Iowa, Fort Armstrong (1816) at Rock Island and Fort Crawford (1816) at Prairie du Chien.

Settlers began to make their way into Iowaland even before it had been "legally" purchased from the Indians. White traders and adventurers who were scattered along the Mississippi intermarried with the squaws of the Sac and Fox tribes, producing a race of half-breeds. Some of these adopted the habits of the white man, others the Indians. Many were well known for their contributions and continued to have families. In 1824 a treaty gave the half-breeds a portion of land consisting of 119,000 acres in Lee County. The Half-Breed Tract, like all other treaties, didn't allow them to sell the land. Then on the 30th of January, 1834, an act was passed by congress relinquishing the reversionary right, which gave the half-breeds a title to their lands. As soon as this was done, a horde of speculators rushed in to trade him out of his land. Problems began to arise. There were no authorized boundary lines defining the location or limits of anyones claim. In 1838 the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory decided to validity the claims and partition them among the claimants and so sent in commissioners to settle the matter.

The most noted chief among the Sacs and Fox was Black Hawk. Although he was not a great war-chief, he had great influence and when Louisiana Territory was ceded to the United States it was to start a dispute which would end in his entire defeat and overthrow. A treaty was signed in St. Louis, in 1804, wherein certain chiefs of his tribe had ceded to the United States their lands on the east side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk would not sign and eventually the Black Hawk War was in full force.

While the Indian was being forced from the land the white settlers moved in. In 1820 there was a French fur station at Keokuk, in Lee County; Dr. Isaac Galland made a settlement in 1829 at what is now Nashveil on the Lower Rapids. There was an American Fur Company trading post below Burlington, and a ferry was established in 1827 which ran between the island and the main shore near Davenport. In Dubuque, in 1833, the first postmaster and Justice of the Peace were appointed, and the Methodist and Roman Catholic churches held their first services.

From 1804-1821, the Iowa country was successively a part of the District of Louisiana, the Territory of Louisiana, and the Territory of Missouri. Then, for thirteen years after Missouri became a state, the northern portion of the Louisiana Purchase was left without a government.

Deceived by a friend, Black Hawk was led to his defeat and in 1832 the Black Hawk Treaty was signed which marked the first Indian cession of eastern lands for settlement.

Black Hawk wasn't the only chief to give up lands of prime importance to settlement. For many years the wilderness along the banks of the Iowa River had been the favorite home of the Meskwaki Indians. Although deprived of their lands in Johnson County by the treaties of 1832 and 1837, the red men lingered until the pressure of pioneer population compelled them to move to new homes. As late as 1838 a village of perhaps a thousand Meskakis might have been seen not far from the future site of the capitol of the Territory. Later the Pottawattami, Sioux, and Winnebago ceded their claims. It took over a dozen treaties to slowly gain the land from the Indian and the researcher should be aware of them if his ancestor settled early in the state. The treaty of 1842 was the last made with the Sacs and Fox to cede their lands to the United States. They were to be removed in three years at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

In June, 1834 Congress passed an act attaching the Black Hawk Purchase to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties - Demoine and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. Dubuque County then embraced all the northern half of the state. They also organized a County Court in each county, and for Demoine County made the seat of justice at Burlington. Demoine was subdivided into several new counties in 1836. The first census to be taken in Iowaland was authorized by the law creating the Territory of Wisconsin, passed in 1836. Section 4 of "An Act Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin", stated that previously to the first election, the governor of the territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of said counties . . .". The manuscript schedules of this first census are preserved in seven file folders in the Archives and Manuscript Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, under the heading Secretary of Estate-Elections and Records.

In the fall of 1837, a convention was called at Burlington on organizing a Territory west of the Mississippi and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. Congress approved the bill authorizing the organization of Iowa Territory.

The first public land survey was in 1838. Iowa Territory was not only the present state of Iowa, but also that part of Minnesota which lies west of the Mississippi River and a line drawn from the source of the river due north to the Canadian border, and that part of the present states of North and South Dakota which lies east of the White Earth and Missouri Rivers.

Almost immediately the new Territory became involved in a quarrel with Missouri as to the location of the northern boundary of the state. The question was settled by the U.S. Supreme Court in favor of Iowa. There was also the problem over the location of the seat of the government. After much disagreement, it was located in Iowa City.

By the act of Congress of 1838, the lands which had been purchased from the Indians were brought into market, and land offices were opened at Dubuque and Burlington. As soon as the country was opened for settlement, the borders of the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi and up the principle rivers and streams and out over the prairie, settlers began to come and make their homes.

As early as 1839, Governor Lucas proposed steps to make Iowa a state, but the people opposed statehood. The people finally approved a constitutional convention in 1844 in preparation for statehood. But Congress rejected the state boundaries set forth. In turn the people opposed the boundaries substituted by Congress. A second convention, in 1840, proposed the present boundaries and Congress accepted the compromise. As defined in the Constitution of 1846, and also in the Constitution of 1857, Iowa is bounded on the south by the northern boundary of Missouri, on the west by the middle of the main channel of the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, on the north by the parallel forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, and on the east by the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river. In 1896 a dispute arose between the authorities of Missouri and Iowa over the location of the boundary near Lineville, but the Supreme Court ordered the line to be remarked. The erratic character of the Missouri River has caused trouble between Iowa and Nebraska. This should be kept in mind when locating records which might be in the state opposite the river.

Among the thousands of immigrants who flocked to Iowa, about a third of them came from German descent, among them the Mennonite congregations, which make up the largest Amish-Mennonite settlement west of the Mississipi. The Scandinavians settled in the central and western sections of the state, Hollanders to the south-central section, Germans along the Mississippi, Scotch and Welch to the mining towns of the southern counties and many Czechs to the east-central section.

The question of the western boundary of Iowa having now been settled, a discussion arose in regard to the relocation of the capitol, it being concluded that Iowa City was too far east. Commissioners were appointed to locate a new seat and at the 1857 Convention, it was adopted that Des Moines be the new location.

Now that Iowa was a state, there were prospects that the Indian claims in the west would be settled and that part of the state would open up for settlement. While the Mormons were migrating across Iowa from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Utah a tremendous traffic to Council Bluffs developed. "There being a good location for a town on the west bank of the Missouri river, that place was selected and named Winter Quarters. This was to be the Saint's stopping place before the trek to Utah. The town was laid out regularly into streets, and log houses were built. As the Indians were troublesome on that side of the river a stockade was built around the town. By December, 1846, five hundred and thirty-three sod houses were built, inhabited by three thousand four hundred and eighty-three people." Besides the ten thousand Saints that traveled across the state, when gold was discovered in California, many more thousands were to cross this new land. In 1849-1850 the general surveyor of Iowa reported that about one-eighth of the state, northwestern Iowa, was still possessed and occupied by the Indians, and that white residents in that area needed military protection.

Sioux City became well known to the adventurer in the East who wanted to come west, so traffic was extended to there. A land office was established there in 1855 and Theophile Bruguier built the first house in the city which for many years served as a trading post and a kind of headquarters for the French and Indians.

The first railroad was laid between Davenport and Muscatine in 1855. In 1867, the first railroad crossed from the Mississippi to Council Bluffs, and by 1870 there were four lines across the state.

Much of the flow of immigrants into Iowa were dependent on ferries. From 1827 these ferries supplied the residents with all manner of manufactured goods, groceries, and drugs and were the main bridge from shore to shore for man and beast. The rates were high even for those days, and many who could not afford to pay would have to wait for winter when the river would freeze over.

Steamboating became a great industry and had it's peak years between 1850-1870. The wharfmaster, at Burlington, reported 1,108 steamboat landings during the 1868 season.

The state of Iowa has ninety-nine counties. Counties eliminated by Statute or court decision are: Cook, Risley (Webster), Yell, Bancroft, Humboldt and Crocker. Some counties had their name changed. They are Slaughter to the present Washington, Kishkekosh to Monroe, Fox to Calhoun, Risley to Webster, Wahkaw to Woodbury and Buncombe to Lyon.

Note On Sources

The principal sources for this article were *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa* by A. T. Andreas; *The Boundaries of Iowa* The Palimpsest, article by Erik Eriksson; *Iowa City Press-Citizen* July 1, 1976; *Census Data For Iowa* Loren Horton, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

Other important articles for the subject were *The Handy Book For Genealogists,* Everton Publishers, Inc; *A Young Folks History of The Church,* by Neph Anderson; *A History of Sioux City, Iowa Records for the Family Historian,* published by the Iowa State Historical Department - Des Moines; and *State Historical Society of Iowa City,* Maior Genalogical Sources.

MAJOR GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

General For The State of Iowa

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa - Andreas.

Iowa -- Its History and Its Foremost Citizens - Brigham, Johnson.

A History of the People of Iowa - Cole, Cyrenus.

History of Iowa - Gue, Benjamin.

The Making of Iowa - 5 Vol. American Historical Society, Chicago.

The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase - Salter, William.

Lewis and Clark - a 429-page history prepared by the National Park Service. May be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Discovering Historic Iowa - contains information on historic sites, landmarks, natural areas, archeological sites, historical societies and genealogical societies, addresses and much more.

The State Historical Society of

Iowa has published many historical magazines and periodicals. They hold a vast amount of information vital to research. They are:

The Annals of Iowa - twelve volumes and covers the years from 1863 to 1874. This series is now out of print, and only a few libraries in the state have complete sets.

A second series of the *Annals of Iowa* contained three volumes, and was published from 1882 to 1884.

In 1885 the State Historical Society of Iowa began the publication of the *Iowa Historical Record*, it continued until 1902 and contains eighteen volumes.

The Des Moines SHS began to publish the third series of the *Annals of Iowa* in 1902.

The Iowa SHS published the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* in 1903.

In 1920 the present *Palimpsest*, the society's publication is available to members who join the society.

Iowa Genealogical Society Surname Index - available at SHS, Iowa City.

Iowa History Reference Guide - (1952) William Peterson.

A Reference Guide to Iowa History - (1942) first edition - William Peterson. Peterson has compiled references which include articles from the State Historical Society's publications and is a great help for direct reference to areas of research.

Handy Book for Genealogists - Everton Publishers, Inc. (excellent for obtaining county information).

COUNTY HISTORIES

SHS, Des Moines - List of Abandoned Towns in Iowa; List of County Histories; Plat Books, City Directories; Cumulative index to some County Histories in card catalog; Post Office File and Indexes to *Annals of Iowa, Historical Record, Iowa Journal of History* and the *Palimpsest.*

SHS Iowa City - County Histories: County and City Directories; County Atlases and Plat Books; Catalog of Iowa Post Offices; Local libraries usually have copies of their county histories. Many of the county historical societies have a collection of old books, diaries and other valuable information for the researcher.

NEWSPAPERS

The Du Buque *Visitor* was the first newspaper published in 1834. There were a score of newspapers started between 1836 and 1846, and ten of them still survived at the end of the Territorial period.

The Pageant of the Press, a survey of 125 years of Iowa Journalism published at SHS Iowa City can be purchased from them.

SHS Des Moines - *Newspapers in the Iowa State Department of History and Archives* has a collection of newspapers bound or on microfilm.

SHS Iowa City - *Newspaper Collection of the State Historical Society of Iowa* - listing of their holdings either bound or on microfilm.

Local Public Libraries and Newspaper Offices may have early runs of regional newsprint.

CHURCH RECORDS

To find if there has been a church history written in your area of research, write the public library nearest to its location. There are few histories available of individual churches, but there is a lengthy list of books in print of different denominations - their influence and growth in Iowa.

I have found in my own research that the resident pastor has few older records available. In early days the pastor would take his records with him from one church to another. Some ended up in the manuscript department of a library or on the shelf under titles such as *Copy of Personal Record of Wedding, Baptism and Family Record of Claud Nelson McMillan, minister, the Methodist Church, Northwest Iowa Conference* as found in the SHS Des Moines. Others were lost at death or were submitted to the Archives of that faith.

CENSUS RECORDS

SHS Des Moines - In patron search for census in originals under the direction of the staff. Mail request for certified record is available. They have bound and microfilm copies.

SHS Iowa City - Federal Census on microfilm through 1880 and index to 1836, 1840 and 1850 and State Census records 1856-1915. They also have most of the agricultural, industrial, social and mortality census for 1850, 60, 70 and 1880.

Census Data For Iowa, No. 1 Fall 1973 - gives indepth census information and references to census materials in print. Census Records - Wisconsin Territorial Census 1836, 1838, 1840. State Census - 1850, 1856, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1951, 1925. Federal Census - 1860 for Hamilton County - 1870 Fremont County. There was a *Special Heads of Family* census by county and city taken in limited areas for the years 1838, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1855, 1853, 1854. There are also special city census taken between 1881-1897 which appear in the Manuscript Collection of the SHS Des Moines.

Some county courthouses have copies of certain years.

MILITARY RECORDS

Roster of Iowa Soldiers, Volume 6, War of the Rebellion, Mexican War, Indian Campaigns, Spanish-American War, Philippine War.

SHS Iowa City and SHS Des Moines - short regimental histories with complete roster and limited record of all Iowa soldiers.

War Records - Department of the Adjutant General, State House, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Graves Registration, Director, P.O. Box 606, Des Moines, Iowa. Records of all known military personnel buried in Iowa.

Works Progress Administration Military Records (WPA) burials of Iowa Civil War out-of-state (incomplete). Must know state where veteran lived before a search can be made.

NATURALIZATIONS

County Clerk, Courthouse, county seat - depository for local records, index usually available.

VITAL RECORDS

Division of Records and Statistics, Health Department, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Vital records were not state compiled prior to July 1880. Names of parents not given on death records prior to 1904. Birth records have been indexed from year 1880; deaths, 1896; marriages, 1919. Fee for search $2.00.

Clerk of Court - county courthouse - Index to marriages

from beginning of county government. No birth or death records prior to July 1880. Exceptions: Lee County, Iowa has earlier death reports (incomplete) Woodbury county has limited number of birth registrations before 1880.

SHS Iowa City - grave records - 97 counties (incomplete), marriages (early) indexes; 93 counties (incomplete) WPA and DAR compiled records of graves and marriages.

SHS Des Moines - Index to WPA and DAR, Misc cemetery, marriage and other county records - list of their holdings and have them for all counties except - no cemetery for Appanoose, Cherokee and Monona Counties and no marriage records for Hancock, Howard, Sac, Sioux and Louisa Counties. They do have files which contain information on cemetery records which should not be overlooked.

Evertons To Serve On International Mission



Mr. and Mrs. Everton, Sr. have been asked by President Spencer W. Kimball of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to again serve a mission for their church. They will serve in the International Mission.

On July 15, 1978 Mr. and Mrs. Everton left Salt Lake City for an extended tour of Europe and the Mediterranean area. They will be gone for several months and will visit archives and libraries wherever possible. Their special assignment will be to locate genealogical records in Israel and also to make as many friends as possible. They will be special representatives of the LDS church in Israel.

Mr. Everton is Executive Editor of Everton Publishers, Inc. After the death of his father, Walter M. Everton, in 1950 he has been active in assisting genealogists around the world. He is compiler of *The Handy Book For Genealogists* and *The How Book For Genealogists* which are two of the most popular and helpful books available to the genealogist. He was also instrumental in introducing the periodical, *The Genealogical Helper* to family tree climbers throughout the world. This periodical began as a quarterly publication, but is now published bimonthly (six times each year). Over 32,000 subscribers make this periodical their constant companion as they strive to locate their elusivie ancestors.

For the past several years, the management of The Everton Publishers, Inc. has been under the direction of George B. Everton, Jr. Through his management the business has continued to flourish and grow. It is not the largest in the United States.

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3320 Rollingridge Cr.
Plano, TX 75074

Tennessee Research
All counties - state archives in nearby Nashville. Middle Tenn. courthouse searches.
Shirley Wilson, CGRS
106 Leeward Point
Hendersonville, TN 37075

THOMAS TRACKS
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MRS. FAYE DAVIS
445 W. Elm, Ontario, CA 91761

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

Iowa State Historical Department/Office of the State Historical Society

Library Collections

The State Historical Society is an office of the Iowa State Historical Department, an agency of the state of Iowa. Founded in 1857, the Society consists of three program areas: Publications, Educational and Community Services, and Library Collections. The Library Collections are open to public use free of charge, during the hours listed below. Anyone interested in an Iowa topic—past or present—is likely to find useful information in the Society collections. Materials of particular interest to researchers include local, state, and national histories, biographies, government documents, and over 100 current historical periodicals. Genealogists will find county histories, city directories, census data, cemetery records, atlases, plat books, and numerous state and local genealogical publications.

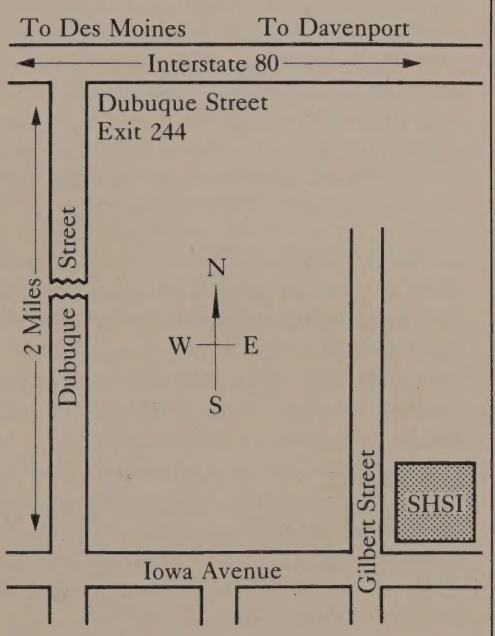
To aid all researchers, the library has a professional staff, two reading rooms, and ten microfilm readers. The Library Collections staff invites you to use the Society collections for serious research and personal enjoyment.

Books, microforms, newspapers, census material, and bound maps are located on the first floor of the Society's Centennial Building. Manuscripts, photographs, and unbound maps are kept on the second floor, in an area with

HOURS

The library collections are open Monday through Saturday from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., and from 6:00 to 9:00 P.M. on the last Tuesday of each month. During the summer months, June through August, the library maintains special Saturday hours, 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. The building is closed on all state holidays. Additionally, when a state holiday falls on a Friday or a Monday, the library is closed on Saturday.

The manuscript, photograph, and map collections are closed on Saturdays. However, if advance arrangements are made, materials from these collections may be used on Saturdays in the first floor reading room.



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its own reading room. Because the Society is an historical depository, none of the materials in the Library Collections circulate outside the building. Many items in the collection are both fragile and rare and patrons are encouraged to handle all materials with care. Also, in order to measure patron usage of the Library Collections, all researchers are requested to register each day in the reading room they are using.

TOURS

The State Historical Society welcomes group tours of its library facilities, provided that arrangements for these tours are made in advance. Please contact the Library Collections staff for details about tours.

BOOK COLLECTION

The library contains more than 120,000 books and bound periodicals. Many of these volumes are on open shelves, directly accessible to public use. These include histories for every county in Iowa, a large genealogy collection, many historical journals, and a general reference collection. The library collections also include some rare and fragile books on Iowa, Midwestern, and American history. These books are kept in closed stacks. Access to them is gained through the use of the library's card catalog and the assistance of the staff. Books are classified according to the Library of Congress system. Patrons wishing to examine closed stacks materials need only fill out a call slip (including the volume's author, title, and complete call number) and give it to a librarian. Specialized bibliographies of materials from the Society collections relating to immigrant groups, blacks, women, and other Iowa topics are also available. The staff welcomes questions about both the book collection and the cataloging system.

NEWSPAPER COLLECTION

Communities from all over Iowa are represented in the newspaper collection of over 10,000 bound volumes and 12,000 rolls of microfilm. The collection spans the period from 1836 to the present, and includes some foreign language and special interest newspapers published in the state. A particularly helpful aid for researchers, the *Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976*, lists all of the Society's newspaper holdings, and the newspaper holdings of other depositories around the state. The bibliography is also available for purchase from the Society for $9.25, postpaid.

CENSUS COLLECTION

There are over 2,300 rolls of microfilmed census records in the library collection. Iowa census materials include the 1840 through 1910 federal schedules, and state schedules for the years 1856, 1885, 1895, 1915, and 1925. Iowa industrial, social, agricultural, and mortality schedules and statistics are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Federal schedules are also available for many other states, 1790 to 1860. States to the east of Iowa, particularly areas which people left to come to Iowa provide the focus for the Society's out of state census collection. Indexes to many of these schedules are available and are shelved near the census microfilm. The library also owns the microfilm soundex indexes to the 1880 and 1900 federal censuses of Iowa. Convenient printed forms for recording census data are available at the library reference desk at a nominal cost to patrons.

MAP COLLECTION

The library collects any maps that deal with Iowa. Among the maps in the

library collection are those showing land ownership, railroad routes, roads and highways, and bird's-eye views of various cities and towns. There is a large fire insurance map collection of over 700 Iowa cities and towns. These large-scale maps were drawn during the period from 1874 to 1970, and depict the commercial, industrial, and residential sections of each town. A recent State Historical Society publication, *Fire Insurance Maps of Iowa Cities and Towns: A List of Holdings*, records the Society's collection. This publication is available for purchase from the Society for $3.25, postpaid.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

The Society's manuscript collection is one of the main depositories in the state for preserving and making available to researchers the original source materials that provide the record of Iowa's history. The collection consists of more than 2,500 linear feet of personal papers and records of organizations such as schools, churches, clubs, businesses, and labor unions. Personal papers include diaries, account books, letters, reminiscences, and other unpublished materials from Iowa citizens. Manuscript collections vary in size from a single item to almost two hundred boxes, as in the case of the papers of turn of the century Iowa congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver. Collections of broadsides, unbound maps, sheet music, art work, advertisements, programs, and oral history recordings and transcripts are also located in the Society's manuscript collections.

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

The photograph collection includes over 100,000 images reflecting the history of the state of Iowa, as well as the experiences of Midwesterners generally. The photographs are arranged under standard subject headings, but can also be located by geographical designations. Portraits are filed alphabetically with a card catalog as an index. Reproductions or photocopies of photographs can be obtained by patrons. A price list is available. If a photograph is reproduced for commercial or profit-making use, the Society charges a use fee. This fee applies only to photographs actually published, displayed, or broadcast. This fee does not apply to photographs ordered for research or personal use.

GIFTS

The State Historical Society is responsible for collecting and preserving materials relating to Iowa's heritage. The contributions of friends and members of the Society are very important for fulfilling this responsibility. Photographs, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, family histories, centennial publications, county and local histories, and other materials are welcome. The library may also be able to photograph, photocopy, or microfilm an item for its collections if the owner is willing to temporarily loan the original to the Society for this purpose. Please address correspondence regarding gifts to the Head Librarian.

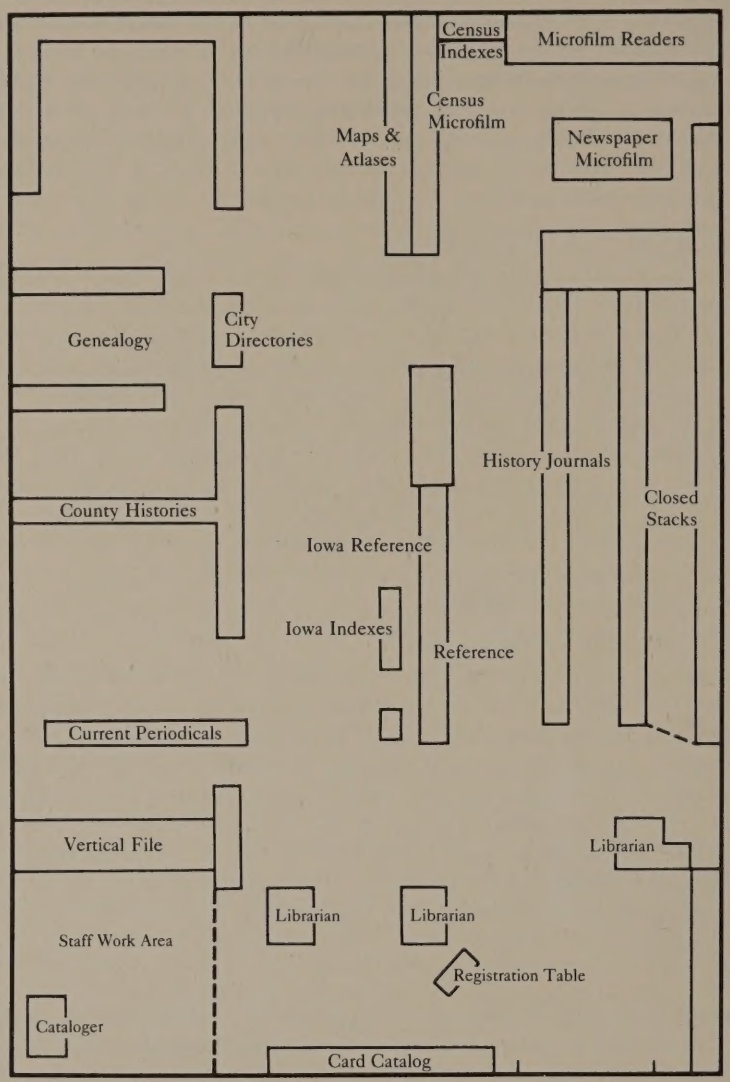
COPY SERVICE

The Society provides photocopying services for all types of materials, unless the item requested is too fragile to photocopy safely. There is a service charge if a copy request takes over one half hour of staff time. Charges for photocopies and all other services are listed on a fees schedule sheet available on request from the Society.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

The library provides interlibrary loan service to and from other institutions. The Society library must hold two copies of an item before a loan of material to

The State Historical Society's First Floor Library Plan



another institution can be negotiated. The exception to this rule is the Society's microfilmed newspaper collection, all of which is available for loan. There is a limit of two items per loan, and these may be kept by the borrowing institution for two weeks. If more time is needed to use the borrowed material it is usually possible to receive a renewal of the loan. All borrowed material must be used in the institution to which it is sent.

OUT OF TOWN RESEARCHERS

The Office of the State Historical Society is located in Iowa City at 402 Iowa Avenue, near the campus of the University of Iowa. Metered parking is available near the Society building, and there are eating places within walking distance. Most motel accommodations are in the adjoining city of Coralville. The Iowa City and Coralville chambers of commerce can provide information about motel accommodations. The "Iowa House," at the University of Iowa's Memorial Union, is conveniently located for library users.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA

Major Genealogical Sources

REFERENCE

1. Genealogies in the Library of Congress - A Bibliography Z 5319.U53 G
2. The Newberry Library of Chicago Genealogical Index f CS 44 .N42 G
3. United States Local Histories in the Library of Congress - A Bibliography Z 1250 .U59 1975 R
4. Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada E 172 .A583 1977/78 R
5. Handy Book for Genealogists CS 16 .E85 1971
6. Genealogical Research, 2 volumes CS 16 .A5 G
7. Index to American Genealogies. Joel Munsell's sons Z 5313 .U5 I5 1967 G
8. Building an American Pedigree CS 47 .W68 G
9. Century of Population Growth... HA 195 .A5 R
10. Directory of Archives and Manuscript Depositories CD 3020 .U54 1978 R
11. Jacobus. Index to Genealogical Periodicals, 3 volumes Z 5313 .U5 G
12. Genealogical Periodical Annual Index, v.1 (1962)- CS 1 .G45 G
13. D.A.R. Patriot Index and Supplements E 255 .D36 G
14. Genealogy and Local History Books in Print Z 5311 .G4 R
15. Directory of Genealogical Periodicals, 1977 CS 1 .K6 G
16. Directory of Genealogical Societies in the United States and Canada CS 44 .M45 1978 G
17. A Genealogical and Historical Atlas of the United States CS 7 .K5 G4 G
18. Township Atlas of the United States G 1201 .F7 A5 1977 and 1979 R
19. Newspaper Genealogy Columns: A Preliminary Checklist CS 1 .M5 N4 G
20. The Cemetary Record Compendium CS 49 .S7 1979 G
21. The Vital Records Compendium CS 68 .S7 V5 G
22. Shoots: A Guide to Your Family's Photographic Heritage TR 465 .D38 G

23. Genealogical Holdings of the Connecticut State Library F 91 .C6 G4 G

24. Lest We Forget: A Guide to Genealogical Research in the Nation's Capital CS 21 .B152 L4 1976 G

25. Ancestree Climbing in the Midwest: Illimois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska CS 44 .C65 A6 G

26. How to Research a Family with Illinois Roots p CS 16 .V6 G

27. A Reference Guide for Genealogical and Historical Searching in Illinois Joseph C. Wolf Z 1277 .W65 G

28. Aid for Genealogical Searching in Indiana. Carolynne L. (Wendel) Miller F 525 .M5 G

29. Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist F 525 .I54 G

30. Kentucky Genealogical Research Sources. Beverly West Hathaway. CS 43 .H32G

31. Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire F 18 .N68 G

32. An Index of the Source Records of Maryland, Genealogical, Biographical, Historical F 181 .P3 I5 G

33. Pioneers of Massachusetts F 63 .P622 G

34. Resources for Genealogical Research in Missouri CS 16 .W534 G

35. Genealogical Research, A Guide to Source Materials in the Archives and History Bureau of the New Jersey State Library CS 43 .N4 G

36. Finding Aids to the Microfilmed Manuscripts Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah. Descriptive Inventory of the New York Collection. Z 733 .G45 F54 no. 4 G

37. Gateway to America: Genealogical Research in the New York State Library CS 49 .N7 G3 G

38. New York Area Key: A Genealogical Guide to the State of New York CS 49 .N7 C45 G

39. Some References for Genealogical Searching in New York State. Dorothy C. Barck CS 43 .B3 G

40. North Carolina Genealogical Reference; A Research Guide F 253 .D7 G

41. Ohio Area Key CS 49 .O3 F5 G

42. Ohio Resources for Genealogists CS 16 .D64 1971 G

43. Pennsylvania Area Key CS 49 .P4 C5 G

44. Searching in Western Pennsylvania CS 16 .B36 G

45. The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island f F 78 .A935 1969 G

46. Sources for Genealogical Searching in Tennessee CS 43 .N3 G

47. Virginia Genealogies Z 5313 .U6 V76 G

48. Virginia Historical Index. Swem F 221 .S93 1965 R

49. Genealogical Research: An Introduction to the Resources of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin p Z 1351 .W82 1979 G

50. Printed Resources for Genealogical Searching in Wisconsin; A Selective Bibliography. Margaret Gleason CS 43 .G5 G

51. Searching for your Wisconsin Ancestors in the Wisconsin Libraries F 580 .R9 S4 G

52. Genealogical Resources by State in the State Historical Society of Iowa Library. Bartholomew *CS 43 .B32 1972 G

53. A Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976 *Z 6952. I6 B5 R

54. Newspaper Collection of the State Historical Society of Iowa (listed alphabetically by city) *Z 6952 .I8 I89 R

55. Holdings of the Newspaper Library of the Division of Historical Museum and Archives 2 volumes. *F 618 .I8 H5n R

56. Iowa Genealogical Society Surname Index 3 volumes. *CS 44 . I58 G

57. Iowa records housed in the Historical Museum and Archives, Historical Library - A bibliography Reference Desk

GENERAL GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

58. County Histories - there is at least one for each county in Iowa.

59. County and City Directories

60. County atlases and Plat Books

61. Catalogue of Iowa Post Offices - in trays on right side of card catalog

62. Postmarked Iowa: A List of Discontinued and Renamed Post Offices *HE 6184 .C3 R35 R

63. Lineage Record of the Members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Iowa *F 68 .S747 G

64. Census Records--1790-1860 Iowa--1840-1900 Federal census, 1836 (Territorial), 1856, 1895, 1915 and 1925 state census in microfilm cabinets

Indexes:

California: 1850 (Index only)
Connecticut: 1800, 1850
Delaware: 1800, 1810, 1820
Georgia: 1820, 1830
Illinois: 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850
Indiana: 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850
Iowa: 1836, 1840, 1841-49, 1850, 1880 (Soundex), 1900 (Soundex)
Kentucky: 1810, 1820, 1830, 1850
Maryland: 1800, 1830, 1850

Census Indexes Continued:

Massachusetts: 1790, 1800, 1820, 1850
Michigan: 1830 (Territorial), 1840, 1850
Minnesota: 1850 (Territorial), 1860
Missouri: 1830, 1840, 1850
New Hampshire: 1810
New Jersey: 1850
New York: 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850
Nebraska: 1860
North Carolina: 1790, 1800, 1820, 1830, 1850 (index only)
Ohio: 1820, 1830, 1840, 1860
Oregon: 1850 (Territorial)
Pennsylvania: 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850
Tennessee: 1840
Vermont: 1790, 1800
Virginia: 1790, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1850
Wisconsin: 1840, 1850

65. Draper Manuscripts (North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee) with Index--Microfilm - in microfilm cabinets.

66. Vital Records of Massachusetts towns F 74 .A-Z G

67. New Jersey Archives F 131 .D63 G

68. Pennsylvania Archives, with Index F 146 .P41 G

69. The Compendium of American Genealogy CS 69 .V814 G

70. D.A.R. Magazine (American Monthly) with Index E 202.5 .A12 G

71. Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy. William Wade Hinshaw E 184 F89 H52 G

Indiana, seven parts plus index
Iowa
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Virginia

72. Federal Land Series - A Calander of Archival Materials on the Land Patents Issued by the U.S. Government with a Subject, Tract and Name Index. 3 volumes. Clifford Neal Smith KF 5675 .S6 G

73. American State Papers J 33 G
With Index - Grassroots of America J 33 .M5 G

FOREIGN GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

74. A Guide to Foreign Genealogical Research CS 14 .W3 G

75. Latter Day Saints Research Papers in Foreign Countries CS 15 .C5 G

76. Locating Your Immigrant Ancestors, A Guide to Naturalization Records CS 14 .N4 S4 G

77. The Canadian Genealogical Handbook CS 82. J6 C36 G

78. Genealogical Research for Czech and Slovak Americans CS 524 .M54 G

79. Genealogical Guidebook and Atlas of Denmark DL 105 .S6 G

80. Dutch Americans: A Guide to Information Sources Z 1361 .D8 D64 G

81. American and British Genealogy and Heraldry: A Selected List of Books Z 5311 .F55 1975 G

82. Descriptive Inventory of the English Collection of the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah Z 733 .G45 F54 no.3 G

83. A Genealogical Atlas of England and Wales CS 414 .G3 G

84. A Genealogical Gazetteer of England DA 640 .S6 G

85. Huguenot Pedigrees CS 432 .H8 L3 G

86. American Genealogical Resources in German Archives: A Handbook E 184 .G3 S659 G

87. The Atlantic Bridge to Germany 5 volumes CS 614 .H34 G

88. German Family Research Made Simple CS 18 .K6 G

89. Preliminary Inventory of the German Collection of the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah Z 733 .G45 F54 no.2 G

90. Tracing Your German Roots CS 49 .G3 W34 G

91. Irish Research and Sources CS 483 .M3 G

92. Tracing Your Jewish Roots p CS 403 .J4 S7 G

93. Genealogical Guidebook and Atlas of Norway CS 913 .S5 G4 G

94. Tracing Your Norwegian Roots CS 49 .W44 G

95. Handy Guide to Swiss Genealogical Records CS 983 .S9 H3 G

GENEALOGICAL PERIODICALS

96. American Genealogist CS 42 .A5 G

97. Ancestry (Florida) CS 42 .F6 A5 G

98. Ansearchin' News (Tennessee) CS 42 .A53 G

99. The Augustan (was the Colonial Genealogist) CS 42 .C65 G

100. Boone Pioneer Echoes (Missouri) CS 71 .B723 B6 G

101. Cedar Tree (N.E. Iowa) *CS 42 .C3 G

102. Connecticut Nutmegger F 91 .C65 C6 G

103. Detroit Society of Genealogical Research Magazine (Michigan) F 574 .D4 D547 G

104. Family Fare (Ft. Wayne Public Library) CS 42 .F3 G

105. The Genealogical Helper CS 1. G38 G

106. Genealogical Journal (Utah) CS 42 .G4 U7 G

107. Genealogy CS 1 .H4 G

108. Germanic Genealogist CS 42 .G77 G

109. Guthrie County Genealogical Society Newsletter (Iowa)

110. Hawkeye Heritage (Iowa) *CS 42 .I8 H3 G

111. Heritage Journal

112. Hoosier Genealogist (Indiana) CS 42 .I6 H6 G

113. IL-IA-MO Searcher (Illinois, Iowa and Missouri)

114. Illiana Genealogist (Illinois and Indiana) CS 42 .I3 I49 G

115. Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly CS 42. I3 I5 G

116. Iowa City Genealogical Society Newsletter (Iowa)

117. Iowa Pioneers, by Iowa D.A.R. *CS 42. I85 G

118. Journal of Genealogy CS 1 .J6 G

119. Kansas City Genealogist (Missouri) CS 42 .K35 G

120. Kentucky Ancestors CS 42 .K4 K4 G

121. Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society v.1+ F 446 .K3

122. Maryland and Delaware Genealogist CS 42 .M3 G

123. Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin v.2-8 CS 42 .M35 G

124. Maryland Magazine of Genealogy

125. Mayflower Quarterly, with Index F 68 .S64 G

126. Mennonite Heritage BX 8101 .M3

127. Michigan Heritage v.12, no.4-v.14 F 561 .M53 G

128. Missouri Miscellany CS 42. M5 W6 G

129. Missouri Pioneers v.1-30 CS 42 .M5 G

130. National Genealogical Society Quarterly CS 42 .N4 G

131. Nebraska Ancestree

132. Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Record v.1-22 CS 42 .N5 G

133. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, with Index F 1 .N52 G

134. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, with Index F 116 .N4 G

135. Norwegian Tracks

136. Ohio Records and Pioneer Families CS .035 G

137. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, v.1-15 (Ohio) F 476 . 042 G

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146. Southwestern Genealogist CS 42 .S64 G

147. Story County Genealogical Society Newsletter

148. Studebaker Family CS 71 .S937 S7 G

149. Taylor County Genealogical Group Newsletter (Iowa) *F 627 .T5 T39 G

150. Union County Genealogical Society News and Notes (Iowa)

151. Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine, v.1-27 F 821 .U8 G

152. Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly F 221 .V5 Q3 G

153. Wisconsin Helper, v.1-6 CS 42 .W6 W6 G

154. Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Newsletter CS 42 .W6 W62 G

155. World Records, v.6, nos.1-3 CS 1. G3826 G

156. Yesteryears (Cayuga County, New York) F 127 .C5 Y47 G

IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER LISTS

157. A Bibliography of Ship Passengers Lists, 1538-1825. Harold Lancour Z 7164 .I2 L2 G

158. List of Emigrants of America from Liverpool, 1697-1707. Elizabeth French JV 6061 .F7 1962 G

159. Passenger Arrivals in the United States, 1819-1820. U. S. State Department JV 6461 .A54 G

160. Passengers who arrived in the U.S., Sept. 1821-Dec. 1823. U.S. State Dept. JV 6461 .A542 G

161. Pennsylvania German Pioneers, 1727-1808. Ralph Beaver Strassburger F 160 .G3 S8 G

162. A Collection of Upward of 30,000 Names of Germans, Swiss, Dutch, French and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727-1776. F 152 .R9614 1965 G

163. The Winthrop Fleet of 1630. Charles Edwards Banks F 67 .B21 1961 G

164. The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, 1600-1700. John Camden Hotten E 187.5 .H975 G

165. Original Lists of Emigrants in Bondage from London to the American Colonies, 1719-1744. Marion & Jack Kaminkow E 187.5 .K33 G

166. A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A. Donald Whyte E 184 .S3 W49 G

167. Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York, 1820-1850. Nils William Olsson E 184 .S23 043 G

168. American Colonists in English Records. George Sherwood E 187.5 .S52 Ser. 1-2 1961 G

169. Ship Passenger Lists, 1600-1825. Carl Boyer 4 volumes JV 6461 .B6 S4 G
Volume 1: National and New England
Volume 2: New York and New Jersey
Volume 3: The South
Volume 4: Pennsylvania and Deleware

170. Passengers to America: Excerpted from Selected Volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Michael Tepper E 187.5 .T4 P3 G

171. Immigrants to the Middle Colonies: A Consolidation of Ship Passengers Lists from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Michael Tepper F 106 .I47 G

172. New World Immigrants: A Consolidation of Ships Passenger Lists from Periodical Literature. Michael Tepper JV 6461 .T4 N4 G

173. Passenger Lists from Ireland. James D. Hackett p E 184 .I6 H22 G

174. Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. Gale Research Co. 4 volumes JV 6461 .P3 F5 G

175. Morton Allen Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals, 1890-1930. HE 945 .A2 M6 1979 G

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

176. American Prisoners of the Revolution E 281 .D17 1967 G

177. Hessian Soldiers in the American Revolution E 263 .C613 G

178. Known Military Dead During the American Revolutionary War E 255 .P4 G

178. National Register of the Society of the Sons of American Revolution E 202.3 .A45 G

179. Connecticut Adjutant General's Office. Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War E 263 .C5 C5 G

180. Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois E 255 .W18 1967 G

181. Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois E 206 .I44 S65 G

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183. Surname Index to American Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Indiana E 255 .I6 D3 G

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191. New Hampshire State Papers, Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War Volumes 14-17 F 31 .N54 G

192. Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War E 263 .N5 N55 1967 G

193. New York in the Revolution. Berthold Fernow E 263 .N5 N65 1972 G

194. New York in the Revolution E 263 .N6 N567 G

195. Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution E 263 .N8 D17 1972 G

196. Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Ohio E 255 .03 G

197. Dicennial Register of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution E 202.4 .P532 G

198. Roster of Vermont Soldiers in the Revolutionary War E 263 ,V5 V5 G

199. Revolutionary Soldiers Interred in Vermont. Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, 1903-1904 F 48 .V5

200. Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution E 263 .V8 G9 G

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201. Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War E 263 .C5 C5 G

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204. Roster of Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of Rebellion Residing in Nebraska E 494 .N36 G

205. Muster Rolls of the War of 1812 Soldiers from North Carolina E 359.5 .N7 M9 G

206. Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812 E 359.5 .02 03 G

207. Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee E 359.5 .T4 M3 G

208. Vermont Roster of Soldiers in the War of 1812 E 359.5 .V3 V32 G

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209. Illinois Roster of Enlisted Men, volume 9, Black Hawk, Mexican War and Spanish-American War E 505.2 .I3 G

210. Records of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War E 83.83 .I29 G

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211. Known Military Dead in Mexican War E 409 .P4 G

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215. Roster of Iowa Soldiers, Volume 6, War of the Rebellion, Mexican War, Indian Campaigns, Spanish-American War, and Philippine War *E 507.3 .I64 G

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217. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies and Navies in the War of the Rebellion E 591 .U58 E 491 .U6 R

218. Roll of Honor, Names of Soldiers, Victims of the Rebellion, Buried in the National Cemeteries E 494 .U572 G

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220. Illinois Roster of Enlisted Men E 505.2 .I3 G

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222. Roster of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion *E 507.3 .I64 G, Roster Index Mf 61

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224. Roster of Kansas Soldiers UA 43 .K2 G

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226. Roster of Massachusetts Soldiers UA 43 .M4 G

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232. Roster of Ohio Soldiers E 525.3 .037 G

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234. Roster of Tennessee Soldiers E 579.4 .A53 G

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237. Illinois Roster of Enlisted Men, Volume 9, Black Hawk, Mexican War and Spanish-American E 505.2 .I3 G

238. Roster of Iowa Soldiers, Volume 6, War of the Rebellion, Mexican War, Indian Campaigns, Spanish-American War, and Philippine War *E 507.3 .I64 G

239. Kansas Troops in Volunteer Service in the Spanish and Philippine Wars
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242. Record of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898
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243. A Record of Indiana Men and Women who died in the World War, 1914-1918 F 521 .I38 v.6

244. Iowa Adjutant General Report, 1917-1918, 1919-1920 *UA 43 .I8

245. Maryland in the World War, 1917-1919 D 570.85 .M3 M3

246. Michigan in the World War D 570.85 .M5 L3

247. The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the World War, 1917-1918 D 570.85 O3 O3

PENSION LISTS

248. Index of Revolutionary Pension Applications in the National Archives E 255 .N3 1976 G

249. Revolutionary Pensioners. A Transcript of the Pension List of the U.S. for 1813 E 255 .U48 1959 G

250. U.S. War Department Pension List of 1818 E 255 .U51 1955 G

251. U.S. Dept. of State. Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services with the Names, Ages and Places of Residence E 255 .U56 G or E 255 .U56 1841a G

252. Major Index to Pension List of the War of 1812, v.2,3,6 E 359.4 .B8 G

253. List of Pensioners on the Roll, Civil War, 1883 E 494 .U55 G

254. Revolutionary Pensioners in Kentucky E 255 .Q8 G

255. Maryland Revolutionary Records; Pension Claims and Bounty Land Applications F 185 .N48 G

256. The Pensioners of Territorial Michigan F 565. S58 1969 G

257. Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Missouri in 1840 E 255 .T3 R4 G

258. South Carolina Pension Abstacts of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Indian Wars E 359.5 .S7 B8 G

259. Tennessee Military Records; Pension Abstracts of Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and other Wars E 359.5 .T3 M2 G

260. Virginia Pension Abstracts of the Revolution, War of 1812 and Indian Wars E 359.5 .V8 M2 G

261. Index to the first 25 volumes of the Virginia Pension Abstracts of the Revolution, War of 1812 and the Indian Wars E 359.5 .V8 M2 G

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Shirley Hannaford
10744 US 275th #250
Fort Wayne IN 46816-3467

INDIANA ANCESTORS



Vicktoria Hizer

Ireland lost most earlier census records because of the 1922 fire at the Public Record Office, which is now the National Archives in Dublin. Old Age Pension records are the closest facsimile to census records substitutes for the Irish censuses of 1841 and 1851. Pension records were used as proof of age in order to qualify for an old age pension. When applicants could not supply proof of age, identifying information was checked against the 1841 and 1851 censuses. The information was then recorded in the Old Age Pension records summary books.

The information from these pension records has been divided and published in two separate volumes: *Ireland 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Northern Ireland)* which was discussed in last week's column, and *Ireland: 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Republic of Ireland)*. Both volumes are written by Josephine Masterson.

When complete details for the family were requested and recorded the following is supplied with each entry: the name of the head of the household, his marriage date, his wife's name, his place of residence, the names of his children and other family members living with him.

Other types of information used to compile this volume include census fragments for several counties and miscellaneous census data found in the Public Record Office at Belfast and the National Archives at Dublin. There also is a list of surnames for Killeshandra Parish, County Cavan (1841) and the Union of Kilworth, County Cork (1851).

Ireland: 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Republic of Ireland) is a 148-page, clothbound, indexed volume. Price is $25. *Ireland: 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Northern Ireland)* is a 538-page clothbound, indexed volume. Price is $50. Shipping and handling for the first volume is $3.50. Shipping for each additional volume is $1.25.

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Queries

Q-14,015 — Compiling **REICHARD** manuscript of more than 600 pages with 2,330 male and female descendants. Need data about descendants of James M. and Catherine Ann **(REICHARD) McFARLAND** of Randolph County. Issue: Mollie/Mary A. b. 1863, d. 1886, m. 1885 John A. **WICKERSHAM**; John W. b. 1860, d. 1911, m. about 1881; Hurschill; Russell begat John who m. about 1940-42 -?- **WALLESCHECK** and begat Thelma Jean b. 1943 and Francis H. — Judith E. Burns, 2758 N. Ind. 17, Rochester, Ind. 46975.

Q-14,016 — Need information in Bible sold to Henry **STEEL** at auction of estate of Civil War casualty, Edwin **WADE/WAID**. Auction was held by Elias **WECK** at his home near Decatur on March 19, 1864. Also data on "Him" books sold to D.L. **COFFMAN** [redacted] George **STEEL** at another auction by [redacted] **WECK** of same estate on Feb. 26, 1864. One lot of books was sold, but the buyer was not identified. — Robert M. Wade, 294 Shady Lane Drive, Wabash, Ind. 46992.

Queries must have Indiana connections and should be limited to 50 words, plus dates and sender's name and address. Limit is one query per sheet, with typed or printed surnames. Multiple queries should be on separate pieces of paper. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for query number and approximate date of publication. Send correspondence to Indiana Ancestors, in care of *The Indianapolis Star*, P.O. Box 145, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206-0145; e-mail vhizer@iei.net.

JUMBLE by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these six Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form six ordinary words.

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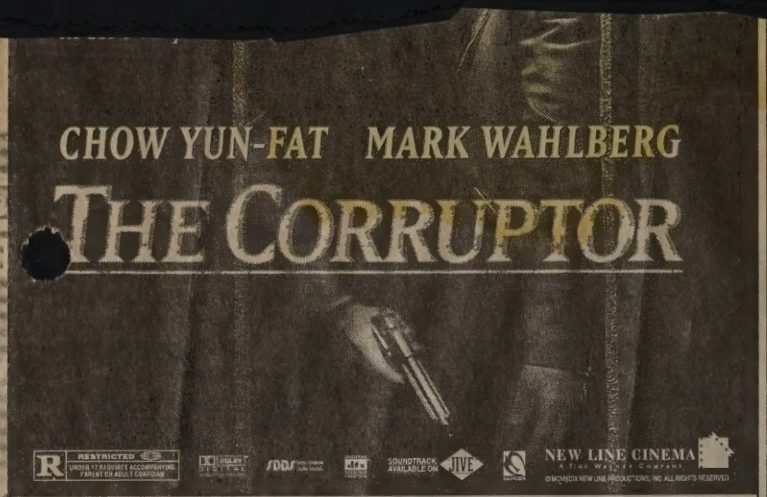
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7413 Blast from the Past *(PG13)*
7401 Bride of Chucky *(R)*
7455 Elizabeth (R)
7465 Enemy of the State *(R)*
7421 Gloria *(R)*
7471 Jack Frost *(PG)*
7429 Life is Beautiful *(PG13)*
7409 Message in a Bottle *(PG13)*
7443 Mighty Joe Young *(PG)*
7403 My Favorite Martian *(PG)*
7431 October Sky *(PG)*
7435 Office Space *(R)*
7463 The Other Sister *(PG13)*
7405 Payback *(R)*
7404 Pleasantville *(PG13)*
7432 The Prince of Egypt *(PG)*
7440 The Rugrats Movie *(G)*
7473 Rushmore *(R)*
7437 Saving Private Ryan *(R)*
7439 Shakespeare in Love *(R)*
7412 She's All That *(PG13)*
7464 Star Trek: Insurrection *(PG)*
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THE CORRUPTOR 1:30 4:10 7:00 9:35 R DIGITAL
THE RAGE: CARRIE 2 1:50 4:15 7:05 9:30 R DOLBY
MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE 3:30 9:10 PG-13 DIGITAL
THE OTHER SISTER 1:00 3:45 6:30 9:25 PG-13 STEREO
OCTOBER SKY 2:00 4:30 7:15 9:55 PG DIGITAL
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CRUEL INTENTIONS 1:40 4:00 7:10 9:30 R DIGITAL
PAYBACK 2:30 4:50 7:40 10:00 R STEREO
8MM 2:20 5:10 8:00 R

EASTGATE MALL 357-1117
THE CORRUPTOR 2:00 4:20 6:50 9:10 R DIGITAL
WING COMMANDER 2:25 4:45 7:15 9:30 PG-13 DOLBY
THE OTHER SISTER 1:30 4:15 6:55 9:35 PG-13 DOLBY
ANALYZE THIS 2:10 4:35 7:05 9:25 R DIGITAL
PAYBACK 2:20 4:40 7:10 9:30 R DOLBY
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THE DEEP END OF THE OCEAN 1:45 4:20 7:00 9:20 PG-13 STEREO
CRUEL INTENTIONS 2:15 4:45 7:20 9:30 R STEREO
IN THE MALL: USE ENTR. No. 5
BABY GENIUSES 2:45 5:00 7:15 9:20 PG STEREO
MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE 2:15 5:15 8:15 PG-13 DIGITAL
OFFICE SPACE 9:00 R STEREO
MY FAVORITE MARTIAN 2:30 4:45 7:00 PG STEREO

LAFAYETTE SQ 297-2893
SOUTHEAST PARKING LOT
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STAR TREK: INSURRECTION (PG)
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ENEMY OF THE STATE (R)
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RUGRATS (G)
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STAR TREK: INSURRECTION (PG)
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Genealogical Research In Ireland

By Carol Burdick

Carol Burdick is accredited by the Genealogical Society in four areas—Irish, English, Midwestern and Western, and Eastern States; graduate of Utah State University, attended also University of Utah and Queens University, Belfast; contributing editor of the Utah Genealogical Association *Journal,* also writes for the *Irish Ancestor,* Dublin. She has investigated record sources in Ireland from 1971 to1973; participated in 1973 "Emigration from Ireland" seminar at Queens University. She has taught at genealogical seminars and taken lecture tours all over the United States, Canada, and Ireland.

"Everything burned in the fire." Most inquiries about Irish ancestors are answered with this defeating explanation. The hopelessness of establishing an Irish pedigree, especially that of the working class, is generally accepted among Americans, Australians, and others of Irish descent. Even in Ireland one finds many who believe that searching for records of their ancestors is futile as "everything burned." One begins to wonder about this all-consuming fire which allegedly burned all genealogical record sources from County Antrim in the north to County Cork in the south.

Fortunately, ALL of Ireland's records were NOT destroyed. In the wake of civil war, much of Dublin's Four Courts where the Public Record Office was housed burned in 1922. Many parish registers, census returns, probates, and marriage license bonds were burned. The destruction was damaging to Irish genealogy but not completely disastrous. Many records had never been sent to Dublin; many of those sent had been copied prior to 1922; some even survived the fire. Many sources are extant today and may be used to extend Irish pedigrees.

Before an American can fruitfully search record sources for his Irish ancestry, he must satisfy two prerequisites. First he must have used all available American sources to determine the place in Ireland where the immigrant ancestor originated. In nearly all cases, a thorough investigation of American naturalization records, church registers, death certificates, mortuary records, newspaper obituaries, family records, and other sources produces the name of the immigrant's birthplace. There are a few general indexes of Irish records which may be used to determine places where families with unusual surnames lived during a specific time period. However, using American sources to discover an ancestor's origin is usually more efficient and more productive.

The second important prerequisite of successful Irish genealogical research is a basic understanding of the civil and ecclesiastical organization of Ireland prior to the division of the country. When an immigrant recorded his birthplace, he may have listed any one of many names by which the area was known. He may have named the province, the county, the parish, the diocese, the barony, the townland, or even the name of the farm or estate upon which he had been born. The genealogical researcher must study and be able to recognize each of the different geographical divisions for the specific area where his ancestors lived.

The largest of the civil divisions of Ireland was the province. There were four — Connaught, Leinster, Munster, and Ulster. Within each province were several counties, 32 in all. Within each county were several baronies. Each barony contained several civil parishes. Each parish had several townlands. In most cases, several farms were in each townland. During the last century two more civil divisions were created: The poor law union and the electoral division.

Until 1870 Ireland had a state church, the Church of Ireland (Episcopalian). It functioned in many capacities other than the usual Sunday religious services. For example, prior to 1858 will and administrations were probated by ecclesiastical courts and marriage licenses issued by church officials. Ecclesiastically, the largest geographical unit was the province or archdiocese. This was known as the Province of Armagh (Ireland) and covered the entire island. It was divided into dioceses. Within each diocese were many parishes. In northern Ireland and parts of southern Ireland the geographical boundaries of the parish are identical to those of the civil parish.

By using the *1871 Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns of Ireland* and *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland* (1844) or Samuel Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837), one may determine all of the pertinent geographic divisions for the area of Ireland in which his ancestors resided. For example, an ancestor who emigrated to the United States shortly after the Great Famine of 1847 left records in America indicating that he had been born in Mullaghdun, Ireland. Following is a list of the geographical divisions pertinent to his genealogy:

Civil:
Townland: Mullaghdun
Civil parish: Cleenish

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Barony: chiefly Clanawley, partly Magherastephana and Tyrkennedy
County: Fermanagh
Province: Ulster
Poor law union: Enniskillen
Electoral division: Gortahurk
Ecclesiastical:
Parish: Cleenish
Diocese: Clogher
Province (archdiocese): Armagh

Having learned the various place names under which genealogical information may have been recorded, one can begin an in-depth study of his ancestors. Following is a brief list and description of some of the major record sources available for Irish genealogy:

CIVIL REGISTRATION

In July of 1845 the Irish government began recording all Protestant marriages. In 1864 registration of all births, marriages, and deaths regardless of religion commenced. It continued through 1921 for all of Ireland and 1922 to the present for the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland. These are in custody of the Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin. Similar records 1922 to present were kept in Northern Ireland and are in custody of the Registrar General, Fermanagh House, Belfast. Many of the records of both Custom House and Fermanagh House are microfilmed and available at the Genealogical Society, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 and at its many branch libraries. (For the address of the branch library nearest any given city, contact the Genealogical Society.)

In most cases birth certificates include the child's name, date and place of birth, father's name and occupation, mother's maiden name, and the name of the informant. Marriage certificates have the groom's name; bride's maiden name; date and place of marriage (including the denomination unless the ceremony was performed in a registrar's office); residences, occupations, and age of both; names and occupations of the fathers of both bride and groom. Death certificates have the name, occupation, residence, and age of each decedent; his date and place of death; cause of death; and the name of the informant.

CHURCH REGISTERS

Although the Church of Ireland (Episcopalian) was the official state church until Disestablishment in 1870, most of the Irish were Roman Catholics. There were also a large percentage of Presbyterians and other nonconformists, especially in Ulster Province. Knowing the ancestors' probable religious affiliation, one may then locate the specific churches of that denomination in the area in which they lived. In most cases the church registers of Catholics, Presbyterians, and other nonconformists include records of baptisms and marriages or marriage proclamation but no burials. Church of Ireland registers usually have records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. The burial registers usually included some Presbyterians and Catholics as well as Anglicans. Baptism records usually give the names of the child and his parents.

Many of the registers of Church of Ireland parishes had been deposited at Four Courts prior to 1922 and were burned in the fire. Luckily, many local clergymen had copied their registers before sending the originals to Dublin. Most of these transcripts are still in custody of the local clergymen. Some registers were never sent to Dublin and remain in the local parishes or in other depositories. Microfilm copies of most parish registers for Counties Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Fermanagh are available at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast.

Roman Catholic registers of baptisms and marriages are usually in custody of the local priests. Microfilm copies of most are available at the National Library of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin. Written permission from the current priest of each parish must be given before the microfilms of the registers may be used in Dublin. Microfilm copies of many of the Catholic parish registers are available at the Genealogical Society and its branch libraries.

Most Presbyterian church registers remain at the church in the minister's custody. Some are housed at the Presbyterian Historical Society, Fisherwick Place, Belfast; microfilm copies of many are at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast.

Records of the Society of Friends (Quakers) are excellent. Birth, marriage and death records from 1650 are extant and the names alphabetically arranged within each Meeting. The records are housed at 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. Microfilm copies of many are at the Genealogical Society and its branches.

Birth or baptism and marriage registers of other nonconformist denominations such as Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians are usually in possession of the current clergyman of each individual church.

MARRIAGE LICENSE BONDS

In Ireland when our ancestors lived there, couples could be married either by banns (proclamations) or by license. If they were married by banns their names were proclaimed or read to their home congregations on three consecutive Sundays. Then, if no legitimate objections to the marriage had been voiced, they could be married. When a couple was married by license, there were no formal proclamations. Instead a surety guaranteed that there were no reasonable objections to the marriage and a license was obtained either from the office of the bishop who was the highest authority in the diocese or from the office of the archbishop who was the highest authority in the archdiocese. Marriage licenses were given primarily for Church of Ireland marriages or mixed (interdenominational) marriages.

Unfortunately, most of the diocesan marriage license bonds were destroyed during the Four Courts fire. However, the indexes to them, which include the names of the bride and groom and the year of marriage, survived. Some date from as early as 1623. They are now housed in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Microfilm copies are available at the Genealogical Society and its branches and at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast.

Prerogative Court marriage licenses, those issued by the office of the archbishop, were also burned in 1922. However, far-sighted individuals had prepared abstracts of them prior to the Four Courts disaster. The abstracts include all pertinent genealogical information given in the original bonds. These abstracts are deposited at the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, Dublin, with film copies available at the Genealogical Society and its branches.

PROBATES

Wills and intestate administrations of estates prior to 1858 were probated by ecclesiastical courts, either on the diocesan level or archdiocesan level. Again most of the probates were destroyed in 1922. Abstracts and "will pedigrees" 1536-1799 were made of the Prerogative Court probates before the fire. Betham's abstracts and "will pedigree" are at the Public Record Office, Dublin. Burke's "will pedigrees" are at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. Both are available on microfilm at the Genealogical Society and its branches.

Most diocesan probates were burned. However, the indexes are extant and available at the Public Record Office, Dublin, and on

microfilm at the Genealogical Society and its branches. A commendable collection and organization of copies, abstracts, and extracts of diocesan will and administrations is currently being undertaken by the Public Record Office, Dublin.

LAND RECORDS

The Irish Registry of Deeds commenced voluntary registration of land transactions in 1708. Records include not only land transfers but also marriage settlements, leases, sub-leases, some probate transactions and other documents. A surname index was prepared for grantors only. A very useful lands index, an alphabetical listing of each townland within each barony of each county and the transactions in each townland, was also made. The names of both grantor and grantee are given in the lands index. Records are available at the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin, and on microfilm at the Genealogical Society and its branch libraries.

Many, many other sources are extant, some for the whole country, others for only specific localities. There are tithe applotment books, Griffith's primary valuation, the *Householders Index*, the 1766 census, estate records, and many other records helpful in identifying Irish ancestors. In some cases, Irish genealogy requires persistence but success is doubly rewarding. Everything was NOT burned in the fire!

"Major Genealogical Record Sources in Ireland", by The Research Department, Series A, No. 2, 1 November 1966 is used courtesy of The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES IN IRELAND

In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need the answers to four key questions regarding record sources:

1. What types of records exist that will aid in the identification of ancestors
2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
3. What genealogical information appears in the existing records?
4. What is the availability of existing records for searching?

The chart and table that follow contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of Ireland. The major sources are listed, together with type of record, period covered, type of information given, and source availability.

Table A shows at a glance the record sources available for a research problem in a particular century.

Table B provides more detailed information about the major records available. For example, if a pedigree problem is in the 17th century, a quick indication can be obtained from Table A of the sources available for that period. Reference to Table B will then provide more complete information.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRELAND

TABLE A

MAJOR SOURCE AVAILABILITY BY CENTURY

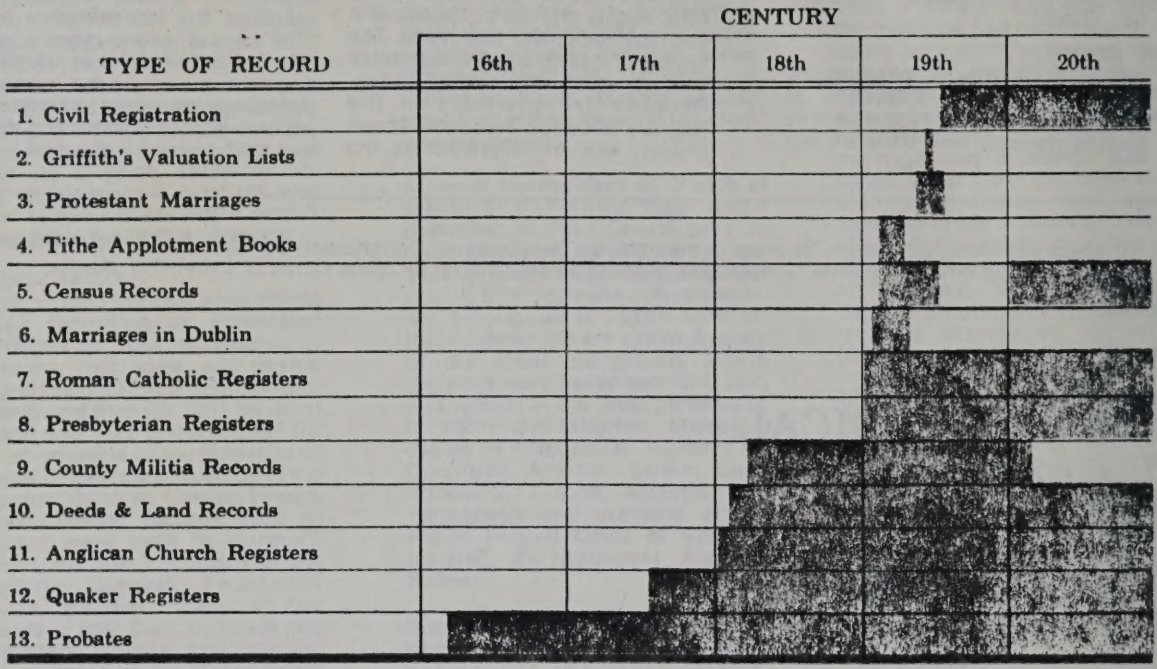


TABLE B

MAJOR SOURCES CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CIVIL REGISTRATION	1864 to present	*Births and deaths, Catholic marriages:* names, dates, places, ages, occupations, parentage, residence	Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin; index 1864-1957 on film (Genealogical Society); original certificates, births 1864-1955, marriages 1864-1870; deaths 1864-1870, on film (GS)
North of Ireland	1922 to present	*Births, marriages, deaths:* names, dates, places, ages, occupations, parentage, residence	Central Registry Ofc. Fermanagh House, Ormeau Ave, Belfast; index and original certificates 1922-1959 on film (GS)
Births at sea	1864-1921	*Births at sea on British vessels when at least one parent is Irish:* names, dates, parentage	Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin
Deaths at sea	1864-1921	*Deaths at sea on British vessels of Irish persons:* names, dates, ages, sometimes additional data	Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin
Births abroad	1864-1921	*Births of children to Irish parents abroad certified by British consul:* names, dates, parentage, sometimes additional data	Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin
Deaths abroad	1864-1921	*Deaths of Irish persons abroad certified by British consul:* names, dates, parentage, sometimes additional data	On film (GS); Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin

Continued

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
2. GRIFFITH'S VALUATION LISTS	1850-1855	*Compiled for valuation and rating purposes, houses, tenements, lands:* names of tenants, leasees, owners; name of parish	Southern Ireland in print (GS), Public Records Office, Dublin, National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Northern Ireland on film (GS), Public Rec Ofc, Belfast
3. PROTESTANT MARRIAGES (Civil Registration)	1845-1864	Names, dates, ages, occupations, fathers' names and occupations, place of residence	Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin; index and originals on film (GS)
4. TITHE APPLOTMENT BOOKS	1824	Lists all land holders, incl tenant farmers and leasees. Gives name of owner, tenant, or joint tenant, rate of tithe payable, the townland, parish, barony, and county	Southern Ireland on film (GS)
North of Ireland	approx 1822-1835		Northern Ireland on film (GS)
5. CENSUS RECORDS	1821	Names of all members of family, ages, occupations, relationships	On film (GS), Public Rec Ofc, Dublin. Majority destroyed. Extant are parishes beginning with A through T in County Meath, A-L in Co Galway, A-D in Co Offaly (Kings Co), A-R in Co Fermanagh, and A-M in Co Cavan
	1831	Name of head of family, residence, number of males and number of females in family, number of servants, religion	On film (GS), Pub Rec Ofc, Dublin. Only one county preserved, Londonderry
	1841	Names of all members of family, ages, occupations, relationships, year of marriage, education	On film (GS), Pub Rec Ofc, Dublin. Only one parish preserved, Killeshandra Parish, County Cavan
	1851	Same as 1841	On film (GS), Pub Rec Ofc, Dublin. All destroyed except Drumkerran Parish, Fermanagh, and the following parishes in Antrim: Carncastle, Kilwaughter, Rasharkin, Tickmarcrevan, Craigs (Ahoghill), Killead, Ballymoney, Aghagallon, Larne, Dunaghy, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Grange of Killyglen
	1901	Complete identifying data	Census returns of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 not preserved. The 1901 census is at the Pub Rec Ofc in Dublin but not available for searches
6. MARRIAGES IN DUBLIN	1806-1837	*Registers of marriages in Dublin performed by the Rev. J. G. F. Schulze, minister of the German Protestant Church:* names, dates, places, sometimes christenings and additional information	On film (GS); Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin

Continued

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
7. ROMAN CATHOLIC REGISTERS	approx 1800 to present, some earlier	(In Latin) christenings, marriages, a few burials; christenings list names, dates, parentage, usually incl mother's maiden surname, names of godparents	Local parish custody; microfilmed by National Library of Ireland (the staff does not search — it is necessary to have someone in Dublin search for you)
8. PRESBYTERIAN REGISTERS	approx 1800 to present, some earlier 1674 ff	*Christenings*: names of father and child, very rarely mother's name, dates, residence *Marriages:* names, dates, residence	Local parish custody; earliest registers at the Presbyterian Historical Society, Belfast
9. COUNTY MILITIA RECORDS	approx 1730-1920	Usually name, birthplace, date of enlistment	Public Record Office, London
10. DEEDS & LAND RECORDS	1708 to present	*Deeds of sale, trust mortgages, transfer leases, etc.:* genealogical data varies *Marriage settlements, transfer of property to bride and groom:* often gives two and even three generations of genealogical data	Surname index and land index on film (GS); original deeds at Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin
11. ANGLICAN CHURCH REGISTERS	approx 18th C to present	*Christenings, marriages, burials:* names, dates, ages, parentage, residences, relationships, information varies	Local parish custody; few in print (GS); many destroyed—for details of registers extant see Deputy Keepers Reports (GS)
12. QUAKER REGISTERS	1655 to present	*Monthly meeting records contain births, marriages, deaths:* names, dates, places, relationships, information varies—often quite detailed	Society of Friends, 9 Eustace Street, Dublin (the staff does not search, need agent); Friends Meeting House, Lisburn, Antrim
13. PROBATES	1536 to present	Names, dates, places, relationships, information varies	Index of most, 1536-1917, on film (GS); few originals on film (GS); all Prerogative Court wills prior to 1810 copied into pedigrees in "Betham MSS" (GS); originals scattered—Public Record Ofc, Dublin; Public Record Ofc, Belfast; Soc of Genealogists, London

NOTE — In 1922 a civil war took place in the course of which the Public Record Office, then called the Four Courts, was burned and the majority of the records therein were destroyed.

That year a separate parliament and government were established at Belfast for Northern Ireland, comprised of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The remainder of Ireland (26 counties) set up a parliament and government in Dublin, first known as the Irish Free State, later as Eire ,and since 1948 as the Republic of Ireland. This partition affected the keeping of vital statistics, and dating from 1922 the records pertaining to the six separate counties are kept in Belfast.

Prior to 1920, Irishmen served in the British armed forces since there was no official army or navy of Ireland.

IRISH NAMES

The following lists were given at a Priesthood Genealogical Seminar of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Irish Given Names

Scots Presbyterian

Alexander	Jean
Angus	Janet
Archibald	Isabella
Hugh	Marjorie
Donald	Euphemia (Effie)
Duncan	Christian
Kenneth	Alison
David	Flora

Catholic

Patrick	Bridget
Michael	Katherine
Dermot	Ellen
Bernard	Josephine
Aloysius	Johanna
Cornelius	Honora
Jeremiah (Jerry)	Margaret
Gerald (Jerry)	Esther

Irish Surnames

Fraser	Finn
Campbell	Clancy
Kerr	Shea
Livingston	O'Hanranhan
McLeod	Hurley
Barclay	Gallagher
Scott	Doyle
Robertson	McTaggart
Fyffe	O'Connor
	O'Driscoll

Gaelic Names

Some common Gaelic names and their English equivalents are:

Sean	John
Seamus	James
Searlas	Charles
Seosaph	Joseph
Tomas	Thomas
Liam	William
Donaghue	Duncan
Mihail	Michael
Padraig	Patrick
Kevin	Guy
Eamon	Edward
Dermot (Diarmid)	Jeremiah and Darby
Dhonal	Daniel, Donald
Brigid or Breda	Bridget
Moira, Maureen	Mary
Siobhan	Johanna, Anna
Seineth	Jane, Janet
Kathleen	Catherine
Sheelagh, Sheila	Cecily, Cecilia
Eileen	Helen, Ellen and Eleanor
Eilish	Alice
Oonagh	Una

Irish Surnames and Variations of Spelling

Alexander - Elchinder, Elshander, Kalshander, MacAlshinder, McCalshender, McElshunder, McKelshenter.

Blake - Blacagh, Bleach, Blouk, Blowick.

Coghlan - Coaghlan, Coholane, Colcloughan, Colin, Callom, Coughlon.

Downey - Dawney, Downing, Gildowny, McDowney, McGilldowney, Muldowney.

English - Golagley, Gologg, Inglis.

Fitzpatrick - Fitch, Fitchpatrick, Paragon, Parrican, Patrick.

Gillespie - Clusby, Galesby, Gelaspy, Gellspey, Glashby, Glaspy, Gillaspy, Gillesby.

Hunt - Feghany, Feighery, Feighney, Feighry, Hunter.

Johnston - Cheyne, Johnson, Jonson, Mac-eown, Makeon, McCheyne, McKeown, McShane, Shane.

Kavanagh - Cavan, Cavanagh, Kavenagh, Keevane, Kevane, Keveney, Kivnahan, McCavanagh.

Leonard - Lenane, Lenard, Lennard, Lummeen, Lynane, McAlingen, McAlinion, McAlinon.

McCarthy - Carty, Cremeen, Cremin, Crimmeen, Farshin, Fortune, MacCarthy, McArthy, McArtie, McCagherty, McCartney, McCaugherty, Quirk.

Naughton - Behane, Connaughton, Knockton, McNaughten, Naghton.

Owens - Hinds, Hoins, Hoynes, Hynes, Oins, Owen.

Pidgeon - Fidgeon, McGuigan, Pigeon.

Quigley - Cogley, Kegley, Twigiry.

Robinson - MacRoberts, MacRubs, M'Crub, Robbinson, Robertson, Robins, Robison, Robson.

Smith - Goan, Gow, Gowan, Magough, M'Cona, M'Gowan, Smeeth, Smyth.

Thornton - Dreinan, Drinan, Drinane, M'Skean, Meenagh, Tarrant, Thorn.

Uprichard - Bridget, Pritchard.

Victory - M'Nabo, M'Naboe, Monaboe.

White - Banane, Baun, Bawn, Galligan, Whight, Whyte.

Underlining denotes a case of direct translation from Irish to English and vice versa.



INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:



The Process I Used In The Search For Information About My Clifford, Reilly (O'Reily etc.) Ancestors In Ireland

By Virginia M. Deroo, C.R.S.
238 N.E. Brunson Ct.
Port St. Lucie, Florida 33452

When I started this search, the only information I had about the Irish origins of these ancestors was that they lived in Co. Kerry and were Catholics.

The following documents were the main sources of information leading to the area and records where the Cliffords and Reillys were born and had lived.

An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books -- Co. Kerry (cat IR 3141G1), National Library of Ireland, Dublin

Griffith's Valuations of Ireland, Co. Kerry -- Books 1 and 2, 1851-1853, National Library of Ireland, Dublin

Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1837, Four Courts Bldg, Dublin

The Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books is divided into separate books for individual counties. Each county is divided into baronies; Kerry has nine. Cliffords and Reillys were listed in all nine baronies.

Each family is listed by its surname, followed by "G" (Griffith's) and a number showing how many times the surname appeared in the barony. A "T" is listed if the surname also appeared in the Tithe Applotment Books at least once.

The index is further broken down into Civil Parishes, and the information includes:

1 Barony
2 Name of the Civil Parish and the Griffith's Valuation Year
3 Name of the Poor Law Union To Which The Civil Parish Belonged
4 Civil Parish Number on Index Map
5 Tithe Applotment Book Year
6 The Surname, Followed by "G" and The Number of Times The Surname Appeared in The Civil Parish
7 A "T" If the Surname Appeared in The Tithe Applotment Books

Examples from Griffith's Index:

1 Barony: Magunihy
Civil Parish: Molahiffe
Poor Law Union: Killarney
Civil Parish Number: 72
Griffith's Valuation Year: 1852
Tithe Applotment Book Year: 1826
Surname: Clifford G 7 T

2 Barony: Magunihy
Civil Parish: Molahiffe
Poor Law Union: Killarney
Civil Parish Number: 72
Griffith's Valuation Year: 1852
Tithe Applotment Book Year: 1826
Surname: Reilly G T

From this Index I copied the Clifford and Reilly surnames with their accompanying information.

The next step was to turn to Griffith's Valuations of Co. Kerry. The County is divided into baronies. The baronies are sub-divided into civil parishes, which in turn are divided into townlands and occupiers. The following information is given for each surname:

1 Barony
2 Civil Parish
3 Name of the Townland and Ordnance Map Number
4 Number and Letters of Reference to Ordnance Map
5 Name of Occupier
6 Name of Immediate Lessors
7 Description of Tenement, Office, Farm, Land etc
8 Area (of Property)
9 Net Annual Value, Land, in Pounds, Shillings, Pence
10 Net Annual Value, buildings, In Pounds, Shillings, Pence
11 Net Annual Value, Total, in Pounds, Shillings, Pence

From these valuations, tax assessments were made.

Examples from Griffith's Valuations:

1 Barony: Magunihy
Civil Parish: Molahiffe
Townland and Ordnance Map Number: Ballybane 48
Number and Letters of Reference to Map: 2
Name of Occupier: Patrick Clifford
Name of Immediate Lessor: Earl of Kenmare
Description of Tenement: House, Office, Land
Area: 75-1-19 (Acres etc)
Net Annual Value, Land 34-15-0 (Pounds, Shillings)
Net Annual Value, Buildings 1-0-0 (Pounds, Shillings)
Net Annual Value, Total 35-15-0 (Pounds, Shillings)

2 Barony: Magunihy
Civil Parish: Molahiffe
Townland and Letters of Reference to Map: 6A, 6Ba (2 Properties)
Name of Occupier: James Reilly (Both Properties)
Name of Immediate Lessor: Daniel Mahony (Both Properties)
Description of Tenement: House, Office, Land (Both Properties)
Area: 1-2-23
50-1-30
(Two Properties)
Net Annual Value, Land 0-12-0
29-13-0
(Two Properties)
Net Annual Value, Buildings ----(Two Properties)
Net Annual Value, Total 31-5-0 (Two Properties)

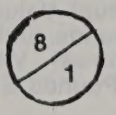
I turned now to the civil and Catholic parish lists found in the Index to Griffith's Valuations. (See lists 1,2,3) A Catholic Parish is made up of varying numbers of civil parishes. By taking the numbers assigned to the civil parishes and finding the corresponding Catholic parish, I was able to determine the names of the Catholic parishes in which Cliffords and Reillys had lived.

Example:
Civil Parish and Map Number: Molahiffe 72
Catholic Parish: Firies, 72, 73, 75, 76

Following this process for all Clifford and Reilly names, I was able to locate each Catholic parish in Co. Kerry in which the Parish Registers might contain the information I sought.

One further cross-check was made. I prepared a Co. Kerry map showing the Civil Parish boundaries. (See map #1) In each Civil Parish I entered the Number of Clifford/ Reilly names to determine where the largest concentration of the two names appeared together. (See map #2) I also used the map as a basis to plan a car trip to visit the Catholic Churches serving these areas.

Example:
Civil Parish: Molahiffe
Catholic Parish: Firies

Clifford 

Reilly

The Index to Griffith's Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books held at the National Library includes the letter "T" if the name appears in the Tithe Applotment Books.

The Tithe Applotment Books are held at the Four Courts Building in Dublin and are account type books listing the following information:

1 Denomination (Townlands, Farm etc)
2 Occupiers Names
3 Acres of 1st Quality
4 Tithe on Acres of 1st Quality
5 Acres of 2nd Quality
6 Tithe on Acres of 2nd Quality
7 Acres of 3rd Quality
8 Tithe on Acres of 3rd Quality
9 Coarse Pasture Land and Bog
10 Tithe on Pasture Land and Bog
11 Total Land
12 Tithe On Total Acres

I searched these books for family names and locations, but I did not use the information in planning the area search, except to recognize that names appearing in the Tithe Applotment Books also appeared fifteen to twenty years later in the Griffith's Valuations in about the same civil parishes and townlands.

I found no way to equate all of the civil parishes with all of the Catholic parishes and since the Catholic Parish Registers would be the only source of information for Catholic families I depended on the Griffith's Valuation Books entirely.

When my husband and I left Dublin by car, our objectives were to visit the Presbytery (priest's residence) of each Catholic parish and to get permission to search the old Parish Registers, or, in some places, where we were not allowed access to the books, to have the priest or church clerk search them for us.

Finding each church and its Presbytery was simply a matter of asking anyone in the town for the location, and our queries were met with unfailing courtesy and interest.

Our first stop was the town of Kenmare, followed by Sneem, Cahirdaniel, Dromod (Waterville), Cahersiveen, Glenbeigh, Killorglin, Milltown, Castlemaine and finally Firies. It was at the last stop that I found the baptismal records I sought and one record of a marriage. I was able to get certified copies of all of these records. There was no charge for the records, but, as we did at most of the stops, we made a small donation for the work of the churches.

Although the Parish Registers were written in Latin, they presented little problem. The forms of the entries were usually much the same, and the key words for baptism, mother, father, sponsor, dates, etc., in Latin, as well as the Latin forms of given names, soon became familiar.

Example:
JAMES = JACOBUS

Another consideration was that the surnames were sometimes written in the Irish language; but again, the names soon became familiar.

Example:
CLIFFORD = CLUVANE

Some of the Registers were in excellent condition and easily read, others were in varying stages of deterioration. A few were only partly readable. Very few if any burials were recorded, according to the custom at that time. The earliest entries in Parish Registers vary from church to church. Those in Firies began in 1830.

The Catholic Parish Registers have been microfilmed up to the time that Vital Statistics records were started in 1864, and they are stored in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin. Except for the Library Staff and certain others, written permission from the incumbant priest of the parish must be obtained for viewing by researchers.

The microfilm reading is slow, and the filmed registers are often very difficult to read because some of the original documents are in very poor condition. They are handwritten, and often poor penmanship and fading ink add to the difficulty. The microreaders are of the older type and not in the best mechanical condition.

A few notes of interest:

The Presbyteries I visited were invariably cold, inadequately lighted and poorly furnished by American standards; but at almost every stop, my husband and I were greeted cordially, our requests were acknowledged and help was offered generously. It seemed that there was never enough time to search leisurely; we always had a deadline dictated by the priest's duties or other more urgent demands of current church work.

We visited two graveyards in the area of Firies, where my ancesters had lived; but the old cemeteries are in poor condition for the most part, the engraving on the tombstones was swept bare and lichens were growing over all. Family surnames were there, but kinship would be difficult to establish without long work in Parish Registers and perhaps not even then.

Through this account I have written as if I had originated all the ideas and search methods and accomplished all the work myself. This is far from the fact. My husband suggested many of the ideas and search proceedures; he drew maps, scrutinized many dimly-written documents and bolstered my flagging spirits at the end of long, tiring, unproductive days. He read and interpreted the maps which took us from town to town and drove our little rented car expertly from the right-hand drive on the left side of the road. To him I owe the success of this search.

Was it worth it? To a true searcher, no thrill is greater than that of finding written records of a direct-line ancestor.

LIST #1

A listing of baronies and their civil parishes from *An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books -- County Kerry.*

Civil Parishes as numbered on map, by barony.

BARONY: IRAGHTICONNOR
1 Kilconly
2 Aghavallen
3 Kilnaughten
4 Killehenny
5 Lisselton
6 Galey
7 Murher
8 Ballyconry
9 Listowel (2 pts.)
10 Knockanure (2 pts.)

BARONY: CLANMAURICE
11 Killury
12 Rattoo
13 Dysert
14 Finuge
15 Duagh
16 Ballyheige
17 Killahan (2 pts.)
18 Kiltomy (3 pts.)
19 Kilcasagh
20 Kilfeighny
21 Kilshenane (2 pts.)
22 Kilmoyly
23 O'Dorney
24 Kilflyn
25 Ardfert (2 pts.)

BARONY: CORKAGUINY
26 Kilquane
27 Cloghane (2 pts.)
28 Ballyduff
29 Stradbally (2 pts.)
30 Killiney (2 pts.)
31 Kilgobban
32 Dunurlin
33 Marhin
34 Kilmalkedar
35 Dingle (4 pts.)
36 Garfinny
37 Kinard
38 Minard
39 Ballynacourty
40 Ballinvoher (3 pts.)
41 Dunquin
42 Ventry
43 Kildrum (2 pts.)

BARONY: TRUGHANACMY
44 Fenit
45 Ballynahaglish
46 Clogherbrien
47 Tralee
48 Ratass
49 Ballymacelligott
50 O'Brennan
51 Castleisland
52 Brosna
53 Annagh
54 Ballyseedy
55 Nohaval
56 Ballincuslane
57 Kilgarrylander
58 Kiltallagh
59 Currans
60 Killeentierna
61 Dysert (3 pts.)
62 Kilcolman
63 Killorglin

BARONY: IVERAGH
64 Valentia
65 Caher
66 Killinane
67 Glanbehy
68 Killemlagh
69 Prior
70 Drumod

BARONY: DUNKERRON NORTH
71 Knockane

BARONY: MAGUNIHY
72 Molahiffe
73 Kilnanare
74 Kilbonane
75 Aghlish
76 Kilcredane
77 Kilcummin
78 Nohavaldaly
79 Aghadoe (4 pts.)
80 Killarney
81 Killaha

BARONY: DUNKERRON SOUTH
82 Kilcrohane
83 Templenoe

BARONY: GLANAROUGHT
84 Kenmare
85 Kilgarvan
86 Tuosist
87 Kilcaskan

LIST #2

A listing of baronies and their civil parishes from *An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books -- County Kerry.*

Civil parishes as numbered on map in alphabetical order.

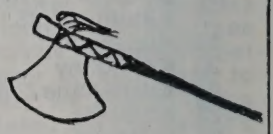
Aghadoe (4 pts.): 79
Aghavallen: 2
Aglish: 75
Annagh: 53
Ardfert (2 pts.): 25
Ballincuslane: 56
Ballinvoher (3 pts.): 40
Ballyconry: 8
Ballyduff: 28
Ballyheige: 16
Ballymacelligott: 49
Ballynacourty: 39
Ballynahaglish: 45
Ballyseedy: 54
Brosna: 52
Caher: 65
Castleisland: 51
Cloghane (2 pts.): 27
Clogherbrien: 46
Currans: 59
Dingle (4 pts.): 35
Drumod: 70
Duagh: 15
Dunquin: 41
Dunurlin: 32
Dysert: 13
Dysert (3pts.): 61
Fenit: 44
Finuge: 14
Galey: 6
Garfinny: 36
Glanbehy: 67
Kenmare: 84
Kilbonane: 74
Kilcaragh: 19
Kilcaskan: 87
Kilcolman: 62
Kilconly: 1
Kilcredane: 76
Kilcrohane: 82
Kilcummin: 77
Kildrum (2 pts.): 43
Kilfeighny: 20
Kilflyn: 24
Kilgarrylander: 57
Kilgarvan: 85
Kilgobban: 31
Killaha: 81
Killahan (2 pts.): 17
Killarney: 80
Killeentierna: 60
Killehenny: 4
Killemlagh: 68
Killinane: 66
Killiney (2 pts.): 30
Killorglin: 63
Killury: 11
Kilmalkedar: 34
Kilmoyly: 22
Kilnanare: 73
Kilnaughten: 3
Kilquane: 26
Kilshenane (2 pts.): 21
Kiltallagh: 58
Kiltomy (3 pts.): 18
Kinard: 37
Knockane: 71
Knockanure (2 pts.): 10
Lisselton: 5
Listowel (2 pts.): 9
Marhin: 33
Minard: 38
Molahiffe: 72
Murher: 7
Nohaval: 55
Nohavaldaly: 78
O'Brennan: 50
O'Dorney: 23
Prior: 69
Ratass: 48
Rattoo: 12
Stradbally (2 pts.): 29
Templenoe: 83
Tralee: 47
Tuosist: 86
Valentia: 64
Ventry: 42

LIST #3

A listing of Catholic parishes and the civil parishes they contain as numbered on map. ("P" denotes "part of"). Information from *An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books -- County Kerry*

Abbeydorney: 17,18p,20p,23,24
Annascaul: 30p,31,39,40p . .
Ardfert: 22,25p,45,46p
Ballybunion: 1,4,5,6p,8
Ballyferriter: 26,32,33,34,40p,41
Ballyheigue: 16
Ballylongford: 2
Ballymacelligott: 48p,49,50,53p,54, 55,59p
Boherbue: 78p
Bonane: 87
Brosna: 51p,52,56p
Cahirciveen: 65,66
Cahirdaniel: 82p
Castlegregory: 27p,28,29,30p
Castleisland: 51p,56p
Castlemaine: 57,58
Causeway: 11,12
Dingle: 27p,35,36,37,38,42,43
Dromod: 70
Duagh: 15p
Firies: 72,73,75,76
Fossa: 79p
Glenbeigh: 63p,67
Glenflesk: 77p,79p,80p,81
Kenmare: 83,84p
Kilcummin W.: 77p
Kilgarvan: 85
Killarney: 79p,80p
Killeentierna: 59p,60,61
Killorglin: 63p,71p,79p
Knocknagoshel: 51p,56p
Listowel: 6p,13p,9,14p,15p,21p
Lixnaw: 13p,14p,18p,19,20p,21p
Milltown: 62,74
Moyvane: 7,10,
Prior: 68,69
Rathmore: 77p,78p
Sneem: 82p
Spa: 25p,44,45p
Tarbert: 3
Tralee: 46p,47,48p,53p
Tuogh: 71p
Tousist: 84p,86
Valentia: 64

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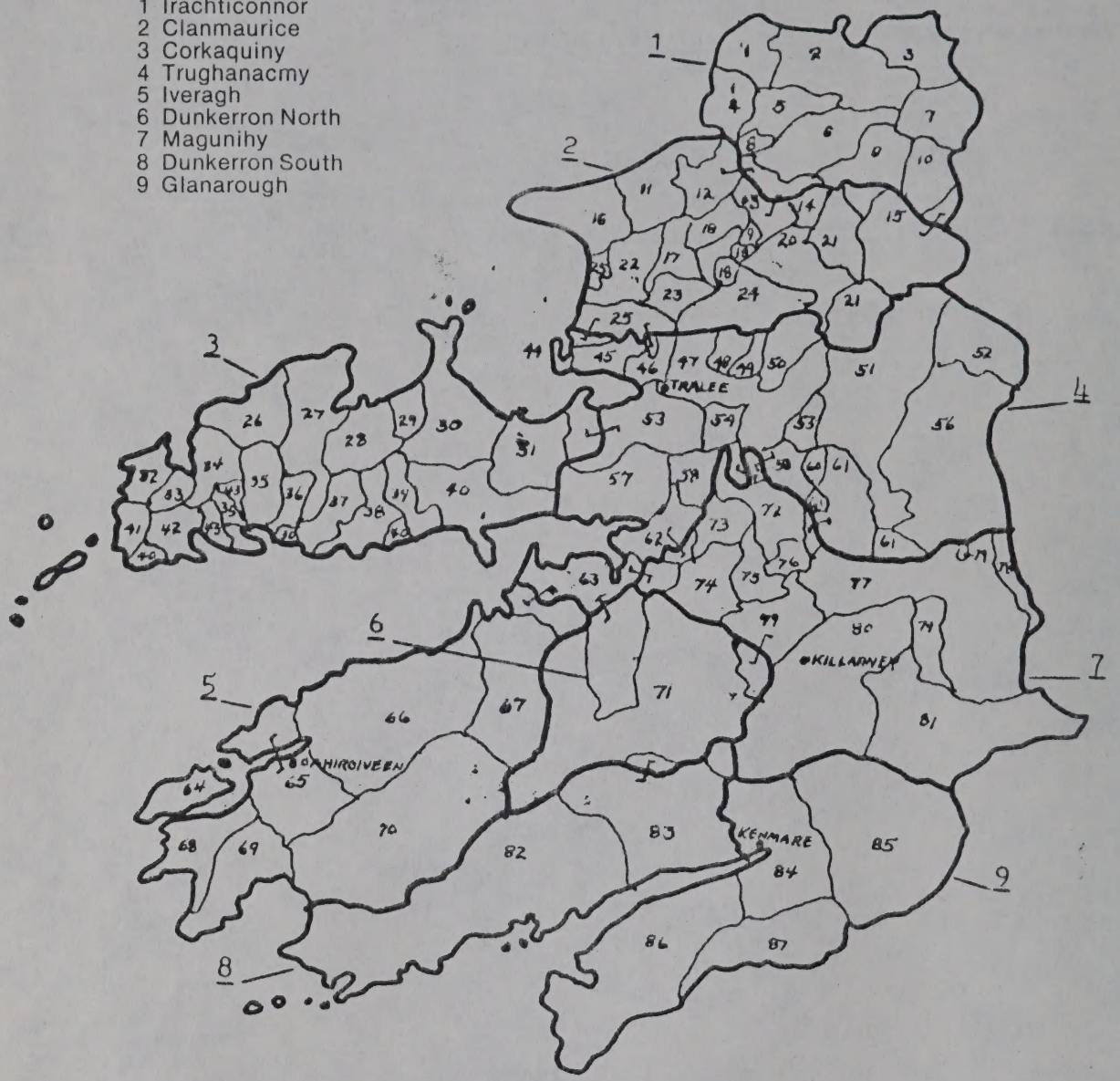
GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

P.O. BOX 110 Tomball, TX 77375

County Kerry baronies and civil parishes from *An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuations and Tithe Applotment Books -- County Kerry.*

Baronies
1 Irachticonnor
2 Clanmaurice
3 Corkaquiny
4 Trughanacmy
5 Iveragh
6 Dunkerron North
7 Magunihy
8 Dunkerron South
9 Glanarough

MAP #1



ENGLISH --- SCOTTISH

Surname report $4.00 will give a General Survey Report on one surname from 1000 parish records, wills, marriages, tax lists, hearth tax and other records. Have 500,000 3x5 cards giving parish locations of surnames and other information.

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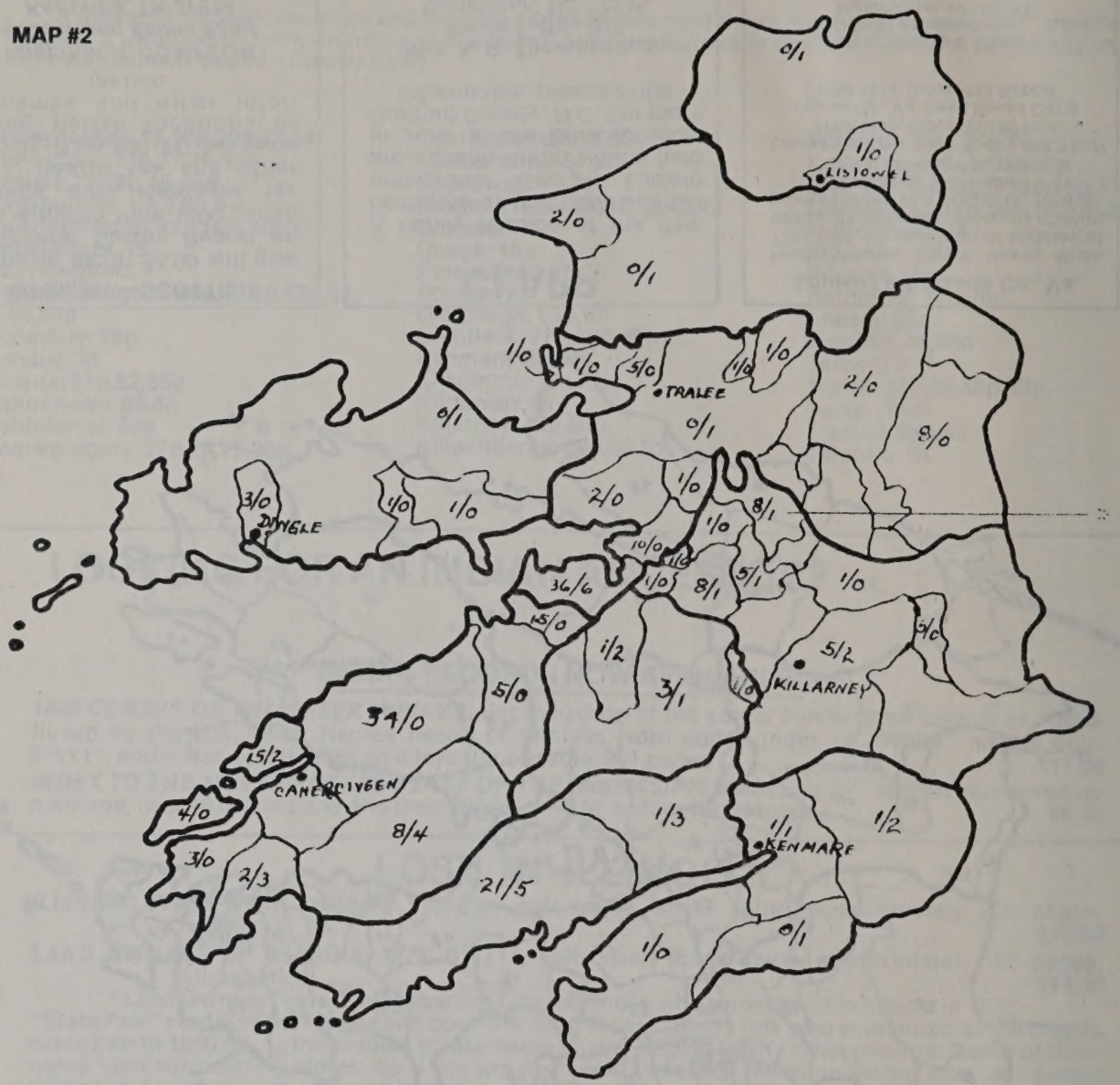
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Mrs. Rosalie E. Davis
923 La Cherie Drive
Manchester, MO 63011

County Kerry -- showing civil parish boundaries with the concentration of CLIFFORD / REILLY Names.

MAP #2



* Firies Catholic Parish -- where I found the information about my CLIFFORD ancestors.

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KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Vital Statistics
Topeka, Kansas 66620

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF DEATH CERTIFICATE

Request for a certified copy of a death certificate may be submitted on this form along with the fee as provided by law. If the death record is on file and the applicant affirms his legal right to the information contained therein by signing below, a certified copy will be mailed to the address given in the space provided therefor.

Copies on file from July 1, 1911. Send three dollars ($3.00) for the first copy and two dollars ($2.00) for each additional copy of the same record ordered at the same time. Check or money order should be made payable to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Cash sent by mail will be at applicant's risk.

FACTS CONCERNING THIS DEATH

Full name of deceased _____

Place of death _____ Date of death _____
(CITY) (COUNTY) (STATE) (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

State Registration number (if known) _____

Name of husband or maiden name of wife _____

Usual place of residence _____

Funeral director's name _____

I hereby declare that as the applicant for a certified copy of the above described certificate I have a direct interest in the matter recorded and that the information therein contained is necessary for determination of personal or property rights.

Signature of person making request _____

Relationship to person whose certificate is requested _____

Please print correct mailing
Address in spaces provided below

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(Name)

_____
(Street Address)

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(City) (State) (Zip Code)

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ENCLOSE A STAMPED, SELF ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH THIS APPLICATION

Form VS-236 (Revised 2-15-78)

WEST - CENTRAL KENTUCKY
FAMILY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 1932
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42302

PRESENTS

GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR AND BOOK FAIR

APOLLO HIGH SCHOOL, OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

September 14, 1985

FEATURING: Mr. John W. Heisey of York, Pennsylvania who will speak on Research Sources in Pennsylvania and Research Possibilities in Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Heisey is former director of research at the Historical Society of York, Pennsylvania where he resides. He is a professional genealogist, and a columinist for th TRI-STATE TRADER and for MENNONITE FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINE. He is a lecturer and a teacher of genealogy. He is the author of several books including "Genealogy Help Hints and Hope."

SCHEDULE: Friday, 13 September 1985, 4-9 PM HOMECOMING PICNIC, Legion Park, Owensboro, "POTLUCK" - Eat at 6:30 PM

Saturday, 14 September 1985 SEMINAR AND BOOK FAIR, Apollo High School.

8:30 - 9:45 AM-Registration and Browsing among Exhibits

9:45 - 10:00 AM-Welcome! Opening Announcements

10:00 - 11:30 AM-Mr. Heisey: "Pennsylvania Research Sources"

11:30 - 1:15 PM -Lunch, Browsing and Visiting

1:15 - 1:30 PM-Drawing for the Door Prizes

1:30 - 3:30 PM-Mr. Heisey will speak on "RESEARCH POSSIBILITES" in Maryland and Virginia.

3:30 - 4:00 PM-Questions, Browsing, and Farewells!

OTHER FEATURES:

Howard Wells of "THE HOWARD WELLS PHOTOGRAPHY SHOP" will be present to evaluate your old photos, to copy and restore at reasonable prices.

EXHIBITS: Featuring - Genealogical Book Sellers - 'Ye Old Genealogie Shoppe', West Central Kentucky Research Association, McDowell Publications, and many others. For a wealth of information, see and buy from the Book Sellers.

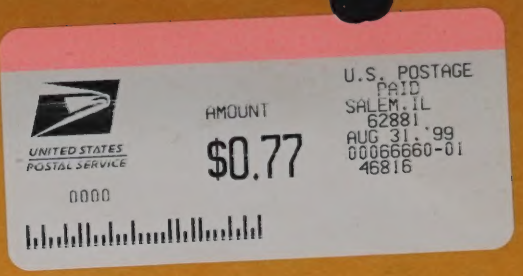
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MAP OF OWENSBORO —
DAVIESS COUNTY, KY.
PARKWAY TO BOWLING GREEN, KY.
KY. HWY. 54 EAST
U.S. HWY. 60 EAST
L and N RAILROAD
Wendell Ford Expressway
I. C. RAILROAD
OLD HARTFORD ROAD
U.S. HWY. 231 SOUTH
N
BRECKENRIDGE ST.
TRIPLETT ST.
U.S. HWY. 231 NORTH
LEWIS ST.
Legion Park
VEACH ROAD
Legion Park Blvd.
L and N RAILROAD
LOCUST ST.
WALNUT ST.
FREDERICA ST.
Public Library
BELTLINE
U.S. HWY 431 SOUTH
SECOND ST.
FOURTH ST.
PARRISH AVE.
GRIFFITH AVE.
BOOTH AVE.
SCHERM RD.
TAMARACK RD.
OWENSBORO
Apollo High School
CRABTREE AV
L and N RAILROAD
CARTER ROAD
BITTEL RD.
AIRPORT
U.S. HWY 60 WEST
AUDUBON PARKWAY
(TOLL ROAD)
TO HENDERSON, KY.
KY. HWY. 54 WEST
KY. HWY. 81
GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR
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THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

THE LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY SECTION

The Newberry Library is a private reference and research library containing one of the most extensive collections of local history and genealogy in the country. The Library has not only excellent resources for genealogical research in the Midwest, New England, and the mid-Atlantic, southern and border states, but also historical materials on all other regions of the United States and Canada. The Newberry holds over 16,000 printed family histories, as well as an extensive collection of county and town histories and published local records, such as birth, marriage and death registers, tax lists, land records, etc. The Library also collects all major genealogical periodicals, including the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record and the National Genealogical Society Quarterly. The Newberry has a substantial number of United States census records from 1790 to 1910, as well as directories for many American cities and towns before 1920.

Published military records form another important component of genealogical resources at the Newberry. These include rosters, pension records and regimental histories for the American Revolution, War of 1812 and the Civil War. Multi-volume biographical and genealogical works such as the Dictionary of American Biography, Cyclopedia of American Biography and the American Genealogical-Biographical Index are also available. The Library has lineage books, rosters, annual reports and periodicals from patriotic and hereditary societies, in addition to published passenger lists prior to the twentieth century.

The Newberry possesses one of the most comprehensive heraldry collections in the country. There are also some genealogical and local history materials for Great Britain and Ireland. Genealogical materials for continental Europe deal primarily with nobility and heraldry. The Library also collects maps and atlases, military histories, biographies, and church histories, which are often of value to genealogists.

The Genealogical Index of the Newberry Library (4 volumes, Boston, G.K. Hall, 1960), which is available at many libraries is a massive surname index to a large number of volumes in the Library. It is not a catalogue of the Newberry Library's holdings and is most useful as a clue-finder for family history research. It was compiled from 1896 to 1918 and therefore contains no reference to any book published after 1918.

The Local and Family History reference post in the General Reading Room is open Tuesday through Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The General Reading Room's hours are: Tuesday through Thursday 11:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and on Fridays 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Saturdays 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.. Staff members are available to assist readers to identify and locate materials of interest to them. Limitations of time and staff make it impossible to undertake research on behalf of an individual or group. A reasonable attempt is made, however, to answer specific, limited mail inquiries.

Newberry Library books may not be checked out, nor do they circulate on inter-library loan. Photocopying service is provided for materials not covered by copyright.

For further information, contact the Local and Family History Librarian.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610 (312) 943-9090

A note of THE GENEALOGICAL INDEX OF THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY (4 volumes, Boston: G. K. Hall and Co., 1960).

This massive compilation is a valuable research tool in local and family history. Containing about 1 million entries, it lists family names in selected volumes in the Library. The Index is not, however, a catalogue of the Newberry Library's holdings. It was compiled between 1896 and 1918, when the expansion of the collection and the expense of the work became too great for the project to continue. It does not contain any reference to any book published after 1918.

Despite the fact that the entries bear the title, "BLANK FAMILY," very few of them actually refer to a comprehensive account of families by that name. Many entries indicate an article in a periodical, a biographical sketch of a single individual, or even the appearance of the name in a published list of taxpayers or militia members. The entries are useful mainly as clue-finders for family history research.

The publication of the Index in 1960 was intended as an aid to librarians and researchers in other libraries. Since many of the books which are indexed are in some other libraries, researchers can use the Index to find information in libraries to which they have direct access. Although the entries in the Index do not give full author and title information, the books can usually be identified sufficiently to determine whether or not they are in another library. The call numbers used in the Index are those used by the Newberry Library only.

The Newberry Library cannot answer correspondence concerning the contents of the references in the Index. Visitors to the Library are welcome to use both the Index and the books themselves, but staff and resources are simply insufficient to allow us to do research for correspondents. Copies of entries from the Index can usually be made, provided such processing does not harm the materials copied. We must also ask that requests for copies be limited to five entries per order.

067-03-13

FAMILY HISTORIES AT THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

There are many avenues of genealogical research open to you at the Newberry Library. One of the more obvious is the search for a family history that might be in this or some other collection. Generally speaking, the likelihood of your finding a published family history is greater if the family you are researching has its roots in colonial America, particularly New England.

Your first step should be to check the card catalogue (remember to look in both the old and "add-on" catalogues!) for a published genealogy. If there is one in the Newberry's holdings, you will find it under the subject heading for the family surname. For example, if you are looking for a Putnam family history, you should look up "Putnam" in the card catalogue. The first cards for the surname are author cards for books by authors named Putnam. After the author cards will come subject heading cards. You should look for the subject heading "Putnam family," which would come after other subject headings, such as Putnam County, Ohio, etc. In the old card catalogue family subject headings are often in red type or are underlined in red. If you find a family history under the surname in which you are interested, bear in mind that it is not necessarily a history about "your" Putnams. The description on the card should give you some idea as to whether or not this is the case. If you wish to see the book, fill out a yellow call slip, turn in the slip at the circulation desk, and the book will then be brought to your seat.

If you do not have any luck in the main card catalogue, you should check our vertical file holdings. The catalogue for the vertical file is one of several specialized catalogues contained in the final row of drawers against the wall in the catalogue room. Going back again to our Putnam example, you should check for the subject heading "Putnam Family." If you find a subject heading for Putnams, use the same yellow call slip you would use for ordering a book. Simply write "Vertical File" in the space for the call number and the name of the family in the space for the title. A vertical file can contain any number of items about one or more families. There could be anything from three or four typewritten pages to several boxes of materials. Once again, just because the vertical file has the same surname as that in which you are interested does not necessarily mean it will contain information on your family.

You should also keep in mind the possibility that there may be a published genealogy for your family contained in the holdings of another library. To determine whether this might be the case, you may want to check the set entitled Genealogies in the Library of Congress (oZ 5319. U53). It is in the Local and Family History section of the Main Reading Room open shelves, consisting of four volumes in alphabetical sequence plus supplement. You should also look at the Complement to Genealogies in the Library of Congress (oZ 5319. K35), which lists genealogies not found in the Library of Congress bibliography. It is also on the open shelf and will tell you some of the libraries that possess these family histories. Another source is the New York Public Library's Dictionary Catalogue of the Local History and Genealogy Division (fE65. 619), also on the open shelf.

You should not be disappointed if you have still not found a family history for the line you are tracing. Those genealogists who find the line they are tracing already done for them are few indeed. For most it is a "do it yourself" operation. Census schedules, county and church histories, passenger lists, and city directories are just a few of the other sources you can use in genealogical research. The attendant at the reference desk can help you to identify and use these and other sources at the Newberry.

PASSENGER LISTS

Passenger and immigration lists are an important source for the genealogist attempting to gather information on European immigrant ancestors. The format of these lists varies greatly from earliest colonial times to the twentieth century. Such lists are often helpful in determining the composition of the immigrant family group, as well as its place of origin in Europe. The later U.S. government lists can also provide more details on individuals, such as physical description, occupation, etc.

Many passenger lists have been published, particularly those covering the colonial period through the early nineteenth century. The Newberry has a good collection of these materials. Probably the first source you should check is Filby and Meyer's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (foCS 68.P36 1981) on the Local and Family History open shelf. This is not a listing of all immigrants who have come to America! Rather, it is an index of all immigrants mentioned in published passenger lists, practically all of which are at the Newberry. If you find the name of someone in whom you are interested in this work, your research should not end at this point. Instead you should note the code number preceding the page number in the entry and find the title of the work corresponding to the code number in the front of the Index. Note that the Newberry's call numbers have been pencilled in for your convenience. You can then have the item paged. You may also want to read the explanation on "How to Read a Citation" found at the beginning of each volume.

Equally important is Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography 1538-1900 (foZ 7164.I3F55 1981), also on open shelf. This book contains titles and descriptions of passenger lists published as books or periodical articles, many of which are not indexed in the Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. It is a good strategy to be creative in the use of its index. For example, if you are interested in a group of Mennonites who came from Russia to Indiana, you could find listings for such a group under "Mennonites," "Russia" or "Indiana." If you find an interesting item listed here, you can then go to the card catalogue to see if the Library has the book or magazine in which the list can be found.

Most of the data from official United States Immigration lists have not been published in book form. Some notable exceptions to this rule are The Famine Immigrants (oE 184.I6F35 -- open shelf), and Robert Swierenga's Dutch Immigrants in U.S. Passenger Manifests 1820-1880 (foE 184.D9S95 1983); however, for the most part one needs to consult National Archives microfilm for this information. The Newberry does not have this collection of film. Chapter 2 of Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives (foZ 5313.U5U54 1982 -- open shelf) contains a useful overview of these materials. Some of these lists have in fact been indexed; however, most have not, so that one has to know the port and date of arrival, as well as the name of the ship in order to find a listing for an immigrant ancestor. Two books listing passenger steamship arrivals may be of some help for late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, provided one already has some information to go on. These are the Morton Allen Directory (H 672.57) and Adler's Directory (E 6962. 017), both of which are on the Local and Family History open shelf.

The Federal Archives branch on 7358 South Pulaski in Chicago (call 581-7816 to make an appointment) has the following lists and more: Indexes to passengers arriving at New York 1820-1846 and June 1897-June 1902, as well as passenger lists for those arriving at New York 1846-1897 arranged by year. Also of interest are the Hamburg, Germany passenger lists which can be found on microfilm at the Wilmette Genealogical Society branch library (2801 Lake Street -- phone 251-9818).

ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY ..... CENSUS INDEXES IN PRINTED FORM

1790 Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont & Virginia.

1800 Kentucky
Kentucky (Mercer Co.)
Ohio 1800-1810
New York
Pennsylvania
South Carolina (Kershaw Co.)

1810 Illinois
Kentucky
Kentucky (Cumberland & Montgomery Co's.)
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Ohio
Ohio (Washington Co.)
South Carolina (Kershaw Co.)
Virginia

1816 Mississippi

1818 Illinois

1820 Alabama
Delaware
Illinois
Indiana
Indiana (Brown Co.)
Kentucky (Bath Co.)
Louisiana
Ohio

1830 Alabama
Arkansas
Connecticut
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana (Hamilton, Madison & Marion Co's.)
Kentucky
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
New Hampshire
New Jersey
Ohio
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia

1840 Arkansas
Indiana
Indiana (Franklin & Madison Co's.)
Michigan
Missouri
Ohio
Tennessee
Texas

1850 California
Illinois
Indiana
Indiana (Adams, Allen, Delaware, Lafayette Twp. & Van Buren Twp. of Madison Co. & Tipton Co.)
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota Territorial
Mississippi
New Jersey
Ohio
Oregon

1855 Kansas

1860 Oklahoma

1870 Indiana (Jackson Twp., Madison Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS CENSUS

1542-1848 California
1670 Connecticut
1699-1732 Louisiana
1748-1783 Virginia (Lunenburg Co.)
1774 Rhode Island
1784 North Carolina
1789 Kentucky (Mercer Co.)
1792 Mississippi
1793 New Jersey

TAX LISTS

1782-1787 Virginia
1784 North Carolina (Chowan Co.)
1790 Kentucky
1790-1818 Georgia
1800 Kentucky
North Carolina (Chowan Co.)
Ohio
1810 Ohio
1842 Indiana (Madison Co.)

ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY.....MICROFILM CENSUS RECORDS

For the United States.

1800 Connecticut
Delaware
D.C.
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Vermont

1810 Connecticut
Delaware
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia

1820 Connecticut
Delaware
D.C.
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia

1850 CENSUS FOR THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

Indiana census for all Counties
1820--1880
1900 Census for all Indiana Counties

1900 Census for:
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Wisconsin

OTHER MICROFILM SOURCES

County Histories on Microfilm
Indiana, all counties
Ohio, all counties.

Newspapers on Microfilm
Anderson Bulletin....
April 30, 1892 - Dec. 22, 1894
Jan. 3, 1895 - June 1, 1895
Jan. 31, 1897 - Sept. 1, 1897
Jan. 19, 1919 - through present
Alexandria Times,1905 to 1968
Anderson Herald, April 1, 1902 through present

ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY.....MICROFILM CENSUS RECORDS

For the United States.

1800 Connecticut
Delaware
D.C.
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Vermont

1810 Connecticut
Delaware
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia

1820 Connecticut
Delaware
D.C.
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia

1830 CENSUS FOR THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

Indiana Census for all Counties
1820--1830
1830 Census for all Indiana Counties

1800 Census for
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Wisconsin

OTHER MICROFILM SOURCES

County Histories on Microfilm
Indiana, all counties
Ohio, all counties.
Newspapers on Microfilm
Anderson Bulletin....
April 20, 1892 - Dec. 22, 1894
Jan. 3, 1895 - June 1, 1905
Jan. 31, 1907 - Sept. 1, 1907
Jan. 15, 1919 - through present
Elwood Call-Leader, 1905 to 1954
Anderson Herald, April 1, 1902 through present

FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS
available at
BRACKEN LIBRARY, MICROFORMS SERVICE
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, MUNCIE, INDIANA

Draper Manuscripts
listed under Wisc.
State Hist. Soc. Library

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1900
ALABAMA					X	X	X	X	X		
ARIZONA											
ARKANSAS					X	X	X	X	X X		
CALIFORNIA											
COLORADO							X	X	X X		
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
DELAWARE		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
FLORIDA					X	X	X	X	X		
GEORGIA				X	X	X	X	X	X		
IDAHO											
ILLINOIS									X		
INDIANA				X	X	X	X	X	X	S	
IOWA				X	X	X	X	X	X	S X	S X
KANSAS						X	X	X	X		
KENTUCKY								X	X		
LOUISIANA			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S X	S X
MAINE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
MARYLAND	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
MASSACHUSETTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
MICHIGAN				X	X	X	X	X	X	S X	S X
MINNESOTA							X	X	X	S	
MISSISSIPPI				X	X	X	X	X	X		
MISSOURI					X	X	X	X	X		
MONTANA									X		
NEBRASKA								X	X		
NEVADA									X		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NEW JERSEY					X	X	X	X	X		
NEW MEXICO							X	X	X		
NEW YORK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NORTH DAKOTA								D	D		
OHIO				X	X	X	X	X	X	S X	S X
OKLAHOMA											
OREGON							X	X	X		
PENNSYLVANIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
SOUTH CAROLINA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
SOUTH DAKOTA								D	D		
TENNESSEETE			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S X	S X
TEXAS							X	X	X		
UTAH											
VERMONT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
VIRGINIA	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
WASHINGTON								X	X		
WEST VIRGINIA											
WISCONSIN						X	X	X	X		
WYOMING											
ALASKA									X		
HAWAII											
INDIAN TERRITORY											
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		

GENEALOGY

A Guide to Available Research Materials

at the

SEYMOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY



North Chestnut street north of St. Louis Ave. 1898, Seymour, Indiana.

BASIC GENEALOGY BOOKS

American origins, Pine, L.G. 1960. 929.1.

Don't cry timber. Michael, Prudence. 1970. 929.

Family history for fun and profit. Jones, Vincent. 1972. 929.

Finding your roots. Westin, Jeane. 1977. 929.

Genealogists where to write directory. R929.

Locating your immigrant ancestor. Neagles, James. 1975. 929 and R929.

Preserving your past. Dixon, Janice. 1977. 809.

Searching for your ancestors: the how and why of genealogy. Doane, G.H. 1960. 929.1.

The source. Eakle, Arlene, ed. 1984. R929Eakle.

Your family history. Lichtman, Allan. 1978. 929.1.

GUIDE/SOURCE BOOKS/GENERAL

Age search information. 1981. R929Age.

Federal forms. Bremer, Ronald. 1975. R929.3.

Handy guide to record searching in the larger cities of the U.S. Kirkham, E. 1974. R929.

Sources and repositories. Bremer, Ronald. 1975. R929.3.

GUIDE/SOURCE BOOKS/INDIANA

Abstracts of the records of the Society of Friends in Indiana. Heiss, Willard, ed. 1977. R929.

Bartholomew County, Indiana. Early marriage records, 1821-1838. Ridlen, Colleen. 1977. R929.

Genealogical sources. Riker, Dorothy, ed. 1979. R929.

Genealogist's guide to the Ft. Wayne Public Library. Cavanaugh, Karen. 1980. R929.

A guide to genealogical records in Indiana. Newhard, Malinda. 1979. R929.

An index to Indiana naturalization records found in various order books of the ninety-two local courts prior to 1907. 1981. R323Index.

Indiana newspaper bibliography. Miller, John. 1982. R070Mil.

Indiana source book. Heiss, Willard, ed. 1977. R929.

Indiana sources for genealogical research in the Indiana State Library. Miller, Carolynne. 1984. R929Mil.

Jennings County, Indiana. Early marriage records, 1818-1840. Ridlen, Colleen. 1979. R929.

Mayflower descendants, lineages of the Indiana Society. 929.2

Pioneer ancestors of members of the Society of Indiana Pioneers. Dorrell, Ruth, comp. 1983. R929.

Preliminary checklist of archives and manuscripts in Indiana repositories. Thompson, Donald, comp. 1980. R929.

Searching in Indiana: a reference guide to public and private records. Carty, Mickey. 1985. R929Carty.

Sources for genealogical searching in Indiana. McCay, Betty. 1973. R929.

GUIDE/SOURCE BOOKS/OTHER STATES

Directory of the ancestral heads of New England families, 1620-1700. Holmes, Frank. 1980. R929.

Early Virginia marriages. Crozier, William. 1953. 929.

Genealogy in Michigan: what, when and where. Anderson, Alloa. 1978. R929.

History of Ohio Falls cities and their counties. 1882. RI976.2.

Least we forget: a guide to genealogical research in the nation's capitol. Babbel,June,ed. 1976. R929.

A list of the early settlers of Georgia. Coulter, E. 1949. 929, ask at genealogy desk.

Ohio genealogical guide. Flavell, Carol. 1978. R929.

Pennsylvania marriages prior to 1790. 1963. R929.3.

Six source books on research have been compiled by Betty McCay. Located at R929 in the genealogy section the titles are Sources for genealogical searching in: Illinois; Maryland; Ohio; Pennsylvania; Tennessee and Virginia and West Virginia.

GUIDE/SOURCE BOOKS/EUROPE

Genealogical handbook of German research. Jensen, Larry. 1978. R929.

German family research made simple. Konrad, J. 1974. 929.

Handy guide to English genealogical records. Preece, Floren. 1978. R929.

In search of Scottish ancestry. Hamilton-Edwards, G. 1980. 929.

In search of your European roots: a complete guide to tracing your ancestors in every country in Europe. Baxter, Angus. 1985. 929Bax.

Irish family research made simple. Collins, E.J. 1974. R929.

HISTORY/JACKSON COUNTY

Biographical record of Bartholomew and Jackson Counties. Bowen, B.F. 1904. I977.22, ask at genealogy desk.

Combined atlases of Jackson County, Indiana 1878-1900.R912.

First documented history of Jackson County, Indiana 1816-1976, 2 volumes. Boley, Edwin. 1980. I977.22.

Historical and genealogical records pertaining to Jackson County, Indiana. D.A.R.,1952.R929 and IN reference.

History of Jackson County. 1886. I977.22 and IN reference.

FAMILY HISTORIES-BOOKS-ask at genealogy desk

Ballards	Manion
Bennet	Prince
Bennett	Prince-Boas
Cordes	Robertson-Hamilton
Harding	Schwenk
Highbaugh	Seymour

FAMILY HISTORIES-MICROFILM-ask at genealogy desk

Bennett	Schleter
Brocker	Schwenk
Crabb	Vehslage
Goecker	

FAMILY HISTORY SHEETS/PAMPHLETS-ask at genealogy desk.

CEMETERY RECORDS-MICROFILM

Driftwood — Kovener and Son Funeral Home,Crothersville
Elliott — Pleasant Grove
Grassy Fork — Riverview

The library also has miscellaneous cemetery records in book form. Ask at the genealogy desk.

CHURCH RECORDS

Brownstown Methodist Dudleytown Emanuel Lutheran

HISTORY/INDIANA

Baird's history of Clark County, Indiana. 1909. R977.2.

Battle of Tipton's Island. Video977.2At. (55 minutes).

Biographical and historical sketches of early Indiana. Woolen, W.W. 1883. I977.2.

Biographical and historical souvenir of the counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson,Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana. 1973. RI977.2, ask at genealogy desk.

Biographical record of Bartholomew and Jackson counties. Bowen, B.F. I977.22, ask at genealogy desk.

Candlewicks. Boals, Prudence. 1979. 1929.

The Collings, Richeys and the Pigeon Roost Massacre. Hackman, Constance. 1980. I929,ask at genealogy desk.

Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown,Indiana.1884.I977.22.

History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana. 1897. RI977.2.

History of Hayden and Spencer township. Ruddick, Rodger. 1981. I977.2, ask at genealogy desk.

History of Shelby County, Indiana. 1968. I977.2.

Indiana cousins. Axsom, Louise. 1984. 929.2Indiana collection.

Maps of Indiana counties in 1876. R912.

A quarter century in Lawrence County, Indiana 1917-1941. Guthrie, James. 1984. 977.2Gut.

WAR RECORDS

Archives of Maryland: muster rolls and other records of service of Maryland troops in the American Revolution, 1775-1783. 929, ask at genealogy desk.

D.A.R. patriot index. R929, ask at genealogy desk.

Guide to Indiana Civil War manuscripts. Turner, Ann. 1965. 1977.22, ask at genealogy desk.

List of colonial soldiers of Virginia. Eckenrode, Hamilton. 1980. R929.

Pension roll of 1835, midwestern states. 1968. 929.3.

Revolutionary soldiers buried in Indiana.Waters, Margaret. 1970. R929.

Roster of soldiers and patriots of the American Revolution buried in Indiana. 1966. R929.

Tracing your Civil War ancestor. Groene, Bertram. 1973. 929Gro.

PASSENGER LISTS

Morton Allen directory of European passenger steamship arrivals. 1979. R929.

Passenger and immigration lists bibliography, 1538-1900. Filby, P. William,ed. 1981. R929.

Passenger and immigration lists index, preliminary editi Filby, P. William,ed. 1980. R929.

Quaker arrivals in Philadelphia. 1682-1750. Myers, Albert. 1957. R929.3.

MAGAZINES

Genealogical Helper, 1980 to date

Genealogy, 1973 to date

Hoosier Genealogist, 1962 to date

Indiana History Bulletin, 1928 to date

Indiana Magazine of History, 1914 to date

CENSUS INFORMATION

The library holds Jackson County census rolls for the years 1820-1880 and 1900-1910. In most cases and for a slight fee we can order census microfilm reels for all states, including Indiana, for the years 1790-1900. The library holds Indiana census indexes for the years 1820-1850 (R929), and the 1910 federal census index (R312). We also have the census of the Indiana territory for 1807 in printed form (R929). Microfilm reels can also be ordered from the following pamphlets: COMPLETE SERVICE RECORDS OF SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE AMERICAN ARMY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR; REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION AND BOUNTY-LAND-WARRANT APPLICATION FILES, and the GENERAL INDEX TO COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS. The library also has on microfilm the Census of Pensioners from the National Archives, ask at genealogy desk.

NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM

ROCKFORD HERALD	Feb. 16, 1856 thru July 10, 1857
SEYMOUR TIMES	July 1857 thru Dec. 1859
	Jan. 1860 thru May 1861
	March 1862 thru Dec. 1863
	Sept. 1864 thru Dec. 1866
	Jan. 1867 thru April 1868
SEYMOUR WEEKLY DEMOCRAT	April 1868 thru Dec. 1868
SEYMOUR TIMES	July 1869 thru Dec. 1870
	Jan. 1871 thru Dec. 1872
SEYMOUR WEEKLY SUN	Sept. 13, 1871 thru Sept. 4, 1872
SEYMOUR WEEKLY TIMES	Jan. 1873 thru Dec. 1874
SCATTERED ISSUES	1874 thru 1887
SEYMOUR WEEKLY TIMES	Jan. 1875 thru Dec. 1875
	Jan. 1876 thru March 1878, and
	Nov. 16, 1878
SEYMOUR TIMES	Jan. 1880 thru Dec. 1880
DAILY LOCAL LEVER	Dec. 20, 1880 thru March 23, 1881
SEYMOUR WEEKLY DEMOCRAT	Dec. 23, 1880 thru Feb. 28, 1884
SEYMOUR TIMES	Jan. 1881 thru March 1882
SEYMOUR DAILY LEVER	April 4, 1881 thru Aug. 17, 1881
	Jan. 3, 1882 thru June 30, 1882
	July 1, 1882 thru Dec. 30, 1882
	Jan. 1, 1883 thru June 30, 1883
SEYMOUR DAILY DEMOCRAT	Oct. 17, 1883 thru Dec. 31, 1883

SEYMOUR DAILY LEVER	July 2, 1883 thru Oct. 16, 1883
SEYMOUR DAILY DEMOCRAT	Jan. 1884 thru Dec. 1884
SEYMOUR WEEKLY DEMOCRAT	March 6, 1884 thru April 26,18[illegible]
SEYMOUR DAILY DEMOCRAT	Nov. 9, 1885 thru Dec. 31, 188[illegible]
	Jan. 1886 thru Dec. 1886
	Jan. 1887 thru Dec. 1887
	Jan. 1888 thru Dec. 1888
DAILY REPUBLICAN	Jan. 1, 1896 thru Nov. 26, 1896
	Nov 27, 1896 thru Nov. 1, 1897
	Oct. 20, 1898 thru Oct. 2, 1899
SEYMOUR WEEKLY DEMOCRAT	May 3, 1888 thru Nov. 22, 1900
SEYMOUR DAILY DEMOCRAT	Jan. 1, 1898 thru July 30, 1898
	Aug. 1, 1898 thru March 7, 1899
	March 8, 1899 thru July 15, 1899
	Oct. 14. 1899 thru Nov. 17, 1899
	July 17, 1899 thru Oct. 13, 1899
SEYMOUR DEMOCRAT	Nov. 18, 1899 thru March 31,1900
	April 2, 1900 thru July 19, 1900
	July 20, 1900 thru Oct. 27, 1900
SEYMOUR WEEKLY DEMOCRAT	Nov. 29, 1900 thru Jan.25, 1901
	Jan. 26, 1901 thru May 15, 1901
	May 16, 1901 thru Aug. 31, 1901
SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN	Jan. 1, 1900 thru Dec. 31, 1920
SEYMOUR DAILY TRIBUNE	Jan. 1, 1921 to date
BROWNSTOWN BANNER	1855-1870,miscellaneous issues
	Nov. 1870 thru Nov. 1893
	Feb. 1894 thru Dec. 1945
	Jan. 1971 to date

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Saturday 9-5
Sunday 1-5

10/86

Eliz. Rebber
Gen.

From: "Goddard, Myrna J" <Myrna.Goddard@PSS.Boeing.com>
Return-path: <Myrna.Goddard@PSS.Boeing.com>
To: "'shannaford@juno.com'" <shannaford@juno.com>
Date: Wed, 10 Dec 1997 14:51:15 -0800
Subject: Merchant Marines
Message-ID: <70BF46EBBA32D111961000805F19183196AAE9@xch-aub-01.ca.boeing.com>
X-Status: Read
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.0.1458.49)

Just came across this query and remember you had been looking for this kind of stuff at one time:

Questions: My grandfather, Ronald Hilton Martin, served at sea in WW II in the Merchant Marines. I am interested in knowing about his service but am told the Merchant Marines was not U.S. Military service. Is that true? Were any records kept of the members of the Merchant Marines? Thank you for any assistance you can give me.

Answer: GENEALOGY LADY: Records pertaining to the service of merchant marines are on file with the United States Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20590 Records of discharged, deceased and retired merchant marines are in the custody of the National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132 Records of officers and active or reserve personnel prior to 1929 are in the custody of the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20590.

Myrna Goddard
(253)773-9366 FAX: (253)773-0540
18.43 10C4 8M-04

Materials in Indiana State Library relative to Civil War, useful in genealogical research.

ARCHIVES

1. INDIANA VOLUNTEER UNITS
Card file, arranged alphabetically, compiled from the original muster rolls. The following information may be included: name of soldier, rank, company and regiment, period of original enlistment, place and date of enrollment, place and date of muster [swearing into federal service], age, physical description, nativity, and occupation. Date and place and manner of leaving service is also given. Miscellaneous information on promotions, wounds received, etc., may also be entered. Reference cards on name variations are sometimes included.

2. INDIANA LEGION [State militia - home guards]
Card file, arranged alphabetically, compiled from original muster rolls. Information includes: name, Legion Company, periods of active duty and age. It is possible in some cases to ascertain county and town where the unit was organized.

3. SUBSTITUTES
Card file of Indiana citizens who hired substitutes. Name of individual, name of substitute and unit to which he was assigned.

4. REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL W.H.H. TERRELL ... 8 volumes
Lists Indiana Volunteers by Regiment, Company and Rank. Information given includes name, residence at time of enlistment [about 50-60% of the time], muster in and muster out dates. Volume 8 includes Roll of Honor by Regiment.

5. VETERANS GRAVES REGISTRATION FILE
Our holdings include 51 of the 92 Indiana counties. These vary in quality, but generally give name, war in which served, unit may be identified, cemetery location. Birth and death dates are on some cards as are next of kin. This type of record is useful in identifying men in federal units, Navy, or member of units of another state.

IN NONE OF THE ABOVE ARE PARENT'S OR WIFE'S NAME GIVEN.

6. Veterans Enrollment, 1886, 1890, 1894
Arranged by county and township within the county. Individual books for each township, organized alphabetically be letter only. Lists veteran's name, company, regiment, state served from, and number of children under 16. Widows have husband's death data given in many cases. Information is given on wounds or medical problems incurred while in the service, and current physical condition. [Not complete, duplicate of set in Clerk's Office in Indiana county courthouses.]

SOURCES IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE LIBRARY

INDIANA DIVISION
Regimental histories of some Indiana units, and Civil War Letters & Manuscripts.

GENERAL STACKS
Adjutant General reports or rosters. Generally organized by units for the following states: Iowa, Kentucky [Union and Confederate], Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York [officers and those enlisted men killed], North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee [Confederate unit officers and men killed][Union volunteer unit officers], Wisconsin.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH MEMORIAL LIBRARY [Historical Society Library]
Manuscripts and letters of Civil War soldiers
Regimental Histories

Some Information About The Military Records of United States

By E. Kay Kirkham

Military records have genealogical value. Had there been no wars in this country our genealogical problems would have been much more difficult to solve. Now that our military records are becoming widely available for public use, they should be considered as a source for genealogical information. The treatise that follows is not intended to be complete for this subject. It is more of a limited introduction to the various kinds of military records and their availability to the public.

START AT HOME

The best place to start getting information about military records is in your own home or with your family. Perhaps there is a discharge paper or certificate in the files, a medal, ribbon or some momento that would have indicated service in some one or more wars. It is important to secure the name of the military organization to which the veteran belonged as well as his rank, especially at the time of his discharge. Sometimes headstones in cemeteries will indicate military service and an organization. Proper identification to a military unit is essential for successful searching.

The importance and value of military records and their contribution to American genealogy cannot be over emphasized. Military-type records contribute to the completeness of the family history or biography. As a category they are not to be duplicated in value or information content. This type of record gives a perspective to a man's life history that will not be found in county records but probably in family and personal records.

Military records give details that enhance the personal record and give facts of how our people fought and died for personal and national freedom. With the Bicentennial year ahead, the military records are destined to be used more than ever in establishing our rights to be free men and women.

It is the composite record, a record made of many authentic sources of information, that will stand the test of time and your best critics. As a category of records the military records of America contribute a variety of information especially in the files of the applicants for pensions and bounty-lands. I know of no other type of record that can produce such a variety of information of value to the genealogist. As high as thirty-five different forms, testimonials, certificates, etc. have been found in veteran's files.

NOTE SOME DETAILS FROM THE RECORD

There is more to be taken from a military-type record than vital information. A person, having given a part of his life to his country in military service would have been a part of a military organization, a company, a regiment, an army, navy, etc. He would have served in a definite capacity, or rank as a private, corporal, ensign, commissioned officer. He would have performed a definite service as an infantryman, cavalryman, sharpshooter, etc. In reciting the rank, type of service and events in a military career all such items should be considered and evaluated for their genealogical as well as their historical value.

As you go through the files of your local library you will notice that histories have been written about regiments and other military units. These histories are interesting and informative. Remember that the veteran did not fight the war all by himself but that he was a part of a company, a regiment or a military campaign. While he might well have performed a service to his country as an individual, his military unit probably performed a much greater service to the cause of liberty. The historical background to a military service will enhance your genealogical record and cause each descendant to appreciate the contribution made by his ancestor.

THE "GUIDE" TO MILITARY RECORDS

While it is expedient for the researcher to check his largest and most complete local library for military records, it is advisable to secure a copy of the *Guide To The Genealogical Records In The National Archives.* (1964-current edition - $1.30, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. G.P.O., Washington, D.C. 20402.) Until you EXAMINE this GUIDE you would not believe the variety and extent of our military records; until you USE these records you will not believe their value to the compilation of the family record. Microfilm copies of their original records may be purchased as your own property, however you will need to have your own microfilm reading machine, or have access to one, in order to read the microfilm records.

The following paragraphs have been selected from the *Guide* to give some idea as to what they have on file there.

"The National Archives has United States Military records dated 1775-1912, with a few as late as 1917 and records of burials to 1939. They are incomplete because of fires in Washington, D.C. on November 8, 1800 and August 24, 1814, destroyed many Revolutionary War and other records. The extant records include military service records of the Regular Army, 1784-1917, but chiefly 1800-1912; military records of the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783; military service records of volunteer organizations of the War of 1812, Mex-

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ican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and other periods of military operations, 1784-1903; miscellaneous military records 1784-1815; Civil War draft records, 1863-1865; burial records of soldiers, 1775-1939; and records of births, marriages and civilian deaths at army posts, 1884-1912."

(Note: miscellaneous records within the *Guide* will include such records as applications for headstones, case files, records relating to commissioned officers, cadets, naval apprentices and invalids as a result of service. Also citizen files from the Civil War as well as amnesty and pardon records of that war. See the *Guide* for details.)

"The National Archives has many records relating to officers and men to the United States Navy and Marine Corps. They are dated 1776-1942, but chiefly 1798-1885. They include service records of the Revolutionary War, 1776-1783; service records of the Navy, 1798-1885, with some as early as 1794 and as late as 1930; and service records of the Marine Corps, chiefly 1798-1895, with some as late as 1941".

"The National Archives has many noncurrant records of benefits to veterans, their widows and other heirs. They relate to military, naval and marine service performed between 1775 and 1934, exclusive of Confederate and World War I service. The benefits include pensions, rights to land, special naval award, and domiciliary care. The records consist of pension applications, pension payment records, bounty-land warrant application records, claims files for special naval awards and records of Federal homes." (See *Guide* for further details.)

REGULAR vs VOLUNTEER ARMY

The most general approach to our military records should alert the researcher to a few guide lines. It is important to know if the soldier were in the regular army or if he were a volunteer in the army during a national emergency, or war. This first breakdown in records will send you in different directions for information, it makes a big difference in which part of the army he enlists or serves. Next keep in mind that the military service of a veteran entitled him to various benefits.

An awareness of the meaning of some words and phrases will assist in understanding military records. As an example, military service is given by officers, commissioned or noncommissioned. The names given to such officers varied somewhat for the earlier wars to include service by an ensign, (a flag bearer), a cornet, (the lowest grade of commissioned officer in the cavalry). Service for the common man would have been as an enlisted man, a volunteer by draft. Service by either officers and enlisted men would have been in the so-called regular army or volunteer army.

In connection with the Civil War (War of the Rebellion, War between the States) it makes a big difference in the availability of records as to whether the service given was with the Union or Confederate forces. Please note that there were Union soldiers who enlisted from the Southern States.

Another set of words to watch are "index", "general index", and "compiled". An index is no more than a key to the examination of a record or set of records. An index may contain more or less information but usually not all relevant genealogical information. "Compiled" means that someone has brought together information of value from one or more sources. A compilation may or may not have all information of value from the original record. A "general index" usually covers a group of records, more or less related, whereas a simple index would indicate a single source of information.

With the foregoing comments in mind as to terminology, note the following from a card index file. "An Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers (in the Civil War) who served from the State of Florida, 1861-1865." Or, "General Index to Compiled Military Service Records of the Revolutionary War". "Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who served during the War of 1812."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ORDER FORM, etc.

When ordering copies of military files from the National Archives they do not require payment in advance but they will bill you $2.00 for each file reproduced.

Your order is to be sent to the:

Military Service Records, (NNCC)
National Archives (GSA)
Washington, D.C. 20408

Their specific request is that you do not send their military Request Form for photocopies of records relating to service in World War, I and II or subsequent service. For such information write to the National Personnel Records Center, GSA (Military Personnel Records), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132.

Additional information on the back side of the request form states that it is necessary to order each file on a separate form. If a veteran served in more than one organization, make a separate request. It is not uncommon to have military files that are bulky and with more information and pages than the basic fee can provide, in this event the National Archives will select those pages of documents considered to be most useful to you. By making a specific request you may obtain copies of all documents by paying 10c per page over the basic charge of $2.00, which covers ten pages. The National Archives has a free Genealogical Information Kit available upon request.

Send to the National Archives all possible information that will identify the veteran regardless of whether you know a file to be indexed, or not, by surname. Allow several weeks for your reply. When there is more than one request form, your replies may not be received at the same time.

As stated previously, the National Archives has the majority of military records for the United States, army, navy and marines. Their request form for ordering copies of military records is GSA 6751, however this form is updated often and a substitute form with minor changes would always be available. As a teacher of genealogy or a researcher with a number of requests in mind, it is advisable to order the forms before placing your order for documents.

This form requests the name of the veteran (last name first, given name, middle name) war in which he served, whether your request is for a pension record, bounty-land warrant or military service information. The National Archives wants to know the unit in which the veteran served and the branch whether it be cavalry, infantry, volunteers or regular army. A date and place of birth is wanted as well as a date and place of death. A residence after service in his unit is also helpful for searching at the National Archives. If your request is for the Civil War be sure to indicate Union or Confederate forces and the state from which the soldier served.

CARD INDEX INFORMATION

When copying information from the card indexes for such wars as the Mexican War, Indian Wars, etc. as found on microfilm, be sure to pass on to the National Archives (1) the date of filing, (2) class, (3) application number, (4) file number, if any, (5) Act of Congress quoted and (6) the statewhere filing was done. If there is more than one line of such information take information from the second line. If there is a Bounty-land Warrant (BLW) number at the bottom of the card, copy this also as well as any numbers following such letters as "X" and "XC".

The information derived from military-type documents is not the same for all wars. The first Act of Congress setting up a pension program, as an example, will be followed by subsequent acts enlarging upon the provisions of the first act. As an example of this, the first act would provide for the soldier (sailor or marine) and thereafter provide for the widow and children of the veteran. In pedigree analysis, with these more liberal provisions in mind, check the relevant indexes for service and subsequent pension benefits even when it is known that an ancestor died from combat before pension benefits were acted upon by Congress.

A service record was just the beginning of a series of possible records of genealogical value. All depending upon the War, Act of Congress, a serviceman might receive a bounty-land warrant, a pension and with the pension a final payment voucher. His widow, children or others might have received benefits from his service. Finally, there is the remarried widow index for those widows of veterans who remarried. These records are described briefly in following pages. Note too, the over-lapping of indexes to benefits from the service in different wars. A thorough search for service and

pension, etc. benefits is not a simple matter, it requires an over-all understanding of the records and their indexes.

THE WARS AND THEIR RECORDS

For the Regular Army, Revolutionary War, there is on microfilm the enlistments of enlisted men, 1798 to 1884 together with enlistments in the War with Mexico and Indian Scouts, 1866 to 1877. (National Archives Microcopy M-233, 44 rolls, 35mm). For the Regular Army there is also muster rolls, 1805-1917, military histories and registers of officers commissions; muster rolls, 1784-1912; 1792-1899; register of commissions; 1784-1912, muster rolls of enlisted men, etc. (See *Guide* pp. 44-48)

For the Revolutionary War there is on microfilm a general index to compiled volunteer service records (NA microfilm T-515-6). In addition there are Revolutionary War rolls for 1775-1783 with an index, identified as Continental Troops Jackets, for each of the thirteen states. With the Revolutionary War keep in mind that there were the Continental Line forces and the state militias.

POST REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD

The Post Revolutionary War period is often neglected in considering military service and pensions. From the *Guide* we learn that the military service period here was from 1784 to 1811 and that there is a master name index on film. (NA M-894- 9 rolls, 16 mm.)

"Congress passed numerous acts providing bounty-land benefits for veterans who served after the Revolutionary War and for their heirs. The records relate to service between 1790 and 1855, chiefly the War of 1812, Indian Wars and Mexican War. The files are alphabetically by name of veteran, except that some War of 1812 series have been interfiled or consolidated with the War of 1812 series of pension application files." As yet, these files are not on microfilm, but there is the index to them.

THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812 has a general index to its service records, volunteer soldiers (NA M-602-234 rolls). This index is by name, rank, military organization, when mustered in and out of service and the state from which the soldier served. There is a master name index to pensions for this war based on service 1812-1815 and the benefits from various Acts of Congress started in 1871 and later. Congress authorized about 450,000 land warrants to be issued to soldiers and officers of this war. They are not microfilmed as yet, but the indexes are on film and available.

INDIAN WARS 1817 to 1858

The so-called Indian Wars cover the period of service from 1817 to 1858 and later. The applications from the Acts of Congress benefits are dated 1892 to 1926. There is a master name index for veterans of this war that includes service in the Florida War, Seminole War, Black Hawk War, Creek War, Cherokee War, Sac and Fox War, Utah Expedition of 1857-58 and the Patriot War of 1838-39. The pension index to this series of Indian Wars is available on microfilm and is by name of veteran.

THE "OLD WARS" FILES

There is a series of so-called "Old Wars" pension application files that relate to claims based on death or disability incurred in service between the Revolutionary War, 1783- and April 1862 excluding service in the War of 1812. The claims originate from service in the Mexican War for death and disability, Civil War death or disability and death or disability from service in the regular army and cover the period of 1892-1926. There is a name index to the pensioners and it is on microfilm. When you cannot find the name of a veteran in other wars during this same period of time be sure to check this name index. Usually if a veteran served in more than one war his application for benefits was made under a more recent Act of Congress, or, a later war.

THE MEXICAN WAR

The Mexican War, War with Mexico, was from 1846-1848. Various Acts of Congress permitted applications for benefits during the years of 1887 to 1926. There is a master name index for servicemen of this war on microfilm as well as a master name index for pensioners on film also.

THE CIVIL WAR

There are compiled military service records indexes for veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Union and Confederate forces. The index is by state and territory. One of the basic Acts of Congress that provided benefits for Union soldiers was that of July 14, 1862. Benefits were allowed to veterans for disability in service, widows, children under age sixteen and mothers, or orphan sisters under sixteen. The pensioners came mostly from service in the Civil War, Union forces, the Spanish-American War (1898-99) the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1903), the Boxer Rebellion (spring of 1900) and service in the regular army or establishment. In general, this act and others that followed, covered military service between the Civil War and approximately the first World War but did not include any benefits to servicemen from the Confederate states.

The following agencies may be able to provide information as to service and pensions for Confederate soldiers.

ALABAMA: Alabama Department of Archives and History, Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.
ARKANSAS: Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.
FLORIDA: State Board of Pensions, Room 101, Carlton Bldg., Tallahassee, Florida 32304.
GEORGIA: Department of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree St. N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309.
KENTUCKY: Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Military Record Section, Frankfort, Kentucky 84601.
LOUISIANA: Department of Public Welfare, State of Louisiana, Supervisor of Confederate Pensions, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.
MISSISSIPPI: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, War Memorial Bldg., 120 North State Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39201.
NORTH CAROLINA: North Carolina State Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601.
OKLAHOMA: Archives Division, Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.
SOUTH CAROLINA: S. C. Comptroller General's Office, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.
TENNESSEE: Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.
TEXAS: Comptroller of Public Accounts, State of Texas, Austin, Texas 78701.
VIRGINIA: Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of the Comptroller, Chief Pension Clerk, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

While this so-called Civil War Pension Index covers a long period of time in military action in the United States it is not all-inclusive as to service in the wars of that period of time. The National Archives has separate service indexes for the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and other minor engagements. The *Guide* can fill in details here.

THE REMARRIED WIDOWS INDEX

There is an unusual, if not special, index to pensioners seldom resorted to in genealogical searching. It is the Remarried Widows Index. It is not on microfilm at this time, however, it is a card index to be used in all series of pensions except those relating to the Revolutionary War. From the *Guide* I quote:

"The Remarried Widows Index is in two parts: one covers records relating to claims based on service in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, and the Regular Establishment before 1861; the other covers records relating to claims based on service in the Civil War and later wars.

"Both parts of the Remarried Widows Index are arranged alphabetically by the name of the remarried widow. In addition to the name of the remarried widow, each card gives the name of the veteran who was her former husband, the designation of the military or naval unit with which he served and the file or certificate number"

THE FINAL PAYMENT VOUCHERS

Another of the National Archive records of genealogical value, seldom resorted to in difficult problems, are the final payment vouchers. ". . . the final payment vouchers are dated 1815-1894 and are interfiled in a large series of pen-

sion vouchers, which are arranged by name of pension agency and thereunder by the date of payment. They are similar to the Revolutionary War final payment vouchers described with the Treasury Department records. Some final payment vouchers show the date and place of death of the pensioner and the names of the heirs."

These are large books and there is no name index as such. You need to know the pension agency from which the veteran was receiving his pension payments, the name of his widow, the date of the latest Act of Congress under which payment was made, the date of the death of the pensioner and the quarter of the year during which final payment was made. Usually, all of this information can be obtained from other military records, both service and pension. With this information searching is still necessary through one or more volumes of records.

The "SPECIAL" Census of 1890

The special census of 1890 is often identified as a regular Federal decennial census - which it is not. From the extracts that follow it is evident that this census is misunderstood as to its content. The regular Federal census for 1890 was almost totally destroyed in January of 1921 at Washington, D.C. A very small percentage of the names in the census, that was saved, have been indexed in Microcopy M-496.

"On the 118 rolls of this microcopy are reproduced the special schedules of the Eleventh census (1890) of the United States enumerating Union veterans and widows of Union veterans of the Civil War.

". . . a preliminary list of the names of 458,677 surviving veterans was compiled from the records of the Pension Office.

"Each special schedule, consisting of four pages, contains spaces for fifty entries. On the upper half of each page are included the name of the veteran (or if he did not survive, the names of both the widow and the deceased husband), the veteran's rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service in years, months and days. The lower half of each contains the post office address of each person listed, disability incurred by the veteran, and under the heading "general remarks", other information necessary for a complete statement of the veteran's term of service. Persons who enlisted and served under assumed names, and afterwards assumed their lawful names, are listed under their real names followed by their aliases. In a few cases names of Confederate veterans were recorded inadvertently."

SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE 1840 CENSUS

There are two of our Federal censuses that have direct or indirect references to military service. The one is the Federal census of 1840 and the other is the so-called special census of 1890, as explained above. The 1840 Federal census has the same age groupings for male and female citizens on the front side of the census page and on the reverse side are found male and female colored persons, persons engaged in various types of employment and then in the center of the page item #3 we find - "Pensioners for Revolutionary or military service included in the foregoing." On each line, corresponding with the identical line on the front side of the page will be listed the veteran, name and age only. He may or may not be a head of a family. He may be a relative or not to the head of the family. A listing of all of the pensioners so listed in the Federal census of 1840 has been published by the Genealogical Book Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

HESSIAN SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The use of mercenary troops by Great Britain in the American Revolution brought about an unusual influx of foreigners to our country. There were just under 30,000 Hessian soldiers sent to America for combat service as mercenaries. Of this number 17,313 returned to Germany and 12,554 did not return. Of those who did not return, 1,200 were either killed in action or died of their wounds. Another 6,354 died of illness or accidents and approximately 5,000 deserted to American ranks and probable citizenship.

It is not uncommon to find genealogies that go back into this group of men who remained in America. One of the problems in connection with these genealogies is the apparent name changes that some of the men resorted to in becoming Americanized.

One of the best sources of information found regarding the Hessian element in the American Revolution is the book by Edward J. Lowell entitled *The Hessians*, New York, Harper and Brothers, Franklin Square, 1884. This particular book of 328 pages gives much detail regarding the Hessians, their combat units, the battles in which they were engaged as well as their officers. I am informed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, that they do have records there on microfilm about the Hessians and the localities of Hesse-Cassel, Hanau, Amhalt-Zerbst and possibly other locations from which they came. While the records available may not be extensive or complete, brush up on your German if you start searching in the original manuscripts and publications.

WERE ALL MEN VETERANS OF WARS?

A quick answer to this question would be "no" but then what percentage of the men, heads of families, did participate in wars? This question has been discussed with several persons of extensive research experience as well as one of the staff of the National Archives and I find a wide variance in participation in the wars of the United States.

When do you resort to the use of military records? Did the area in which an ancestor lived make a difference as to his possible military service? In trying to answer these questions the following information is given.

The French and Indian War was fought mainly in the area of the State of New York, the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This war was a concern of the British Government and there would have been a small percentage of participation on the part of the local residents. For participation in this war bounty land was given in the central and western parts of the State of New York.

It is estimated that the participation by men, as heads of families, in the Revolutionary War would have run as high as ninety percent although a more conservative estimate puts this figure at about seventy-five percent. Of course, when you say participation in a war, there are many ways in which a person can participate without pointing a gun at the enemy. There are the very old and very young that could not participate but then many pension applicants stated that they helped supply the American army with food, horses, wagons and other provisions. Whether such noncombattants would have received benefits from such military service would have depended upon the Act of Congress under which they were applying for aid. For this war, indexes to service and pension benefits are easily and readily available, check and be certain as to your ancestor's involvement in the war.

In the War of 1812 it is estimated that about one-fifth to one-third of the heads of families were engaged in this war depending upon how close their residence might have been to the combat area. This war was fought in the upper parts of the country, around Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Upper New York State, Chesapeake Bay, Washington, D.C., Upper Ohio, around Detroit, Michigan. In the South, combat area was at New Orleans, Louisiana.

In the Civil War participation by able-bodied men was high. One hundred percent in the combat area and going down to as low as seventy-five percent elsewhere. Here again back-up service was necessary and it was a CIVIL war. This war was fought mainly in the southern states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and as far north as Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The Mexican War was fought in the West, in Texas and Old Mexico. If your ancestor was in the immediate area of one or more of these wars during the nineteenth century it is advisable to check the indexes for at least service and thereafter for any possible pension or bounty-land benefits. Bounty-land benefits ceased after the two Acts of Congress of 1850 and 1855, there being no bounty-land for Civil War service by the Union.

It is estimated that participation in the Mexican War was about ten percent (in the West) and about five percent for service in Indian Wars. The Philippine insurrection service would have been about ten percent at the most.

British Regiments In The American Revolution

By Lee Anne Walker

The ancestor who fought in the American Revolution is more difficult to trace if he was a British soldier rather than a Yankee. The records of the British army are kept at:

The National Army Museum
Royal Hospital Road
London SW3 England

However, it is necessary to know the regiment an ancestor served with in order to request his records.

The best source at the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City on the various regiments is *The Regimental Records Of The British Army.*[1]

If family tradition has preserved some information about the ancestor's service but not the actual regiment name. It may be possible to discover the regiment through this book. For instance, if a soldier fought at Bunker Hill, one might look for the regiments which were there. The following list serves as the index which the book itself lacks.

British Regiments[2] in the American Revolution. Listed by Battles:

Lexington, 1775: 7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 48, 52, 53, 54, 64, 65.
Bunker's Hill, 1775: 2, 7, 8, 12, 16, 19, 20, 29, 30, 38, 41, 42, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72.
St. John's, 1775: 22. 23.
Brooklyn, 1776: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36. 37. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65.
Long Island, 1776: 8, 12, 24, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 62, 63.
White Plains, 1776: 1, 8, 12, 24, 25, 26, 46, 47.
Fort Washington, 1776: 46, 47.
Brunx, 1776: 8, 12, 25, 26, 52, 55, 56.
Piaquata, 1777: 46, 47.
Brandywine, 1777: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 20, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 62, 63, 64, 65.
Stillwater, 1777: 11, 17, 18, 21, 37, 53, 54, 61.
Germantown, 1777: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 62, 63.
Rhode Island, 1778: 43, 44.
Connecticut, 1778: 43, 44.
Freehold, 1778: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 20, 35, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.
St. Lucia, 1778: 7, 8, 13, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 37, 38, 45.
Savannah, 1779: 70, 71.
Camden, 1780: 20, 35, 36.
Charlestown, 1780: 46, 47, 64, 65, 70, 71.
Guildford, 1781: 3, 4, 5, 20, 35, 36.
Carolina, 1781: 29, 30.
Hobkirk's Hill, 1781: 70, 71.
Entaw Springs, 1781: 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71.
York Town, 1781: 59, 60.

Those who do not pay attention to footnotes should be reminded that the numbers used in the above list of battles were invented by the author of this article and will be meaningless to those at the National Army Museum. The numbers match the regiments in the following list:

British Regiments Which Fought in the American Revolution:

1. The Sixteenth, or The Queen's Light Dragoons, were in America 1775-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown, in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (page 50)[3]
2. The 17th Light Dragoons were in America 1775-83, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, and Freehold in 1778. (page 52)
3. The First Regiment of Foot Guards were in America 1776-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, and Guildford in 1781. (page 70)
4. The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards were in America 1776-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, and Guildford in 1781. (page 72)
5. The 3rd Foot Guards were in America 1776-83, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, and Guildford in 1781. (page 74)
6. The 3rd (or The Buffs) Regiment of Foot were in America in 1781. (page 80)
7. The 4th (The King's Own Royal) Regiment were in America 1775-78, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (page 84)
8. The 5th Regiment of Foot were in America 1775-78, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brunx in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia (La Vigie) in 1778. (page 86)
9. The "Sea Service" Regiment of Foot from 1702 to 17(?) became the 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot from 17(?) to 1832. They were in America 1776-7. (pages 88-89)
10. The 7th (Royal Fusiliers) were in America 1773-82. (pages 90-91)
11. The 9th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Stillwater in 1777. (pages 94-95)
12. The 10th Regiment of Foot was in America 1767-78, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Long Island in 1776, Brunx in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 96-97)
13. The Fifteenth Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 106-107)
14. The 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot was in America 1779-81.
15. The 17th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 110-111)
16. The 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-76, and fought at Lexington in 1775 and Bunker's Hill in 1775. (pages 112-113)
17. The 20th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Stillwater in 1777. (pages 116-117)
18. The 21st (Royal North British) Fusiliers Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Stillwater in 1777. (pages 118-119)
19. The 22nd Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-79, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775 and Brooklyn in 1776. (page 120)
20. The 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Freehold in 1778, Camden in 1781, and Guildford in 1781. (pages 122-123)
21. The 24th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Stillwater in 1777. (pages 125-126)
22. The 26th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at St. John's in 1775. (pages 128-129)
23. The 90th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at St. John's in 1775.
24. The 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 130-131)
25. The 28th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brunx in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777,

and St. Lucia in 1778. (page 132-133)

26. The 61st Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brunx in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (page 32-33)
27. The 29th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81. (page 134)
28. The 36th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81. (page 134)
29. The 30th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-76, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775 and Carolina in 1781. (pages 137-138)
30. The 59th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-76, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775 and Carolina in 1781. (pages 137-138)
31 The 31st Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81. (pages 138-139)
32. The 70th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81. (pages 138-139)
33. The 32nd Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 140-141)
34. The 46th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 140-141)
35. The 33rd Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, Camden in 1780, and Guildford in 1781. (pages 142-143)
36. The 76th (Macdonald's Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-1781, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, Camden in 1780, and Guildford in 1781. (pages 142-143)
37. The 34th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-1778, and fought at Brooklyn, 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Stillwater in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 144-145)
38. The 35th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-80, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776 and Long Island in 1776. (pages 148-149)
40. The 67th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-80, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776 and Long Island in 1776. (pages 148-149)
41. The 38th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-80, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775 and Brooklyn in 1776. (pages 150-151)
42. The 80th (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers) Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-80, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775 and Brooklyn in1776.(pages 150-151)
43. The 39th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Rhode Island in 1778, and Connecticut in 1778. (pages 152-3)
44. The 54th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Rhode Island in 1778, and Connecticut in 1778. (pages 152-153)
45. The 40th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and St. Lucia in 1778. (pages 154-155)
46. The 42nd Royal Highland Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Long Island in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brooklyn in 1776, Fort Washington in 1776, Pisquata in 1777, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, and Charlestown in 1780. (pages 158-159)
47. The Second Battalion of the 42nd Royal Highlanders was in America 1775-81, and fought at Long Island in 1776, White Plains in 1776, Brooklyn in 1776, Fort Washington in 1776, Pisquata in 1777, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, Freehold in 1778, and Charlestown in 1780. (pages 158-159)
48. The 43rd Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-82, fought in Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 160-161)
49. The 52nd Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-82, and fought in Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 160-161)
50. The 44th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-80, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 162-163)
51. The 56th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-80, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Freehold in 1778. (pages 162-163)
52. The 45th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-78, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brunx in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, and Germantown in 1777. (pages 164-165)
53. The 47th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, and Stillwater in 1777. (pages 166-167)
54. The 81st (Aberdeen Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, and Stillwater in 1777. (pages 166-167)
55. The 49th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-78, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brunx in 1776, and Brandywine in 1777. (pages 170-171)
56. The 66th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-78, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Long Island in 1776, Brunx in 1776, and Brandywine in 1777. (pages 170-171)
57. The 53rd Regiment was in America 1776-81. (pages 176-177)
58. The 85th (Westminister Volunteers) Regiment was in America 1776-81. (pages 176-177)
59. The 57th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-82, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776 and York Town in 1781. (pages 178-179)
60. The 77th (Atholl Highlanders) Regiment was in America 1776-82, and fought at Brooklyn in 1776 and York Town in 1781. (pages 178-179)
61. The 62nd Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-80, and fought at Stillwater in 1777. (pages 182-183)
62. The 63rd Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Long Island in 1776, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (pages 184-185)
63. The 96th (British Musketeers) Regiment was in America 1775-81, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775, Long Island in 1776, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Germantown in 1777, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (pages 184-185)
64. The 64th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Charlestown in 1780, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (pages 186-187)
65. The 98th Regiment of Foot was in America 1776-81, and fought at Lexington in 1775, Bunker's Hill in 1775, Brooklyn in 1776, Brandywine in 1777, Charlestown in 1780, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (pages 186-187)
66. The 65th Regiment of Foot was in America 1775-81, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775. (pages 187-188)
67. The 84th Royal Highland Emigrant Corps from 1775 to 1778 became the 84th (Royal Highland Emigrants) Regiment of Foot from 1778 to 1784. They were in America 1775-81, and fought at Bunker's Hill in 1775. (pages 187-188)
68. The 75th (Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Foot was in America 1778-83. (pages 198-199)

69. The 93rd Regiment of Foot was in America 1779-83. (pages 206-207)
70. Malcolm's Black Rangers, originially the Carolina Black Rangers, fought at Savannah in 1779, Charlestown in 1780, Hobkirk's Hill in 1781, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (page 216)
71. The St. Vincent's Black Rangers fought in Savannah in 1779, Charlestown in 1780, Hobkirk's Hill in 1781, and Entaw Springs in 1781. (page 216)
72. The Marines were in America in 1775, and fought at Bunker's Hill in that year.

Numbers 1 and 2 were cavalry regiments. Numbers 3 through 5 were the Foot Guards. Numbers 6 through 71 were territorial regiments. Members of the Royal Artillery and The Corps of Engineers were also involved in the Revolution.

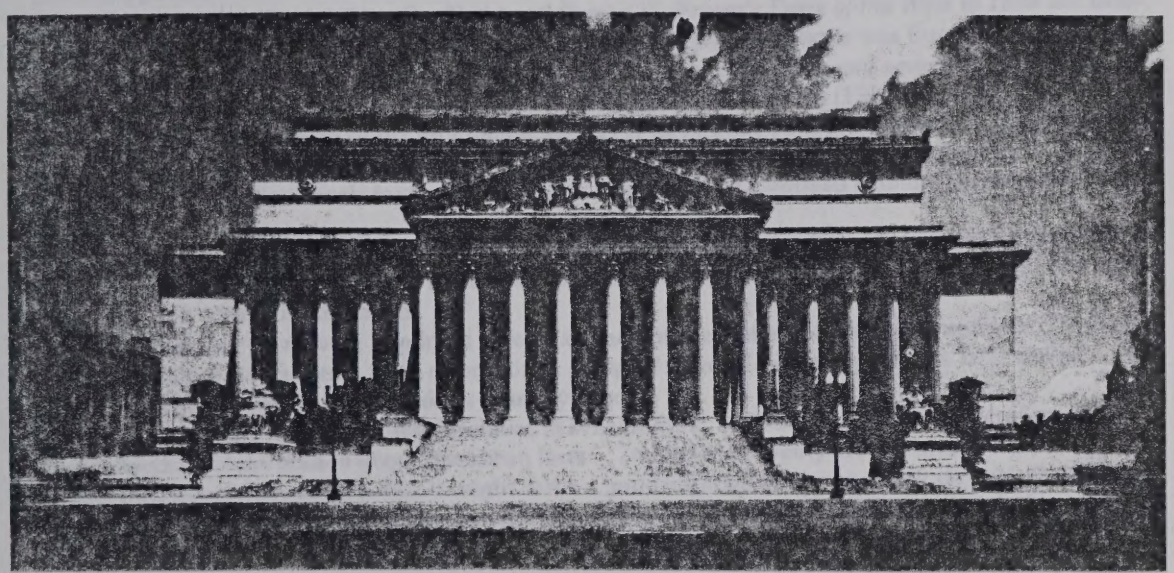
One important weakness of Farmer's book may be illustrated as follows: Burgoyne's army of 5,000 British soldiers surrendered at Saratoga, but one searching for a regiment which was there might come to the conclusion that the British lost that battle because they didn't have anyone there.[3] The explanation is that the book describes regiments which were in existence in 1901, and traces their history. Apparently some regiments were disbanded or otherwise discontinued between the Revolution and 1901. Genealogists should be aware that the tools offered here are like many others in the genealogical field: great if they work in a particular case, but not the last word if they don't.

[1]John S. Farmer, The Regimental Records of the British Army: A Historical Resume Chronologically Arranged of Titles, Campaigns, Honors, Uniforms, Facings, Badges, Nicknames, Etc. (London: Grant Richards, 1901).

[2]The numbers are purely arbitrary and refer to the list of "British Regiments Which Fought in the American Revolution," beginning on page 715, column 2.

[3]The 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th, 53rd, and 62nd Regiments of Foot, the flank companies of the 31st, 32nd, and 34th Regiments of Foot, and the Artillery were at Saratoga. Letter from Elizabeth Talbot Rice, National Army Museum, February 20, 1975.

What Is The National Archives?



The National Archives Building, situated between Seventh and Ninth Streets Northwest and between the famous thoroughfares Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, is part of the "Federal Triangle" in downtown Washington.

Ground for the building was broken in 1931; the cornerstone was laid by President Hoover in 1933; the structure was ready for occupancy in November 1935 and was completed in 1937.

The National Archives is a part of the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. In addition to supervising records management throughout the Federal Government, the General Services Administration operates 14 Federal records centers throughout the United States for the storage and administration of noncurrent records, most of which have only temporary value and are destroyed after stated periods of time. The National Archives is the final repository for the permanent records of the Government.

The United States was the last of the great nations of the world to provide for the adequate preservation and administration of its official records. France established its Archives Nationales in 1790 and Great Britain its Public Record Office in 1838. The archival agencies of several States in our own country are considerably older than the National Archives. In 1931, when construction of the National Archives Building was begun, our Government had already been creating and accumulating records for more than 150 years.

Most of its records had been fairly well kept, but some had been grossly neglected. Boxed and stored in cellars, attics, old garages, and other unsuitable places, these were subject to loss by fire, theft, and dampness, and many of them were not available for use. Since the opening of the National Archives, good physical surroundings and adequate arrangement of the records have both preserved the documents and made them more usable.

The records in the National Archives are kept not simply because they are old but because they have enduring value.

In the National Archives are gathered the permanent records of our Federal Government's operations—of its military and diplomatic activities and of its domestic administration. Here, for instance, the westward expansion of our Nation can be traced in such sources as records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, records of the General Land Office, and those invaluable tools for the family historian, the census schedules. Our relations with other nations can be studied in treaties, diplomatic and consular correspondence, and reports of naval officers.

These and other documents contain fundamental information about the history and Government of the United States. They are a treasure trove for the historian, the economist, and the political scientist. Many of them are vital to individuals for proof of citizenship, confirmation of land titles, or other legal evidence.

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

A Selected Listing Of So-Called Forts Within The United States

by E. Kay Kirkham

In American history it is rather difficult to define a military outpost by any one name. What was later a "fort" might have been at a previous time a military post (or sub-post), a depot, a camp or cantonement, or just a stockade. The Spanish had their name and called it a "presidio" which had several meanings from a prison to officers quarters.

Western fort building started in earnest after the War of 1812 but there had been forts, as such, well before that time in the colonial wars as well as the wars of 1812, Mexican War and the Revolutionary War. Their purpose was that of providing an element of safety for the migrating settlers and pioneers of the West or wherever there was need for civil protection.

At first I had trouble in finding information about American forts because some of the references were very limited in information as to when they were founded and where they were located. In this listing I have tried to give the name of the county wherein the fort was located because that is the key to finding county-type records in connection with military records. Such books as Ray A. Billington's book, *Westward Expansion* (1960, McMillan Co. N.Y.) and Robert W. Frazer's *Forts of the West to 1898* are helpful but where I obtained the best of my information for the listing that follows was from my own personal library and such books as an 1870 gazetteer; an 1880 atlas, a 1900 atlas and several Indian reference books to include the *Guide to the Indian Records in the National Archives* (1981).

There is no pretense here to list all military forts that have been built in the past. I have included a number from colonial times as well as a number before the Civil War and the Revolutionary War. It will be noted that towns previously located in territories might now be identified within a current state of the Union.

It is evident that a close look at the history of any one state will reveal many more "forts" than would be found in general histories. This is the case with the State of Utah and a unique listing of its early forts or better, fortified settlements.

It is certain that there were hundreds of forts as such in the United States, early and late. The State of Florida alone had seventy forts at one time. Keep in mind, however, what was later called a fort might have been in reality a stockade or a supply depot.

A reference found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. states that their microfilm, M-661, is a collection of information about American forts . . . included in twenty-six volumes.

The purpose of this listing is that it might serve a good purpose when you check through the military records to find a fort listed not otherwise defined by location and where an ancestor might have served his country.

Fort Abercrombie-1857-Richland Co., Dak.
Fort Amsterdan (Fort James under the British) Manhattan Island, N.Y.
Fort Anne, Washington Co., N.Y.
Fort Apache, Apache Co., AZ
Fort Arbuckle, Choctaw Co. AR
Fort Armstrong-1816-Rock Island, Mississippi River, MO?
Fort Arnold, West Point, Orange Co. NY
Fort Assinniboine-1879-Hill Co. MT
Fort Atkinson-Fort Sumner- on Santa Fe Road, KS
Fort Augusta, Northumberland Co., PA
Fort Augusta-site City of Augusta, GA
Fort Bainbridge, Russel Co. AL
Fort Bascom-1863-San Miguel Co., NM
Fort Bayard-1866-Grant Co., NM
Fort Beausejour, Misaguash R. Nova Scotia?
Fort Belknap-1851-Young Co., TX
Fort Bennett-1870-Stanley Co., SD
Fort Benton-1845/50-Choteau Co., MT
Fort Berthold-1858/9, Stevens Co., Dak.
Fort Beversede-Dutch-1648-on the Schuylkill River, PA
Fort Bidwell-1863-Modoc Co., CA
Bingham's Fort-1853-Weber Co., Utah
Fort Bliss-1849-near Old Juarez, TX
Fort Boise-1863- Ada Co., ID
Fort Boone-1775-Owsley Co., KY
Fort Bowie-1862-Cochise Co., AZ Terr.
Fort Brady-1819/22-Chippewa Co., MI
Fort Bridger-1842-Uinta Co., WY
Fort Brown-1846-Cameron Co., TX
Fort Browning-Otero Co., MT
Fort Buford-1866-Buford Co., Dakota
Fort Byrd-Fayette Co., PA
Fort Calhoun-Washington Co., NE
Fort Cameron-1872-Beaver Co., UT
Fort Canby-Clatsop Co., OR
Fort Canby-Pacific Co., WA

Fort Caspar-1862-Carbon Co., WY
Fort Cassimir-Dutch 1650-
near New Castle-DE
Fort Caswell, Brunswick Co., NC
Fort Chadbourne - 1852- Runnels Co., TX
Fort Charles-1645- Henrico Co., VA
Fort Christiana-1638-Wilmington, DE
Fort Churchill-1860-Lyon Co., NV
Fort Clark, Kinney Co., TX
Fort Clark (Fort Osage)-1808- MO
Fort Clatsop, Clatsop Co., OR
Fort Clyde, Montgomery Co., NY
Fort Collins-Larimer Co., CO
Fort Colville (Fort Spokane-1859) WA
Fort Concho-1867-Tom Green Co., TX
Fort Confederation - 1816-22- Choctaw Lds.
Fort Conrad-1851-near Socorro, NM
Fort Cornwallis-British-Augusta, GA
Cove Fort, Millard Co., UT
Fort Covington, Franklin Co., NY
Fort Craig-1854- Socorro Co., NM
Fort Crawford-1816-Crawford Co., WI
Fort Crittenden-1858-Utah Co., UT
Fort Croghan-Potawatamie Co., IA
Fort Crook-1857-Shasta Co., CA
Fort Cumberland-1750-British-MD
Fort Cummings-1863-Grant Co., NM
Fort Custer-1877-Custer Co., MT
Fort Dade-Hernando Co., FL
Fort Davis-Presidio Co., TX
Fort Defiance-Caldwell Co., NC
Fort Defiance-1846/74- NM Terr.
Fort Desmoines - 1834-Polk/Lee Co. IA
Fort Dickinson, Luzerne Co., PA
Fort Dodge-Webster Co., IA
Fort Dodge-1865- Ford Co., KS
Fort Douglas-1862- Salt Lake Co., UT
Fort Duchesne-1886-Duchesne Co., UT
Fort Duncan-1849-Maverick Co., TX
Fort Durkee-1769-Luzerne Co., PA
Fort Duquesne-1700's- Allegheny Co., PA
Fort Edward-1826-Washington Co., NY
Fort Elliot-1875-Wheeler Co., TX
Fort Ellis-1867-Gallatin Co., MT
Fort Elsinburg-1643-Salem Co., NJ
Fort Ewell-La Salle Co., TX
Fort Fairfield-1839-Aroostook Co. ME
Fort Fannin-Alachua Co., FL
Farr's Fort-Weber Co., UT
Fort Fetterman-1867-Albany Co., WY
Fort Fillmore-near Donna Ana-NM
Fort Frontenac-1700's Kingston-Canada
Fort Gaines- Early Co., GA
Fort Gage- near Fort George- NY
Fort Gaines- Cass Co., MN
Fort Garland - 1858- Costilla Co., CO
Fort Garry-British-Winnipeg, Canada
Fort Gaston-1858-Hoopa Valley- CA
Fort George-Warren/Washington Cos., NY
Fort Gibson-cantonment-Cherokee Co. Ind. Terr.
Fort Good Hope-1623-near Hartford, CT
Goodyear Fort-1849-Weber Co., UT
Fort Goodwin-1864- Graham Co., AZ
Fort Gottenburg-below Philadelphia, PA
Fort Gower-Revo. War fortress at mouth of
Great Hockhocking R., Ohio
Fort Graham-Hill Co., TX
Fort Granby-R.W. Fort-near Columbia, SC
Fort Grant-1865-Graham Co., AZ
Fort Gratiot-St. Clair Co., MI
Fort Green-Manatee Co., FL
Fort George-Duval Co., FL
Fort Grierson-Revo. War-Augusta, GA
Fort Griffin-1867-Shackelford Co., TX
Fort Griswold. R.W.- New London, CT
Fort Hale-1870-Lyman Co., SD
Fort Hall-Oneida Co., ID
Fort Hall-1849-Bingham Co., ID
Fort Halleck, Carbon Co., WY
Fort Halleck-1867-Elko Co., NV
Fort Hamilton-Kings Co., NY
Fort Hardy-Saratoga Co., NY
Fort Harker-1864-Ellsworth Co., KS
Fort Harmony-So. Utah., Utah
Fort (camp) Harney-Grant Co., OR
Fort Harriman, Salt Lake Co., UT
Fort Hartsuff-1874-Wheeler Co., NE
Fort Hays-1865- Ellis Co., KS
Fort Henry-1646-Petersburg- VA
Fort Henry-1771- near Wheeling, VA
Fort Herkimer-Herkimer Co., NY
Fort Howard - 1816- Brown Co., WI
Fort Huachuca-1877-near Old Mex. AZ
Fort Humbolt-1853-Humbolt Co., CA
Fort Hunter-mouth Schoharie Cr., N.Y.
Fort Hunter, Montgomery Co., NY
Fort Hunter-Dauphin Co., PA
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, MA
Fort Jackson-St. Lawrence Co., NY
Fort Jenkins-1776-Luzerne Co., PA
Fort John (Fort Laramie)-1834-WY
Fort Johnstown, near Smithsville, NC
Fort Kanara, So. Utah, Utah
Fort Kearney (old), Near Omaha, NE
Fort Kearney (new) Buffalo Co., NV
Fort Phil Kearney, Dakota Territory
Fort Keogh-1876-Custer Co., MT
Fort Klamath-1863- Klamath Co., OR
Fort Lafayette, NY Harbor- NY
Fort Lapwai-1862- Idaho Territory
Fort Laramie-1847-orig. Fort William and
Fort John, Laramie Co., WY
Fort Larned-1859- Kansas
Fort Laurens- Tuscarawas Co., OH
Fort Leavenworth-1827- Leavenworth Co., KS
Fort Lee-Bergen Co., NJ
Fort Lemhi (Limhi)-1855- Lemhi Co., ID
Fort Lewis, LaPlata Co., CO
Fort Abraham Lincoln-1872-Morton Co., ND
Fort Littleton, Fulton Co., PA
Fort Logan-1774-Lincoln Co., KY
Fort Logan-1869- Meagher Co., MT
Fort Loudon, Tenn. Riv. near GA
Fort Louden, Franklin Co., PA
Fort Louise, Iron Co., UT
Fort Lowell-1862- Pima Co., AZ

Fort Lowell-1866-Tierra Amarilla, NM
Fort Lupton-Weld Co., CO
Fort Lyon-1867-Bent Co., CO
Fort Mackinac-Machinac Co., MI
Fort Madison-Lee Co., Iowa
Fort Marcy-1864- Sante Fe- NM Terr.
Fort Mason -1851- Mason Co., TX
Fort McCoy-Marion Co., FL
Fort McDermit-1865-Humbolt Co., NV
Fort McDowell-1865-Maricopa Co., AZ
Fort McGarry-1867-Ormsby Co(?) NV
Fort McGinnis-1870's-Meagher Co., MT
Fort Mac Henry-Baltimore, MD
Fort Mac Intosh (stockade) Beaver Co., PA
Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, NC
Fort Mann-1845- (Fort Atkinson) KS
Fort McKavett--1852- Menard Co., TX
Fort McKinney-1876- Johnson Co., WY
Fort McPherson-1863-Lincoln Co., NE
Fort McRae-1863-near Ojo del Muerto, NM
Fort Meade, Lawrence Co., Dakota
Fort Necessity-1754-Fayette Co., PA
Fort Mercer-Revo. War., Del. River, DE
Fort Mifflin. Revo. War., near Phila. PA
Fort Miller, Washington Co., NY
Fort Missoula-1877-Missoula Co., MT
Fort Mitchell-Russell Co., AL
Fort Mojave-1859- Mohave Co., AZ
Fort Montgomery, Orange Co., NY
Fort Mason-Orange Co., FL
Fort Meade-Polk Co., FL
Fort Montrose - Iowa (?)
Mound Fort-1853- Weber Co., UT
Fort Morgan-1865- Morgan Co., CO
Fort Myers- Monroe Co., FL
Fort Na-ches-1856-Washington Territory
Fort Nassau-1631-near Gloucester, N.J.
Fort Nelson (Fort Norfolk-1812-) VA
Fort Niagara -1727-Canada West-British
Fort Ninety-Six-1727- Abbeville Dist. SC
Fort Niobrara-Cherry Co., NE
Fort Nonsense-built by men of George Washington-1779-80-near Morristown, NJ
Fort Ogden-Manatee Co., FL
Fort Oglethorpe-1737-St. Simon's Is. GA
Fort Okonagan-Columbia Riv. Hudson Bay
Fort Omaha-Douglas Co., NE
Fort Oplandt-Dutch-1631-near Lewes, DE
Fort Osage-Jackson Co., MO
Fort Oswegatchie-St. Lawrence Co., NY
Fort Oswego-1696-Oswego Co., NY
Fort Ouiatanon-before 1731-Wabash Riv.
Fort Paulus Hook-(British) Jersey City, NJ
Fort Pembina-Pembina Co., Dakota Territory
Fort Pierre-1831-Stanley Co., Dakota
Fort Pitt-Pittsburg-Allegheny Co., PA
Fort Plain (Fort McKean) -Montgomery Co., NY
Fort Slongo-British-1781, Long Is., NY
Fort Presentation, Upper St. Lawrence Riv.
Fort Prince George, Savannah Riv., SC
Fort Putnam-West Point, Orange Co., NY
Fort Randall-1856-Todd Co., SD
Fort Ransom-1867-Ransom Co., Dakota
Fort Rawlins-1870-Utah Co., UT
Fort Reed-Orange Co., FL
Fort Reno-(Ft. Connor)-1866- WY Terr.
Fort Reno-1874- Near ElReno., Okla.
Fort Rensselaer, near Canajoharie, NY
Fort Rice-1864- Dakota Territory
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Fort Ridgely-1863-Nicollet Co., MN
Fort Riley-1853- Davis Co., KS
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Fort Ringgold-1848-Starr Co., TX
Fort Ripley-1849-Crow Wing Co., MN
Fort Robinson-1874-Sioux Co., NE
Fort D.A. Russell-1867-Laramie Co., WY
Fort Saginaw-1819-22- Saginaw Co., MI
Fort Saint Luke-1854-Utah Co., UT
Fort St. Stephens-1802-15-Choctaw Lds.
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Fort Sedgwick-1864-Weld Co., CO
Fort Selden-1865-Dona Ana Co., NM
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Fort Sheldon-Dona Ana Co., NM
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Fort Simcoe-1856-Yakima Co., WA Terr.
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Fort Stanton-1855-Lincoln Co., NM
Fort Stanwix-Rome City-Oneida Co., NY
Fort St. Frederic-1750-Esses Co., NY
Fort Fred Steele-1868-Carbon Co., WY
Fort Steilacoom-1849-Pierce Co., WA
Fort Stevens-Clatsop Co., OR
Fort Stevenson-1867-Stevens Co., Dakota
Fort Stockton-Pecos Co., TX
Fort Sully-Sully Co., Dakota Territory
Fort Sumner-1862-San Miguel Co., NM
Fort Supply-1853-Uinta Co., WY
Fort Supply-1868- Oklahoma
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Fort Thomas-Graham Co., AZ
Fort Thornburgh-1881-Uintah Co., UT
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Fort Utah, Utah Co., Utah (1849)
Fort Vancouver-1824/5-Clarke Co., WA
Fort Verde-Yavapai Co., AZ
Fort Vincennes-before 1731-Knox Co., IN
Fort Wadsworth, NY
Fort Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co., WA

Fort Wallace-1865- Wallace Co., KS
Fort Washakie-1871-Fremont Co., WY
Fort Washington, Manhattan Island, NY
Fort Washington, Prince George Co., MD
Fort Washington, Montgomery Co., PA
Fort Washita, on Red River, Indian Terr.
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Civil War Genealogy

By Geroge K. Schweitzer*
7914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

Introduction

From 12 April 1861 through 26 May 1865 there raged in the United States an exceptionally violent military action known as the Civil War. Many of the battles were exceptionally bloody with enormous casualties, and even more service men died from illnesses. The population of the United States in 1861 was approximately 32,000,000, with over one out of every 14 of the people being directly involved. Anyone, therefore, who had ancestors who were living in the United States in 1861, has a high likelihood of being the descendant of one or more Civil War veterans. Of the large volume of records kept by both sides, many have survived and are very fruitful sources of genealogical information.

The National Archives

There are several million local, state, and federal records which preserve information relating to both Union and Confederate service men in the Civil War. The **first** step you should take in beginning a search for your ancestor's records is with the National Archives. Their collection of records is a vast one including both Union and Confederate service records for soldiers and sailors, Union pension records, court-martial case files, medical records, burial records, draft records and prisoner-of-war records. However, they require your ancestor's name and his state in order to locate his documents. If you know these things, write the following address and ask for a NATF Form 26:

Military Service Records (NNCC)
Washington, DC 20408.

When you receive the form, fill it out as completely as you can, check the blanks for both military and pension records, and mail it to the address given. Be sure and staple to it a note saying: Please send all records. This will insure that you receive everything available. When the copies of the records come back to you, they will be accompanied by a bill, usually for a few dollars, but hardly ever more than $10.00. If you discover from the documents that your ancestor was court-martialled or sick or wounded or disabled, send another NATF Form 26 with a note attached asking for the court martial and / or medical records. Usually for Confederates, only military records are available from the National Archives.

The State Archives

The **second** step that you need to take is to contact the State Archives of the state where your ancestor enlisted. Many states have an abundance of records relating to Civil War service personnel. The State Archives are especially helpful for Confederates, since Confederate pensions were issued only by states. For the addresses of the various State Archives consult:

J. M. Kinney, *Directory of State and Provincial Archives,* Society of American Archivists, Austin, TX, 1975.

G. K. Schweitzer, *Civil War Genealogy,* The Author, 7914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, TN 37919, 1981.

Ask the State Archives if they have records on your ancestor, if they can provide searcher and copying services, and if they cannot, whether they have a list of searchers who will do the work for you.

The Official Records

The **third** step to be taken is to look your Civil War veteran up in two massive compilations, a 129-volumed collection of records of the Union and Confederate armies, and a 32-volumed collection of records of the Union and Confederate navies. These books contain battle reports, casualty lists, rosters, letters, memorandums, trial transcripts, military orders, requisitions, battle plans, and many other field reports and records. If you know only your ancestor's name and not his state or military unit, there is a chance that you can find him in these volumes by looking him up in the indexes, the last volume of each of the series (army and navy) being the index.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1901, 128 volumes plus index volume.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1897-1927, 31 volumes plus index volume.

Once the index has led you to an ancestor, you can then refer to the indicated volume(s) to find the documents in which he is mentioned. In almost all cases his state and his military unit will be given in the index, and you should consult the references which are found there.

Regimental Histories

The **fourth** step which you may wish to take is the tracking of the war experience of you ancestor (where his unit went, where he fought). There are numerous regimental histories, rosters, diaries, reports, memoirs, journals, and letters which have been published. To locate many of these materials, the following reference works should be used.

A. Nevins, J.I. Robertson, Jr., and B. I. Wiley, *Civil War Books: A Critical Bibliography,* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La, 1967-9 2, volumes.

C.E. Dornbusch, *Military Bibliography of the Civil War,* (Regimental Histories), New York Public Library, New York, NY, 1961-72, 3 volumes.

W. Amann, *Personnel of the Civil War* (names of units and their numerical identities), Yoseloff,

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Alumni Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at The University of Tennessee and holder of three doctoral degrees, one in chemistry, one in philosophy of religion, and one in the history of science. He is the author of three genealogical books: *Genealogical Source Handbook; Civil War Genealogy;* and *Tennessee Genealogical Research.* He has also conducted numerous genealogical courses, seminars, and workshops.

New York, NY, 1969.

M. J. Smith, Jr., *American Civil War Navies* (Books and articles on naval units and ships), Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, NJ, 1972.

F. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (Union regimental histories), Yoseloff, New York, NY, 1908, 3 volumes.

State Regimental Histories

The **fifth** step you should take is to explore rosters and regimental histories which the individual states have published.These may be found in:

G. K. Schweitzer, *Civil War Genealogy,* The Author, 1914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, TN 37919, 1981.

F. W. Filby, *American & British Genealogy,* American Library Association, Chicago, IL, 1975, see index listings on p. 384.

Societies and Organizations

The **sixth** step you may make is to inquire of the various state historical societies and the special national organizations which do research and keep records on Civil War personnel. A listing of state historical societies will be found in:

Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the US and Canada. American Association of State and Local History, Nashville, TN. latest edition.

Many national organizations which center their activities around Civil War personnel and their descendants include:

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (descendants of Union soldiers), 90 Conestoga Boulevard, Lancaster, PA 17602.

United Daughters of the Confederacy (descendants of Confederate personnel), 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220.

Further Research Suggestions

Many other suggestions for Civil War ancestor research are provided in the following volume:

G. K. Schweitzer, *Civil War Genealogy,* The Author, 7914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, TN 37919, 1981.

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Goodspeed's - "EAST ARK.", "OZARK REGION" (AR. & MO.)
NEW YORK Blog. Sketches (1879)
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KENTUCKY: Marriages, Bibles, Wills, Court Records

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Civil War Claims: Neglected Sources For The Southern Genealogist

By Gary B. Mills, Ph. D.*
Gadsden - CUUP
P.O. Box 1859
Gadsden, Alabama 35902

To the family historian, America's wars have a dual meaning -- they have been, simultaneously, destructive and creative. The devastating impact of war upon our ancestors is inescapable. Yet, at the same time, each and every war has left us a legacy of documentary material that helps us to reconstruct the past and to understand our heritage. . ..

The most destructive war in American history -- and the most productive from a genealogical standpoint -- undoubtedly was the War Between the States, 1861 to 1865. Unfortunately, much of the documentary wealth that it left us has been neglected by descendants of American Southerners who are unaware of the existence of much material and unaware of one crucial aspect of the conflict which produced this material.

The Civil War is usually approached as a clear-cut, black and white -- or more appropriately, a blue and gray -- issue. If an ancestor lived north of the Mason-Dixon line and was of an appropriate age to see military duty, it is usually assumed that he served the Union. On the other hand, if he lived in one of the slaveholding states, it is automatically assumed that he was a "Rebel."

Thus the average genealogist proceeds to seek whichever military, pension, or bounty records that might be appropriate, either from our National Archives or from one of the various state archives. Once these records are obtained or found to be non-existent, many genealogists assume that they have exhausted the available supply of "official war records."

This is not so -- especially for the Southern genealogist of white or black ancestry. There exists in the National Archives three vast collections of documents that are especially rewarding: 1) The *Southern Claims Commission* files (Record Group 56, Records of the Department of the Treasury); 2) the *French and American Claims Commission* files (Record Group 76, Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations); and 3) the files of the *Mixed Commission of British and American Claims* (also in Record Group 76).

For those who are not familiar with the purpose and the activities of these three war claims commissions, some background explanation is in order.

Eleven states seceded from the United States of America in 1860 and 1861, forming the Confederate States of America. At no time, however, were the individual residents of these states *united* in the solid support of any one ideal or cause. Where social and political problems are concerned, each man and woman -- then, just as now -- has his own ideals and his own viewpoints.

Consequently, there were within these eleven states a number of residents who did not support the Confederacy or did so only under force, and then to varying degrees. Some were native Americans, both Southern and Northern-born, both free-black and white, who did not agree with secession. Others were alien residents who were required by international law to remain neutral under threat of losing their citizenship in the countries of their birth.

With the occupation of the South by Union forces, thousands of Southern families who sought no part in the war suffered severe deprivation and destruction at the hands of the Federal army. Union soldiers who seized provisions and livestock for official use, or destroyed homes and personal property with or without orders, were understandably reluctant to believe a homeowner who claimed to be a loyal Unionist or an alien neutral. In such cases, the unfortunate victim was told that, upon the end of the war, he would be reimbursed for his losses -- *provided that he could prove his loyalty to the Union or his neutrality.*

The files of the three Civil War claims commissions in Records Group 56 and 76 represent the efforts of almost 25,000 southern families to obtain that promised reimbursement.

On March 3, 1871, six years after the end of the war, the Southern Claims Commission was set up to study and rule upon the suits of those who claimed to remain loyal to the United States during the course of the war. Only claims for provisions and supplies taken by or furnished to the United States Army were accepted as valid. Losses incurred from looting and pillaging by soldiers acting without orders were not considered.

Within the two-year filing period allowed by the commission, 22,298 claims were entered for total damages of $60,258,150. The adjudication of these suits required nine years, and at the end of that term only 7,092 claims, amounting to $4,636,929 were able to withstand the intense, minute, and often absurdly rigid investigation and qualifying tests that were administered. For the genealogist, however, whether a claim was ruled valid or invalid is of lesser import than the fact that the claims exist; in either case, these claims provide a wealth of material.

The commission established to judge the claims of British citizens in the South was also established in 1871. Operating for only eighteen months, this Mixed Commission of British and American Claims considered 478 suits by British citizens. The United States and France did not reach an agreement over international claims until 1880, when the French and American Claims Commission was established. Between that year and 1883, another 727 cases submitted by Southern residents were heard and ruled upon.

The bulk of the material in the files of these three commissions concerns the amount of property lost and the claimants' loyalty or neutrality. However, the questions asked and the information supplied in answer provide a wealth of information on the personal lives of the claimants, their friends, their families, and even their enemies. The family historian who seeks proofs of relationship, points of family origins, or the answers to a host of similar problems, cannot afford to ignore the possibilities offered by these three groups of records.

The following extracts from the list of official questions asked of each witness and claimant well exemplify the type of data available:

Question No. 1 is of obvious value. The witness was called upon to give his name, age, occupation, place of residence and length of residence there.

Question No. 2: "If you are not the claimant, in what manner, if any, are you related to the claimant or interested in the success of the claim?" The replies to this question cover a wide variety of relationships: widows, children, uncles, second husbands, employees, and ex-slaves often testified for a claimant or even filed the claim for a deceased loyalist or neutral.

Question No. 3 called for the place of birth and/or the place of naturalization. As proof, these files often contain birth certificates from foreign countries or proof of birth in an American state, or naturalization papers. Indeed, almost every claim filed by an alien provides a birth certificate that names his point of origin in Europe, the name of his parents, and sometimes even that of his grandparents.

Question No. 4 required that a person give his place of residence, and any changes made in his place of residence during a period that began six months before the war and ended with the close of the war. Some claimants and witnesses gave almost every place of residence in their entire lives.

Question No. 8 asked for a list of all instances when a person aided the Union cause, specifying times, places, names and pertinent details. More importantly, it asked if the person or persons aided were relatives and, if so, to what degree.

Question No. 9 asked if an individual had any relatives in the Union Army or Navy and required company and regiment names and numbers or the name of the vessel on which the relative served, together with dates and places of entering and discharge.

Question No. 36 asked for this same data on Confederate soldiers who were related to the claimant. For female claimants there was another long list of questions that produced a wealth of personal information such as marriage records, deeds, death records, wills, divorces, remarriages, and lists of children (often from more than one marriage). Many claimants, both male and female, submitted as evidence their certificates of Oaths of Allegiance to the Federal government, taken during the course of the war -- complete with physical descriptions, and many claims include complete household inventories.

For researchers interested in the Southern Claims Commission, the identification and location of files is somewhat easier than for those interested in the international claims files. *Civil War Claims in the South, Vol. I, Index to Damage Claims Filed Before the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880,* compiled by this writer and published this year by Polyanthos, Inc. of New Orleans, provides a 490-page index to claimants with the state and county of residence at the time the claim was filed, the necessary citations to order each file, and a more complete discussion of the operations of the Southern Claims Commission.

Family historians seeking information on an unnaturalized French or British ancestor living in the Confederate South will find no published index available. They should proceed on the following basis:

BRITISH:

Address inquiry to:
Record Group 76
Mixed Commission of British and American Claims
Reference Branch, General Archives Division
National Archives & Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

Briefly request the Archives to check for a specific name in the *Docket of British Claims, 1871-1873,* which is Entry 78 within RG 76, and, if a claim exists, to provide a cost estimate for either photocopying or microfilming the file. Upon receipt of payment the National Archives will then fill the order.

FRENCH:

Address inquiry to:
Record Group 76
French and American Claims Commission
Diplomatic Branch, Civil Archives Division
National Archives & Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

In a similar manner, briefly request a check for a specific name in that division's 3"x5" card index to the Records of the French and American Claims Commission, and, if a file exists, a cost estimate. Again, the Archives will await payment before filling the order.

In addition to these basic and more accessible files, a wealth of supporting data to these claims appear in a number of other files. More persistent researchers who seek information on all possible, related, research opportunities might also wish to order one or more of the following National Archives publications:

Pamphlet Describing M87; Records of the Commissioners Claims (Southern Claims Commission), 1871-1880

P1 177/RG 76 Preliminary Inventory Records Relating to International Claims

Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications

The genealogist who utilizes these published catalogs will discover that there is available to him a wealth of additional material produced by this War Between the States -- far more than mere military, pension or bounty records. Moreover, as a result of the Archives on-going program of microfilming its long-stored resources, much of these neglected records produced by the Civil War can be utilized even by the family genealogist who cannot personally work in our nation's capital.

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*Dr. Mills, an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Alabama, Gadsden, is the author of numerous books and articles on Southern history, including several which have utilized the civil war claims records that are discussed in this article.

TENNESSEE RECORDS

Essential tools for the genealogist searching in Tennessee. Transcriptions and indexes to early Tennessee census and other records. Available as books, booklets, or photocopies of pertinent data on specific surnames.

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*1. **1880 CENSUS--TENNESSEE.** Work in progress on a county by county basis. Currently available in soft cover--

Anderson County	**$11.50**
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Bledsoe County	**9.50**
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Each county transcription has its own index. It is our intent, when all counties are completed, to assemble this work into a hard bound set, with a single index covering the entire state.

2. **Index to EARLY TENNESSEE TAX LISTS. $29.50**

3. **1850 CENSUS--TENNESSEE.** An 8 volume set involving a single index for the entire state. **$27.50** per volume.

4. **1830 CENSUS--TENNESSEE.** Three volumes covering East, Middle and West sections. **$23** each for EAST and WEST, **$27.50** for MIDDLE.

*5. **1890 CIVIL WAR VETERANS CENSUS--TENNESSEE.** Complete in one volume, detail on about 26,000 veterans as enumerated in the only Tennessee schedules saved from the 1890 census. (About 90% of these were Union men). **$35.00.**

*6. **1890 CIVIL WAR VETERANS CENSUS--TENNESSEANS IN TEXAS.** About 550 men living in Texas in 1890 who served in Tennessee units during the Civil War (mostly Union veterans). Soft cover. **$6.00.**

*7. **THE YELLOW PAGES.** Sources and Suggestions for Searching in Tennessee. A guide to what you can find where of a genealogical nature in the state. Soft cover. **$7.00.**



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WARS AND THE YEARS THEY WERE FOUGHT

1. King Phillips War
July 1675 to August 1675, all central and southeastern New England, were involved. It was caused by the enroachment of white settlers on the Indian fishing and hunting grounds. It was named for King Philip, or Matacomet, and was brought to an end by his death.

2. King Williams War
This was fought in 1689 to 1697, it was an inter-colonial war. Military enterprises were generally on a small scale, with raids in the enemy frontier and the burning of forts and towns. It was closed with the treaty of Ruswick in 1697, but with no real settlement. All volunteer.

3. Queen Anne's War
In 1701 to 1714 the American counterpart of the war of the Spanish Succession. Was fought simultaneously in Europe. It took place mostly in the West Indies and on the Carolina coast and in New England. The New York border did not suffer attack because of an alliance with the French and Iroquois Indians. Peace negotiations began in 1711 in Europe, resulting in an armistice in America in October 1712. All volunteer.

4. King George's War
In 1744 to 1748 New Englanders assembled troops and ships at Boston and captured Louisberg on Cape Breton Island. It was part of the struggle for control of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. It was a fruitless conflict beginning when France and England declared war against each other in the War of the Austrian Succession. Peace following this was only an interlude.

5. French and Indian War
This war was fought in 1754 to 1763 in the Eastern North America. In Europe it was known as the Seven Years War. It was the last of a long series of wars fought by England and France. The chief issue between the two nations became the Colonies in America and India. The peace of 1763 eliminated France from North America; the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi and Canada was ceded to England; Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

6. Revolutionary War
Fought in 1775 to 1783, this is the first time in the colonial history where everyone was involved. Young and old all ages were called to serve. Up to October 1777 the bulk of the fighting was in the North; after that most of it was in the South. The American Revolution was complex, beginning after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the opposition to Britain's Colonial policies growing until thirteen of the twenty-two British Colonies revolted and won independence.

7. The War of 1812
This war was fought from 1812 to 1814 and was a conflict between the

the United States and Great Britain, arising from the attempt of the United States to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference, and an attempt of the West and South to seize an opportunity to take Canada from Spain. It was during this war that the burning of Washington occurred. Peace treaty signed 24 December 1814.

8. Indian Wars
Most of the years of expansion of the United States there have been armed conflicts with the Indians. These continued until the late 1880's. The men involved were local residents and the regular army.

9. Mexican War
In 1846 to 1848 there was a struggle between the United States and Mexico caused by a desire to expand westward. The Mexicans accused the American military and Navel forces of trespassing on their territory. A treaty was signed in 1848 resulting in annexation to the United States of territory extending from the Oklahoma panhandle to the Pacific Ocean.

10. Civil War
The major war in the history of the United States. Every age group from 14 years to 70 years were involved. It was fought from 1861 to 1865. Most of the battle grounds were in the south. It was a conflict between the Northern states of the United States and the ceceding Southern States, extending from a variety of disputes of political, economical and social issues. A great destruction of property and records ensued.

11. Spanish American War
This war lasted for one year - 1898. The origin was in the Cuban insurrection of February 1895. Called a "splendid little war", The two governments terminated hostilities on 12 August 1898. There were 5,000 casualties but only 400 of them caused by battle, the rest by disease.

apture of Little Rock September 10. Duty at Little ock till March, 1864. Veterans on furlough March and April. Riot at Charleston, Ill., March 28. Veterans. Moved to Little Rock April 12-30, thence to Brownsville May 18. Pursuit of Shelby May 19-31. Moved to Duvall's Bluff and Clarendon June 25-29. Action at Clarendon June 25-26. Guard Memphis and Little Rock R. R. till August 24. Actions with Shelby, at Jones' Hay Station, Long Prairie and Ashley's Station August 24. Regiment mostly captured, except Companies "F" and "H." Paroled at Jacksonport, Ark., and reached Benton Barracks, Mo., September 9. Exchanged December 5, 1864. Arrived at Hickory Station, on Memphis & Little Rock R. R., January 18, 1865. On railroad guard duty till June 6. Moved to Pine Bluff June 6-9, and duty there till August 18. March to Fort Smith, Ark., August 18-30. Moved to Little Rock, Ark., October 4-6. Mustered out October 15, 1865, and discharged at Camp Butler, Ill.

Regiment lost during service 1 Officer and 11 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 171 Enlisted men by disease. Total 185.

55th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and mustered in October 31, 1861. Moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., November 9-11, 1861, and duty there till January 12, 1862. Moved to Paducah, Ky., January 12-22. Attached to District of Paducah, Ky., to March, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the Tennessee, to May, 1862. 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the Tennessee, to July, 1862. 1st Brigade, 5th Division, District of Memphis, Tenn., to November, 1862. 4th Brigade, 5th Division, District of Memphis, Right Wing 13th Army Corps (Old), Department of the Tennessee, November, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Memphis, 13th Army Corps, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Sherman's Yazoo Expedition, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, to September, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, to August, 1865.

SERVICE.—Action at and occupation of Columbus, Ky., March 3, 1862. Moved from Paducah, Ky., to Savannah, Tenn., March 6-10. Expedition to Yellow Creek, Miss., and occupation of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., March 14-17. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Corinth Road April 8. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Russell's House May 17. Occupation of Corinth May 30. March to Memphis, Tenn., June 3-July 21, and duty there till November 26. Expedition from Memphis to Coldwater and Hernando, Miss., September 8-13. Sherman's Tallahatchie March November 26-December 13. Sherman's Yazoo Expedition December 20, 1862, to January 2, 1863. Chickasaw Bayou December 26-28. Chickasaw Bluff December 29. Expedition to Arkansas Post, Ark., January 3-10, 1863. Assault and capture of Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, January 10-11. Moved to Young's Point, La., January 17, and duty there till March. Expedition to Rolling Fork, via Muddy, Steele's and Black Bayous and Deer Creek March 14-27. Demonstration on Haines' and Drumgould's Bluffs April 29-May 2. Haines' Bluff May 1. At Milliken's Bend till May 5. Moved to join Army in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 7-16. Battle of Champion's Hill May 16. Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 5-10. Siege of Jackson July 10-17. Brandon Station July 19. At Big Black till September 25. Moved to Memphis, Tenn., thence march to Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25-November 21. Operations on Memphis & Charleston R. R. in Alabama October 20-29. Bear Creek, Tuscumbia, October 27. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Brown's Ferry November 23. Foot of Missionary Ridge November 24. Tunnel Hill November 24-25. Mission Ridge November 25. Pursuit to Graysville November 26-27. March to relief of Knoxville November 28-December 5. Expedition to Tellico Plains December 6-13. March to Chattanooga December 13-17, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., December 19, and to Bellefonte, Ala., December 26. To Larkinsville, Ala., January 6, 1864, and duty there till April. Expedition toward Rome, Ga., January 25-February 5. Veterans on furlough April 16-June 10. Rejoined Army at Big Shanty June 19. Non-Veterans attached to 116th Illinois Infantry. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May 1-September 8. Demonstration on Resaca May 8-13. Near Resaca May 13. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Movements on Dallas May 18-25. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Assault on Kenesaw Mountain June 27. Nickajack Creek July 2-5. Chattahoochie River July 5-17. Battle of Atlanta July 22. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Ezra Chapel, Hood's second sortie, July 28. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Pursuit of Hood into Alabama October 3-26. Non-Veterans mustered out October 30, 1864. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Near Clinton November 21-23. Oconee River November 25. Statesborough December 3. Siege of Savannah December 10-21. Assault and capture of Fort McAllister December 13. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Duck Creek February 2. Salkehatchie Swamps, S. C., February 3-5. Holmes' Bridge, South Edisto River, February 9. North Edisto River February 11-12. Congaree Creek February 15. Columbia February 16-17. Fayetteville, N. C., March 11. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh April 10-14. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 19. Grand Review May 24. Moved to Louisville, Ky., June 2, thence to Memphis, Tenn., and Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, Ark., June 30-July 6. Mustered out August 14, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 9 Officers and 149 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 127 Enlisted men by disease. Total 286.

56th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized at Shawneetown, Ill., and mustered in February 27, 1862. Left State for Paducah, Ky., February 27, and duty there till April 20. Attached to District of Paducah, Ky., to April, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of Mississippi, to November, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, Left Wing 13th Army Corps (Old), Department of the Tennessee, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, 16th Army Corps, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, to September, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 17th Army Corps, to December, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps, to April, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, to August, 1865.

SERVICE.—Moved from Paducah, Ky., to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., April 20-25, 1862. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 12. Expedition to Ripley June 22-23. At Camp Clear Creek till October, 1862. Battle of Corinth October 3-4. Pursuit to Ripley October 5-12. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November 4 to December 30. Reconnoissance from LaGrange November 8-9. Guard Memphis & Charleston R. R. till March 1, 1863. Yazoo Pass Expedition March 1-April 5. Fort Pemberton March 22. Moved to Milliken's Bend, La., April 13. Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf April 25-30. At Grand Gulf guarding transportation lines and base of supplies May 1-13. Battle of Champion's Hill May 16. Big Black River May 17. Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22 and June 25. Surrender of Vicksburg July 4. Moved to Helena, Ark., August 20; thence to Memphis, Tenn., and march to Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20-November 23. Operations on Memphis & Charleston R. R. in Alabama October 20-29.

56 REG. INF ILL

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Tunnel Hill November 24-25. Mission Ridge November 25. Pursuit to Graysville November 26-27. Guard railroad and duty at Whitesburg, on Tennessee River, till May, 1864. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May to September. Guard Memphis & Charleston R. R. and Chattanooga & Atlanta R. R. and fords of the Etowah; stationed at Mud Creek, Calhoun and Adairsville, Ga., till October. Defence of Resaca October 12-13. Company "F" at surrender of Dalton, Ga., October 13. Adairsville October 22. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Siege of Savannah December 10-21. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Salkehatchie Swamp, S. C., February 2-5. Fishburn's Plantation, near Lane's Bridge, Salkehatchie River, February 6. South Edisto River February 9. North Edisto River February 11-12. Columbia February 15-17. Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, February 19-20. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh, N. C., April 10-14. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 19. Grand Review May 24. Moved to Louisville, Ky., June; thence to Little Rock, Ark., and duty there till August. Mustered out August 12, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 2 Officers and 25 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 14 Officers and 348 Enlisted men by disease. Total 389.

57th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and mustered in December 26, 1861. Moved to Cairo, Ill.; thence to Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 8-14, 1862. Attached to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, District of Cairo, February, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of West Tennessee and Army of the Tennessee, to July, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Corinth, to November, 1862. 3rd Brigade, District of Corinth, 13th Army Corps (Old), Department of the Tennessee, to December, 1862. 3rd Brigade, District of Corinth, 17th Army Corps, to January, 1863. 3rd Brigade, District of Corinth, 16th Army Corps, to March, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps, to September, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.—Investment and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862. Moved to Fort Henry, Tenn., February 17; thence to Crump's Landing, Tenn., March 8-13, and to Pittsburg Landing March 28. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 6. Duty at Corinth, Miss., till November, 1863. Battle of Corinth October 3-4, 1862. Pursuit of enemy to Hatchie River October 5-12. At Corinth till April, 1863. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November, 1862, to January, 1863. Operations against Forest in West Tennessee December 18, 1862, to January 3, 1863. Dodge's Expedition to Northern Alabama April 15-May 2, 1863. Great Bear Creek, Cherokee Station and Lundy's Lane April 17. Rock Cut, near Tuscumbia, April 22. Tuscumbia April 23. Town Creek April 28. At Corinth till November. Grand Junction, Tenn., July 30, 1863. Moved to Eastport, Pulaski and Lynnville November 6-12, and duty there till March, 1864. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May to September, 1864. Demonstrations on Resaca May 8-13. Sugar Valley, near Resaca, May 9. Near Resaca May 13. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Ley's Ferry, Oostenaula River, May 14-15. Rome Cross Roads May 16. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Assault on Kenesaw June 27. Ruff's Mills July 3-4. Chattahoochie River July 5-17. Decatur and battle of Atlanta July 22. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Scout from Rome to Cedar Bluffs, Ala., July 28-29 (Detachment). Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Moved to Rome September 26, and duty there till November 11. Battle of Allatoona October 5 (Cos. "A," "B"). Reconnoissance on Cave Springs Road and skirmishes October 12-13. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Ogeechee River and Canal December 9. Siege of Savannah December 10-21. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Salkehatchie Swamp, S. C., February 2-5. South Edisto River February 9. North Edisto River February 11-12. Congaree Creek February 15. Columbia February 16-17. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh April 10-14. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 19. Grand Review May 24. Moved to Louisville, Ky., June 3. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 3 Officers and 65 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 4 Officers and 108 Enlisted men by disease. Total 180.

58th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., February 11, 1862. Moved to Cairo, Ill., thence to Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 11-13. Attached to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, District of Cairo, February, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of West Tennessee, and Army of the Tennessee, to May, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Tennessee, to July, 1862 (Detachment). 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Corinth, Miss., to November, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Corinth, 13th Army Corps (Old), Department of the Tennessee, to December, 1862. Springfield, Ill., to June, 1863. District of Columbus, Ky., 6th Division, 16th Army Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee, to January, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, to March, 1864, and Dept. of the Gulf to June, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 16th Army Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee, to November, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps, to December, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division (Detachment), Army of the Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland, to February, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps (New), Military Division of West Mississippi, to March, 1865. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps, to August, 1865. District of Alabama to April, 1866.

SERVICE.—Investment and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16. Occupation of Fort Henry February 18-March 6. Moved to Savannah, thence to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., March 6-25. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Mostly captured. Regiment consolidated into four Companies and organized with remnants of the 2nd, 7th, 12th and 14th Iowa Infantry into a body known as the Union Brigade, Army of the Tennessee. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 6. Duty at Corinth till October. March to Iuka September 18-20. Battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3-4. Pursuit to Ruckersville October 5-12. The several detachments of Regiment concentrated at Camp Butler, Ill., in December, 1862, and on duty guarding prisoners till June, 1863. Ordered to Cairo, Ill. Garrison duty at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., till January, 1864. Action at Mayfield November 2, 1863. Skirmish Obion River, near Union City, Tenn., November 19, 1863 (Cos. "G," "H," "I," "K"). Ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., January 21. Meridian Campaign February 3-March 2. Red River Campaign March 10-May 22. Fort DeRussy March 14. Occupation of Alexandria March 16. Battle of Pleasant Hill April 9. Natchitoches April 20-21. About Cloutiersville April 22-24. At Alexandria April 26-May 13. Retreat to Morganza May 13-20. Mansura May 16. Yellow Bayou May 18. Moved to Vicksburg, Miss.; thence to Memphis, Tenn., May 22-June 10. Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6. Defeat of Marmaduke. Smith's Expedition to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21. Near Camargo's Cross Roads July 13. Har-

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Submit a separate set of forms for each file you request (see Item 1). **WE WILL SEARCH ONLY ONE FILE PER FORM.** Remove this instruction sheet. Do NOT remove any of the remaining three pages of this form. Items 2-6 MUST be completed or we cannot search for the file. Print your name (last, first middle) and address in the box provided. This is your mailing label; the information MUST appear on all copies. Mail the completed form to:

Military Service Branch (NNMS)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORDER

We can only search for a record based on the information you provide in Blocks 2-17. The success and accuracy of our search is determined by the completeness and accuracy of the information you provide. When you send more than one form at a time, each form is handled separately. Therefore, you may not receive all of your replies at the same time.

Military service records rarely contain family information. Pension application files generally are most useful to those who are doing genealogical research and contain the most complete information regarding a man's military career. We suggest that you first request copies of a man's pension file. You should request copies of a bounty-land warrant file or a military record only when no pension file exists. **If the veteran's service was during the Revolutionary War, bounty-land warrant applications have been consolidated with pension application papers. You can obtain both files by requesting the pension file only.**

Often there are many files for veterans of the same or nearly the same name. If there are **five or fewer files** for men with the same name as the individual in whom you are interested, we will examine all the relevant files and compare their contents with the information that you have provided us. If the veteran's identity seems obvious, we will furnish you a copy of the file we think is the correct one.

If there are more than five files, we will not make a file-by-file check to see if the information in the numerous files matches that provided for the veteran in whom you are interested. In such cases, we suggest that you visit the National Archives and examine the various files, or hire a professional researcher to examine the files for you. We do not maintain a list of persons who do research for a fee; however, many researchers advertise their services in genealogical periodicals, usually available in libraries.

When we are unable to provide copies of all documents, because of the size of a pension or bounty-land warrant application file, we will send copies of the documents we think will be most useful to you. You may order copies of all documents in a file by making a specific request. We will notify you of the cost of the copies.

Additional copies of this form and more information about the availability of records pertaining to military service or family histories may be found in our free genealogical information leaflets and forms. These may be requested by writing to:

Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

PLEASE SEE THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE FOR THE TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM.

TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM

PENSION APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before World War I. Pension files usually include an official statement of the veteran's military service, as well as information of a personal nature. Pensions based on military service for the Confederate States of America were authorized by some Southern States but not by the Federal Government until 1959. Inquiries about State pensions should be addressed to the State archives or equivalent agency at the capital of the veteran's State of residence after the war.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before 1856. Documents in a bounty-land warrant application file are similar to those in a pension application file. In addition, these files usually give the veteran's age and place of residence at the time the application was made.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS based on service in the UNITED STATES ARMY (officers who served before June 30, 1917 and enlisted men who served before October 31, 1912); NAVY (officers who served before 1903 and enlisted men who served before 1886); MARINE CORPS (officers who served before 1896 and enlisted men who served before 1905); and CONFEDERATE ARMED FORCES (officers and enlisted men, 1861-1865). In addition to persons who served in regular forces raised by the Federal Government, volunteers fought in various wars chiefly in the Federal Government's interest from the Revolutionary War through the Philippine Insurrection, 1775-1902.

Compilations of information concerning most military service performed by individuals in volunteer organizations during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are available, but such records were not compiled for Regular Army officers who served before 1863 and for Regular Army enlisted men and Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served during most of the nineteenth century. Records pertaining to such service are scattered among many files and generally contain few details concerning a man's service. We cannot undertake the research necessary to locate all such documents. If you request a military service record, we will copy the documents which best summarize the veteran's service.

The record of an individual's service in any one organization is entirely separate from his record of service in another organization. We are unable to establish accurately the identity of individuals of the same name who served in different organizations. If you know that an individual served in more than one organization and you desire copies of all of the military service records, submit a separate form for the service record in each organization.

Discharge certificates are not usually included as a part of a compiled military service record. Prior to 1944, Army regulations allowed the preparation of an original discharge certificate only, which was given to the soldier. Confederate soldiers in service at the time of surrender did not receive discharge certificates. They were given paroles, and these paroles became the property of the soldier.

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ▶ ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

15. DATE OF DEATH

16. PLACE OF DEATH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00, payable to **NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NNMS).** Do NOT send cash. **Return your payment AND this invoice in the enclosed envelope. If the return envelope is missing,** send your payment AND this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100221, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have this invoice to match your payment with your copies. WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY, FROM DATE STAMPED BELOW.

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☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER

DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983203

INVOICE/REPLY

▶ *THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL. Print your name (Last, First MI) and address within the block below. PRESS FIRMLY - the information MUST appear on all copies.*

A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD
NATF Form 80 (11-87)

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

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17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

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☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ **REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED.** Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and resubmit your order.

☐ **A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND.** When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER | DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983203

MAILROOM

THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL. Print your name (Last, First MI) and address within the block below. PRESS FIRMLY - the information MUST appear on all copies.

A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

FILE TO BE SEARCHED
(Check one box ONLY)

PENSION

REQUIRED MINIMUM
IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN:

Do NOT write below this line — space is for use only by the

YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for this record.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00, payable to MATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NATNA). Do NOT send cash. Return your payment AND this invoice in the enclosed envelope. If the envelope is missing, send your payment AND this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100221, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have your payment within 30 days, WE WILL HOLD THE SE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. AFTER 30 DATE STAMPED BELOW.

NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please provide items 2 and 3 of Section A, B, and C and

A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND. When we cannot find a record for a veteran this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from other sources. See the enclosed

Send us the requested items, replies, or information already

383203

MAILROOM

A

B

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ▶ ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED.

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

15. DATE OF DEATH

16. PLACE OF DEATH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

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☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ **REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED.** Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and resubmit your order.

☐ **A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND.** When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER

DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983203

▶ *THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL. Print your name (Last, First MI) and address within the block below. PRESS FIRMLY - the information MUST appear on all copies.*

A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD
NATF Form 80 (11-87)

NNMS FILE COPY

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 2 of this form for instructions

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED (Check one box ONLY)

☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION (Service before 1856 only) ☐ MILITARY

2. REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN (Items 2, 3, & 4 must be provided when applicable) NO FILE can be completed or your order cannot be searched

2. VETERAN (Give full name and middle initial)

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps ☐ Coast Guard ☐ Unknown

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAS HE DISCHARGED FROM THIS BRANCH OF SERVICE?

6. IF SERVICE WAS OTHER THAN REGULAR ARMY, STATE WHICH: ☐ Militia ☐ Cavalry ☐ Infantry ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

7. NAME OF VETERAN AT TIME OF SERVICE (Maiden or regiment or "alias," company, etc., name if any)

8. DATE OF BIRTH

9. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.)

10. DATE OF DEATH

11. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.)

12. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS GIVE LOCATION (City & State)

13. IF VETERAN'S BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

14. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

15. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AFTER SERVICE

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

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☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME

STREET

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

DATE

SIGNATURE

FILE DESIGNATION

NNMS FILE COPY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD
NATF Form 80 (11-87)

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

Submit a separate set of forms for each file you request (see Item 1). **WE WILL SEARCH ONLY ONE FILE PER FORM.** Remove this instruction sheet. Do NOT remove any of the remaining three pages of this form. Items 2-6 MUST be completed or we cannot search for the file. Print your name (last, first middle) and address in the box provided. This is your mailing label; the information MUST appear on all copies. Mail the completed form to:

Military Service Branch (NNMS)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

DO NOT FORWARD PAYMENT WHEN SUBMITTING THIS FORM FOR SEARCH. When we search your order, photocopies will be made of records that relate to your request. At that time we will invoice you for the cost of these copies. **WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.** After that time, you must submit another form to obtain photocopies of the file.

USE ONLY NATF FORM 80 TO OBTAIN COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS. We cannot process requests submitted on reproductions of this form. Write to the address below to obtain additional copies of this form.

DUE TO THE HEAVY VOLUME OF REQUESTS, PLEASE ALLOW A MINIMUM OF 8-10 WEEKS FOR PROCESSING OF YOUR ORDER.

Do NOT use this form to request photocopies of records relating to service in World War I or II, or subsequent service. Write to: National Personnel Records Center (Military Records), NARA, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORDER

We can only search for a record based on the information you provide in Blocks 2-17. The success and accuracy of our search is determined by the completeness and accuracy of the information you provide. When you send more than one form at a time, each form is handled separately. Therefore, you may not receive all of your replies at the same time.

Military service records rarely contain family information. Pension application files generally are most useful to those who are doing genealogical research and contain the most complete information regarding a man's military career. We suggest that you first request copies of a man's pension file. You should request copies of a bounty-land warrant file or a military record only when no pension file exists. **If the veteran's service was during the Revolutionary War, bounty-land warrant applications have been consolidated with pension application papers. You can obtain both files by requesting the pension file only.**

Often there are many files for veterans of the same or nearly the same name. If there are **five or fewer files** for men with the same name as the individual in whom you are interested, we will examine all the relevant files and compare their contents with the information that you have provided us. If the veteran's identity seems obvious, we will furnish you a copy of the file we think is the correct one.

If there are more than five files, we will not make a file-by-file check to see if the information in the numerous files matches that provided for the veteran in whom you are interested. In such cases, we suggest that you visit the National Archives and examine the various files, or hire a professional researcher to examine the files for you. We do not maintain a list of persons who do research for a fee; however, many researchers advertise their services in genealogical periodicals, usually available in libraries.

When we are unable to provide copies of all documents, because of the size of a pension or bounty-land warrant application file, we will send copies of the documents we think will be most useful to you. You may order copies of all documents in a file by making a specific request. We will notify you of the cost of the copies.

Additional copies of this form and more information about the availability of records pertaining to military service or family histories may be found in our free genealogical information leaflets and forms. These may be requested by writing to:

Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

PLEASE SEE THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE FOR THE TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM.

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see page 1 of this form for instructions

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED (Check one box ONLY)

☐ MILITARY ☐ SOUTH CAROLINA VETERANS' AFFILIATION (Service before 1950 only) ☐ NAVY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN (Name, Service, Date of Birth, Social Security Number)

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF KNOWN

Do NOT write below — Space is for our use only

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00, payable to NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NNFS). Do NOT send cash. Return your payment AND this entire request form in the enclosed envelope. If the return envelope is missing, send your payment AND this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100221, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have your payment with your copies. WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY FROM DATE STAMPED BELOW.

☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and resubmit your order.

A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND. When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, letters or information sheets.

NNMFS USE ONLY

NNMFS USE ONLY

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

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Military Service Branch (NNMS)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

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USE ONLY NATF FORM 80 TO OBTAIN COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS. We cannot process requests submitted on reproductions of this form. Write to the address below to obtain additional copies of this form.

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983202

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORDER

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Often there are many files for veterans of the same or nearly the same name. If there are **five or fewer files** for men with the same name as the individual in whom you are interested, we will examine all the relevant files and compare their contents with the information that you have provided us. If the veteran's identity seems obvious, we will furnish you a copy of the file we think is the correct one.

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Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

PLEASE SEE THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE FOR THE TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM.

INSTRUCTIONS

TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM

PENSION APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before World War I. Pension files usually include an official statement of the veteran's military service, as well as information of a personal nature. Pensions based on military service for the Confederate States of America were authorized by some Southern States but not by the Federal Government until 1959. Inquiries about State pensions should be addressed to the State archives or equivalent agency at the capital of the veteran's State of residence after the war.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before 1856. Documents in a bounty-land warrant application file are similar to those in a pension application file. In addition, these files usually give the veteran's age and place of residence at the time the application was made.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS based on service in the UNITED STATES ARMY (officers who served before June 30, 1917 and enlisted men who served before October 31, 1912); NAVY (officers who served before 1903 and enlisted men who served before 1886); MARINE CORPS (officers who served before 1896 and enlisted men who served before 1905); and CONFEDERATE ARMED FORCES (officers and enlisted men, 1861-1865). In addition to persons who served in regular forces raised by the Federal Government, volunteers fought in various wars chiefly in the Federal Government's interest from the Revolutionary War through the Philippine Insurrection, 1775-1902.

Compilations of information concerning most military service performed by individuals in volunteer organizations during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are available, but such records were not compiled for Regular Army officers who served before 1863 and for Regular Army enlisted men and Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served during most of the nineteenth century. Records pertaining to such service are scattered among many files and generally contain few details concerning a man's service. We cannot undertake the research necessary to locate all such documents. If you request a military service record, we will copy the documents which best summarize the veteran's service.

The record of an individual's service in any one organization is entirely separate from his record of service in another organization. We are unable to establish accurately the identity of individuals of the same name who served in different organizations. If you know that an individual served in more than one organization and you desire copies of all of the military service records, submit a separate form for the service record in each organization.

Discharge certificates are not usually included as a part of a compiled military service record. Prior to 1944, Army regulations allowed the preparation of an original discharge certificate only, which was given to the soldier. Confederate soldiers in service at the time of surrender did not receive discharge certificates. They were given paroles, and these paroles became the property of the soldier.

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ▶ ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN
Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

15. DATE OF DEATH

16. PLACE OF DEATH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

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NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER

DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983202

INVOICE/REPLY

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A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ▶ ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED.

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

15. DATE OF DEATH

16. PLACE OF DEATH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00, payable to **NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NNMS).** Do NOT send cash. **Return your payment AND this invoice in the enclosed envelope. If the return envelope is missing,** send your payment AND this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100221, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have this invoice to match your payment with your copies. WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY, FROM DATE STAMPED BELOW.

☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ **REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED.** Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and resubmit your order.

☐ **A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND.** When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER

DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983202

MAILROOM

▶ *THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL. Print your name (Last, First, MI) and address within the block below. PRESS FIRMLY - the information MUST appear on all copies.* A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Item 7 of the How to Use Instructions

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED
(Choose one box ONLY)

☐ PENSION ◀

☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN
(NAME & 2 Items Of Information Listed MUST Be Provided Or Search May Be Impossible)

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Do NOT write below — Space is for our use only

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the first copy.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00 payable to NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NATF). Do NOT send cash. Return your payment **AND** this invoice in the enclosed envelope. If a return envelope is missing, send your payment & this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100232, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have this invoice to match your payment with your copies. WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY FROM DATE STAMPED BELOW.

☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ **REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED.** Please complete Items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6 and resubmit your order.

☐ A SEARCH **WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND.** When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

Name and Title (Please Print)

Date

Signature

9832202

MAIL ROOM

Date Stamp

Name and Address of Veteran (Please Print)

Name and Address of Person Requesting Information (Please Print)

Relationship to Veteran

Date of Request

Signature

Date of Birth of Veteran

Place of Birth of Veteran

Date of Death of Veteran

Place of Death of Veteran

Social Security Number of Veteran

Service Number of Veteran

Branch of Service

Dates of Service

Rank or Rate

Unit

Place of Entry into Service

Place of Discharge

Name and Address of Next of Kin

Relationship to Veteran

Name and Address of Person Requesting Information (Please Print)

Relationship to Veteran

Date of Request

Signature

Name and Address of Veteran (Please Print)

Date of Birth of Veteran

Place of Birth of Veteran

Date of Death of Veteran

Place of Death of Veteran

Social Security Number of Veteran

Service Number of Veteran

Branch of Service

Dates of Service

Rank or Rate

Unit

Place of Entry into Service

Place of Discharge

Name and Address of Next of Kin

Relationship to Veteran

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

Please see Page 1 of this form for instructions.

Date Received (NNMS)

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED *(Check one box ONLY)* ▶ ☐ PENSION ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION *(Service before 1856 only)* ☐ MILITARY

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 6 when applicable) MUST be completed or your order cannot be serviced.

2. VETERAN *(Give last, first, and middle names)*

3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps

4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED.

6. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR ☐ Union ☐ Confederate

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED *(Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)*

8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED ☐ Infantry ☐ Cavalry ☐ Artillery *If other, specify:*

9. KIND OF SERVICE ☐ Volunteers ☐ Regulars

10. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION *(City & State)*

12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

13. DATE OF BIRTH

14. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

15. DATE OF DEATH

16. PLACE OF DEATH *(City, County, State, etc.)*

17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

Do NOT write below — Space is for our reply to you

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $5.00 for the record.

We have copied all or part of the file for you. Make your check or money order for $5.00, payable to **NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NNMS).** Do NOT send cash. **Return your payment AND this invoice in the enclosed envelope. If the return envelope is missing,** send your payment AND this invoice to: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100221, Atlanta, GA 30384. We must have this invoice to match your payment with your copies. WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY, FROM DATE STAMPED BELOW.

☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ **REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED.** Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and resubmit your order.

☐ **A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND.** When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

☐ See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

NNMS USE ONLY

SEARCHER

DATE

FILE DESIGNATION

983202

▶ *THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL. Print your name (Last, First, MI) and address within the block below. PRESS FIRMLY - the information MUST appear on all copies.*

A

NAME *(Last, first, middle)*

STREET

CITY, STATE

(Zip Code)

NNMS FILE COPY

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED (Check one box only)

☐ PENSION ☐ SERVICE BEFORE 1900 ONLY) ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION ☐ MILITARY

IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN
REQUIRED MINIMUM

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

☐ CIVIL ☐ COLORED

☐ NAVY ☐ MARINE CORPS

☐ ARMY

☐ REGULAR ☐ VOLUNTEER

☐ YES We have located the file you requested above. The cost is $2.00 for the record.

☐ NO We were unable to locate the file you requested above.

☐ A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND. Where we do not find a record for a veteran, the cost

☐ REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete items 5 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and

☐ See attached form, letter, or information sheet.

DO NOT write below — space is for our reply to you

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND (NARS)

NARS USE ONLY

ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

Submit a separate set of forms for each file you request (see Item 1). **WE WILL SEARCH ONLY ONE RECORD PER FORM.** When you send more than one form at a time, each form may be handled separately. Therefore, you may not receive all of your replies at the same time. Remove this instruction sheet. Do NOT remove any of the remaining three pages of this form. Mail the completed form to:

Military Service Branch (NNMS)
National Archives and Records Service
8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

DO NOT FORWARD PAYMENT WHEN SUBMITTING THIS FORM FOR SEARCH. When we search your order, photocopies will be made of records that relate to your request. At that time we will inform you of the cost to obtain these copies. **WE WILL HOLD THESE COPIES AWAITING RECEIPT OF PAYMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.** After that time you must submit another form to obtain photocopies of the file.

NATF Form 80 replaces all prior versions of this form. **DO NOT SUBMIT PRIOR VERSIONS OF THIS FORM TO OBTAIN COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS.**

DUE TO THE HEAVY VOLUME OF REQUESTS, PLEASE ALLOW A MINIMUM OF 8-10 WEEKS FOR PROCESSING OF YOUR ORDER.

Do NOT use this form to request photocopies of records relating to service in World War I or II, or subsequent service. Write to: National Personnel Records Center (Military Records), GSA, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORDER

When, because of the size of a pension or bounty-land warrant application file, we are unable to provide copies of all documents, we will send copies of the documents we think will be most useful to you. You may order copies of all documents in a file by making a specific request. We will notify you of the cost of the copies.

Often there are many files for veterans of the same or nearly the same name. If there are **five or fewer files** for men with the same name as the individual in whom you are interested, we will examine all the relevant files and compare their contents with the information that you have provided us. If the veteran's identity seems obvious, we will furnish you a copy of the file we think is the correct one.

If there are more than five files, we will not make a file-by-file check to see if the information in the numerous files matches that provided for the veteran in whom you are interested. In such cases, we suggest that you visit the National Archives and examine the various files, or hire a professional researcher to examine the files for you. We do not maintain a list of persons who do research for a fee; however, many researchers advertise their services in genealogical periodicals, usually available in libraries.

Additional copies of this form and more information about the availability of records pertaining to military service or family histories may be found in our free genealogical information leaflets and forms. These may be requested by writing to:

Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Service
8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

PLEASE SEE THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE FOR THE TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM.

TYPES OF RECORDS THAT CAN BE ORDERED WITH THIS FORM

PENSION APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before World War I. Pension files usually include an official statement of the veteran's military service, as well as information of a personal nature. Pensions based on military service for the Confederate States of America were authorized by some Southern States but not by the Federal Government until 1959. Inquiries about State pensions should be addressed to the State archives or equivalent agency at the capital of the veteran's State of residence after the war.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION FILES based on Federal (not State) service before 1856. Documents in a bounty-land warrant application file are similar to those in a pension application file. In addition, these files usually give the veteran's age and place of residence at the time the application was made.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS based on service in the United States Army (officers who served before June 30, 1917; enlisted men who served before October 31, 1912); Navy (officers who served before 1903; enlisted men who served before 1886); Marine Corps (officers who served before 1896 and enlisted men who served before 1905); and Confederate armed forces (officers and enlisted men, 1861-1865). In addition to persons who served in regular forces raised by the Federal Government, volunteers fought in various wars chiefly in the Federal Government's interest from the Revolutionary War through the Phillipine Insurrection, 1775-1902.

Compilations of information concerning most military service performed by individuals in volunteer organizations during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are available, but such records were not complied for Regular Army officers who served before 1863 and for Regular Army enlisted men and Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served during most of the nineteenth century. Records pertaining to such service are scattered among many files and generally contain few details concerning a man's service. We cannot undertake the research necessary to locate all such documents. If you request a military service record, we will copy the documents which best summarize the veteran's service.

The record of an individual's service in any one organization is entirely separate from his record of service in another organization. We are unable to accurately establish the identity of individuals of the same name who served in different organizations. If you know that an individual served in more than one organization and you desire copies of all of the military service records, submit a separate form for the service record in each organization.

IMPORTANT — PLEASE READ: Military service records rarely contain family information. Pension application files generally are most useful to persons doing genealogical research and contain the most complete information regarding a man's military career. We therefore suggest that you **first** request copies of a man's pension file and request copies of a bounty-land warrant file or a military record only when no pension file exists. For Revolutionary War service, bounty-land warrant applications are interfiled among or consolidated with pension application papers (request pension only).

We can only search for a record based on the information you provide on Blocks 2-17. The success and accuracy of our search is determined by the completeness and accuracy of the information you provide.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
1020 LOWRY STREET
COLUMBIA 65201

RICHARD S. BROWNLEE
DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
314-882-7083

Aug. 9, 1985

Shirley J. Hannaford
R. 2 Box 326
Wolcottville, In. 46795

Dear Ms. Hannaford,

This is in response to your letter of Aug. 5, 1985, requesting information on newspaper searches. Due to a limited staff and a great demand for research Society staff must limit newspaper searches to three for each patron on a one time only basis. To complete an effective search we must have an exact citation. By this I mean an exact date of death, month, day, and year, as well as place of death, county or town.

I am enclosing information on borrowing film from the Society so that if you wish you can search these newspapers your self.

THe Society does have a Marshfield paper covering the dates you are interested in called the Marshfield Mail(w).

Best wishes on the success of your research.

Sincerely,

Anne T. Keenan
Newspaper Library

Note: The Society does not charge for any services except copies.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
1020 LOWRY STREET
COLUMBIA 65201

RICHARD S. BROWNLEE
DIRECTOR

INTERLIBRARY LOAN RESTRICTIONS & REGULATIONS

1. We loan only to college or public libraries. They may borrow a maximum of two reels of microfilm or two books at one time.

2. The two week loan period is for each two reels or books, not two weeks per reel or book.

3. We cannot be responsible for keeping lists of films or books; a new loan request must follow the return of a previous order.

4. Some of the Society's materials are not available for loan due to their rarity, fragility, and/or great value. A few pages from books in good condition may be xeroxed when payment for copies and mailing has been received.

5. The borrowing library is responsible for all postage and handling costs which must be paid when the order is returned. A $2.00 handling fee, plus postage, is charged for each transaction. Checks or U. S. currency will be acceptable.

   Charges to borrow one reel of microfilm on interlibrary loan are $2.40.
   Charges to borrow two reels of microfilm on interlibrary loan are $2.54.

6. Materials on loan must be used in the borrowing library and no copies may be mechanically made.

7. Use a standard ALA request form when requesting a loan. These may be purchased through any library supply house. We also ask that you send a self-addressed mailing label (4th class) with each request.

8. Please return all books and microfilm in sturdy cardboard boxes. Do not use jiffy mailing bags.

PLEASE REWIND ALL MICROFILM BACK ON THE ORIGINAL REEL!!

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
1020 LOWRY STREET
COLUMBIA 65201

RICHARD S. BROWNLEE
DIRECTOR

November 1984

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

When you cannot visit the Society

You may be able to obtain materials

--from the Society

Microfilm of Missouri newspapers may be borrowed on interlibrary loan through any public or college library that has microfilm readers on which the microfilm can be read. Most of the collection is now on microfilm. Residents of Missouri may borrow microfilm of federal census records. Most genealogical books cannot be loaned, since they are often fragile, cannot be replaced, and are in great demand by patrons who visit our library. If a duplicate book is available, it may be loaned for use only in the borrowing library and may not be photocopied (xeroxed). The Society lends two items at a time for two weeks use, with the borrowing library paying postage bothways, plus a $2.00 transaction fee.

While we cannot supply lists of our holdings, we will be glad to let you know whether we have a particular census, newspaper, or book and whether it may be borrowed.

--from other libraries and institutions

Some other libraries and societies in Missouri and in other states will lend film and books on interlibrary loan. Ask those agencies about their policies and services.

--from branches of the National Archives

The eleven branches of the National Archives are situated to serve the entire population of the United States. These branches have microfilm of all federal census records available, 1790-1910, some Indian records and other records of value in genealogy. Residents of Missouri are served by Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, 2306 East Bannister Road, Kansas City, MO 64131. Individuals may purchase microfilm reels from the National Archives Trust Fund Board, Washington, DC 20408. Subject catalogs (i.e., immigration, military service, Blacks, Indians, census, etc.) are available for a small fee from the Publications Staff, National Archives, P. O. Box 2580, Alexandria, VA 22301 (as of 1984). Microfilm of Federal Census records may be rented through any public or college library from the: Census Microfilm Rental Program, P. O. Box 2940, Hyattsville, Maryland 20784.

--from Missouri Records Management and Archives Service

This service now has microfilm of most available Missouri county records dating to about 1900. These include deeds, marriages, wills and probate records, circuit court records, some naturalization and state census records, and some birth and death records. The Archives Service is open only from Monday through Friday during regular working hours, but the staff may be able to provide some assistance by mail. Write to Records Management and Archives Service, P. O. Box 778, Jefferson City, MO 65101 and ask for copies of their genealogical request forms.

--from your local library

Many public libraries are acquiring some census microfilm, microfilm of their local newspapers, and books on genealogical research and local history. Check their holdings. Answers to some general questions about family background may be found in

such references as atlases, histories, and encyclopedias.

Some local genealogical and historical societies have worked with their local librarians to improve the holdings and facilities of their local libraries by raising money toward the purchase of books, newspaper and census microfilm, and microfilm readers. Join these efforts.

--and, may we suggest that you

1. Interview older relatives for family data.
2. Write to relatives who may have information.
3. Visit cemeteries and copy inscriptions.
4. Study books and other instructional material on genealogical research to learn when and where records were kept and which of them are still available. Do not waste time searching for records that never existed. Upon request, the Society will send a sheet describing briefly the availability and whereabouts of Missouri records.
5. Organize and neatly record the data you already have and make a precise, factual list of the data you need, so your next visit to the Society or another library will be as productive as possible.
6. Write letters to libraries, societies, and archives requesting information. The State Historical Society of Missouri receives many requests by mail, and answers every letter, either supplying some information from an indexed source, or suggesting ways the needed research can be done. Many libraries and societies no longer routinely answer genealogical inquiries. Your letter is more likely to be answered if you:

    a. Ask only one or two precise questions. (Ask, "Do you have a newspaper that could be searched for an obituary of Tom Evans who died in Cole County, MO in March, 1898?" Do not ask for "all the information you have on Evans families in Missouri". The latter request would require weeks to research and would have to be turned down.)
    b. Do not ask questions that can be answered in your local library. (Do not ask for the names or locations of counties in a state when such information is in atlases, encyclopedias, even on road maps.)
    c. Write or type your letter clearly and neatly, making certain that all proper names, including your own and your address, are entirely readable. Write out dates ("December 11, 1873," not "12-11-73").
    d. Enclose a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope. Two stamps are desirable if you hope material will be returned to you. Many agencies will not answer your request if you do not send an envelope and return postage.

--finally

If you are unable to do research yourself, or need to have extensive research done here at the Society or elsewhere, you may wish to consider employing a private researcher. Upon request, the Society will send names, addresses, and qualifications of persons who have expressed an interest in conducting genealogical research for a fee. These persons are not members of the Society staff, and the Society can neither recommend them nor assume any responsibility for their work.

Genealogy is an interesting and rewarding pursuit, usually requiring many hours of careful work. We hope these suggestions will further the progress of your research.

VITAL RECORDS FOR MISSOURIANS

ANY REQUEST FOR SERVICE SHOULD INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED LEGAL SIZE ENVELOPE

BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS. MISSOURI HAS REQUIRED THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ONLY DURING THE YEARS 1883-1893 AND AFTER AUGUST 1909. COUNTY CLERKS RECORDED BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1883-1893; SOME COUNTIES AND THE CITIES OF ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY KEPT THESE RECORDS FOR OTHER YEARS. ANY OF THESE VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS WHICH ARE STILL AVAILABLE FOR THE TIME PRIOR TO AUGUST 1909 MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY WHERE THE BIRTH OR DEATH OCCURRED, OR FROM RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES SERVICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, OR FROM VITAL RECORDS, P.O. BOX 14702, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63178, OR FROM VITAL RECORDS, 414 EAST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. 64106. SINCE AUGUST 1909, BIRTHS AND DEATHS HAVE BEEN RECORDED BY THE BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS, P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RECORDS. MARRIAGE RECORDS HAVE BEEN KEPT BY THE MISSOURI PUBLIC OFFICIALS FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF EACH COUNTY. RECORDS WHICH STILL EXIST ARE HELD BY THE COUNTY RECORDERS OF DEEDS EXCEPT IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS WHERE SOME OF THE RECORDS ARE KEPT BY THE CITY RECORDER OF DEEDS, MARRIAGE LICENSE BUREAU, CITY HALL, ROOM 129, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63103 AND BY THE CITY OF KANSAS CITY WHERE SOME OF THE RECORDS ARE KERT IN THE RECORDS DEPARTMENT, JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 415 EAST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. 64106. DIVORCE RECORDS ARE HELD BY THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE DIVORCE OCCURRED, EXCEPT IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS WHERE THE RECORDS ARE HELD BY THE CITY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK, CITY HALL, 12TH AND MARKET, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63103 AND IN THE CITY OF KANSAS CITY WHERE THE RECORDS ARE HELD BY THE JUDICIAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT, JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 415 EAST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. 64106.

PROBATE COURT RECORDS AND ADOPTIONS. IN MISSOURI, THE PROBATE COURT RECORDS INCLUDE WILLS, ESTATE SETTLEMENTS AND GUARDIANSHIPS. ADOPTIONS ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS. THOSE COURTS IN THE APPROPRIATE COUNTY SHOULD BE CONTACTED.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS. PRIOR TO 1906 PERSONS APPLIED TO "ANY LAW COURT OF RECORD . . ." IN ORDER TO BECOME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN. NATURALIZATION RECORDS MAY BE FOUND IN LOCAL, COUNTY, DISTRICT, CIRCUIT, STATE OR FEDERAL COURTS. RECORDS OF NATURALIZATIONS AFTER SEPTEMBER 1906 ARE DEPOSITED WITH THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20536.

MILITARY RECORDS. MILITARY RECORDS FOR ALL STATES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20408. RECORDS OF PERSONS SERVING IN MISSOURI UNITS FROM THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE PRESENT DATE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI ADJUTANT GENERAL, 1717 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101. IF YOUR REQUEST IS FOR A CIVIL WAR SERVICE RECORD, INDICATE WHETHER SERVICE WAS UNION OR CONFEDERATE. YOU MUST PROVIDE A FULL NAME IN ORDER FOR A SEARCH TO BE MADE; LISTS OF ALL PERSONS WITH THE SAME SURNAME ARE NOT SUPPLIED.

LAND SALE RECORDS. COUNTY RECORDERS HAVE A BOOK OF ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES, WITH LISTS OF LAND PATENTS, BUT NO ORIGINAL RECORDS;RECORDERS OFFICES ALSO HAVE DEEDS AND RECORDS OF LATER LAND TRANSACTIONS. INFORMATION ON SPANISH OR FRENCH LAND GRANTS AND U.S. LAND SALES 1818-1903, IN WHAT IS NOW MISSOURI, WILL BE FOUND IN THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHIVIST, RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES SERVICE, P.O. BOX 778, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101. FOR CERTIFIED COPIES OF LAND PATENTS GRANTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, CONTACT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, EASTERN STATES LAND OFFICE, 350 SOUTH PICKETT STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304.

RECORDS AT RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES SERVICE (MISSOURI STATE ARCHIVES). IN RECENT YEARS MICRO-FILM COPIES OF SOME RECORDS, USUALLY PRIOR TO 1900, FROM MOST MISSOURI COUNTIES HAVE BEEN PLACED AT RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES SERVICE, P.O. BOX 778, 1001 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101. THESE INCLUDE DEEDS, MARRIAGE RECORDS, CIRCUIT COURT AND PROBATE COURT RECORDS, A FEW BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS BETWEEN 1883-1893, AND A FEW NATURALIZATION PAPERS. A FEW CHURCH RECORDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

RICHARD S. BROWNLEE
DIRECTOR

1020 LOWRY STREET
COLUMBIA 65201

TELEPHONE
314-882-7083

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

MATERIALS AT THE SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY'S REFERENCE LIBRARY COLLECTIONS INCLUDE MANY KINDS OF RESOURCES USEFUL IN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, SUCH AS COUNTY HISTORIES AND ATLASES, CITY DIRECTORIES, CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS, AND COMPILED FAMILY HISTORIES. THOUGH WE HAVE NO ORIGINAL RECORDS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, OR PROBATE AND CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS, WE DO HAVE SOME PRIVATELY PUBLISHED INDEXES TO, ABSTRACTS OF, AND TRANSCRIPTIONS OF SOME COUNTY RECORDS. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI HAS NO PUBLISHED CATALOG OF ITS HOLDINGS.

THE SOCIETY'S NEWSPAPER LIBRARY HAS MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS DATING FROM 1808 TO THE PRESENT -- THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF STATE NEWSPAPERS IN THE NATION, NOW MOSTLY ON MICROFILM. A FEW EARLY NEWSPAPERS ARE INDEXED. A LARGE COLLECTION OF MICROFILM OF FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUSES, AND PRINTED INDEXES TO SOME OF THEM, ARE ALSO HOUSED IN THE NEWSPAPER LIBRARY.

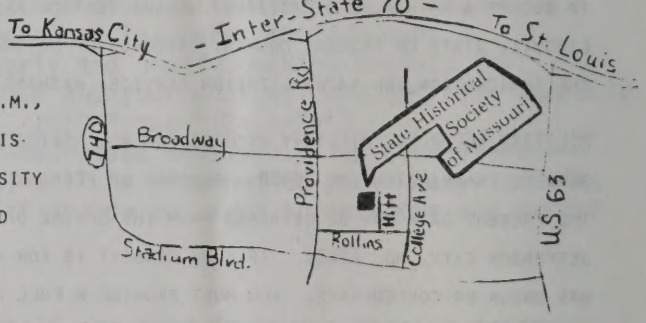
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ASSISTANCE

THE STAFF IS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST ANY PATRON VISITING THE SOCIETY TO FIND THE MATERIALS NEEDED FOR RESEARCH. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI DOES NOT CHARGE A USER FEE.

EACH DAY THE SOCIETY'S SMALL STAFF RECEIVES BY MAIL MANY REQUESTS FOR GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH. WHEN A SPECIFIC INQUIRY IS RECEIVED WHICH INCLUDES A FULL NAME, WITH PERTINENT DATES AND PLACES IN MISSOURI, THE STAFF MAY BE ABLE TO SUPPLY SOME NEEDED INFORMATION FROM INDEXED SOURCES. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI DOES NOT CHARGE FOR ANY BASIC REFERENCE SERVICES PROVIDED BY MAIL. IF EXTENSIVE RESEARCH IS NEEDED, HOWEVER, THE STAFF SUGGESTS WAYS PATRONS CAN DO THIS RESEARCH THEMSELVES, BY VISITING THE SOCIETY OR OTHER LIBRARIES OR ARCHIVES, OR BY BORROWING THE MATERIALS ON INTERLIBRARY LOAN. IF PATRONS CANNOT DO THE RESEARCH THEMSELVES, THEY MAY WISH TO EMPLOY A PRIVATE RESEARCHER TO DO THIS MORE EXTENSIVE WORK. ANY INQUIRY TO THE SOCIETY SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A LONG, SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE (SASE).

VISITING THE SOCIETY

SOCIETY LIBRARIES ARE OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, EXCEPT HOLIDAYS. THE SOCIETY IS LOCATED ON THE GROUND FLOOR, EAST WING, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA, ELLIS LIBRARY BUILDING. LIMITED VISITOR PARKING IS AVAILABLE ON CAMPUS.



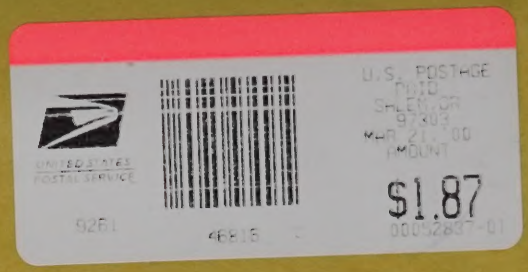
EMPLOYING RESEARCHERS

THE PERSONS WHOSE NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND QUALIFICATIONS APPEAR ON THE ENCLOSURES ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY STAFF, BUT HAVE EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN CONDUCTING GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH FOR A FEE. THE SOCIETY CAN NEITHER RECOMMEND THESE PERSONS NOR ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR WORK. WRITE DIRECTLY TO THEM, AND ENCLOSE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE (SASE) WITH YOUR INQUIRY.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

MICROFILM OF MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS MAY BE BORROWED ON INTERLIBRARY LOAN THROUGH ANY PUBLIC OR COLLEGE LIBRARY. RESIDENTS OF MISSOURI MAY BORROW MOST MICROFILM OF FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS AVAILABLE IN OUR COLLECTION. MOST GENEALOGICAL BOOKS CANNOT BE LOANED, SINCE THEY ARE OFTEN FRAGILE AND CANNOT BE REPLACED. IF A DUPLICATE BOOK IS AVAILABLE IT MAY BE LOANED FOR USE ONLY IN THE BORROWING LIBRARY AND MAY NOT BE PHOTOCOPIED (XEROXED). THE SOCIETY LENDS TWO ITEMS AT A TIME FOR TWO WEEKS USE, WITH THE BORROWING LIBRARY PAYING POSTAGE AND A TRANSACTION FEE.

Linda Guthrie
4689 Fuhrer St NE
Salem OR 97305-3171



Shirley Hannaford

10744 US 27 S. #250

Ft. Wayne, IN 46816

Naturalization Records: Escape The "Run Around!"

By Corinne Graves Hoffpauir
1173 Orange Avenue, Redding, California 96001

Those who know where their ancestors were naturalized write to the clerk's office in that county seat, only to be referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Writing to the latter simply results in referral back to the county seat - or a new form to fill out, asking the name of the ship on which the ancestor arrived.

Immigrants' origins are traceable in three steps: 1) the recorded copy of the naturalization, entered in the records of the District or Superior Court; 2) the Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, filed about a year previously; 3) the passenger lists of the ships on which those arrived who came by sea, a minimum of five years previously.

It seems obvious that one cannot know the name of the ship unless one can learn the immigrant's date-and-place of arrival from his Declaration of Intention. This is kept with the court records in the county archives.

County archives are usually found in a virtual "hermit's cave," an attic or a basement of a county building. The records are well-nigh inaccessible, because the county staff is never large enough to fill requests for genealogical information, copiers are not readily available, and the books themselves are too old and fragile for public or frequent handling.

Three of us (ladies in our sixties) who are members of both the genealogical society and the historical society of our county, recently volunteered to arrange and catalog the records in our county clerk's archives. The offer was greeted with enthusiasm, and we were given access to the storeroom as often as required.

We soon discovered the naturalization records and Declaration of Intentions, together with an index for each. Marriage records from the earliest days of the county were there, also, but our genealogical society had already published them, as also the probate index.

These naturalization records were a different matter: Since ours was a Gold Rush county, even the indexes had hundreds of names. The records of the District Court, in which naturalizations were recorded, ran to more than a thousand handwritten pages for the first six years.

When we learned that a local microfilm service would charge us only 26¢ per frame (two pages to a frame), we saw that as the solution to the problem of accessibility: What would have required untold hours of typing by the entire membership of our society could be done in four or five days, by this means. Accessioning these films at the county library would make these records available to everyone.

The clerk's office was pleased to allow us to remove these books for the time necessary, and we had them put on 35 mm film to match census films. One improvement: prints made on our reader-printer are black-on-white instead of the white-on-black of census records.

The indexes cover a period of about 80 years, 1852-1932. These are for naturalizations in the county court, district court (1852-1879), and superior court (1880-1932). After 1861, the records are in separate books rather than scattered among the court minutes.

Only an occasional inquiry to our genealogical society, previously, had specified a naturalization record. For others, our discovery of an ancestor's naturalization provided a delightful surprise - even though his presence here in the 1850's was known from family or census records. Two pioneers from a neighboring county were naturalized here in 1887, in fact, thirty years after they had arrived there.

Members of our genealogical society may not ourselves have ancestors who were naturalized in this county. Our voters' registrations for 1866-1884 show naturalizations in: Dubuque, Iowa (1835); Kings County, N. Y. (1843); Warren County, Ohio (1843); Town of Taylorsville, Ky. (1844); Green County, Wis. (1845); New Orleans, La. (1849).

Our genealogical society stood the cost of microfilming because we saw it as our responsibility to make records accessible. By doing so, we have pointed the way for other genealogical societies throughout the land.

Are you "reading" us, in Jackson County, Iowa? Are you "receiving us", in Jefferson County, N. Y.? Are you "getting the message", in Ft. Smith, Ark.? Please say, "Wilco," and we can help each other to escape the "run-around"!

Special Note: We have learned that State Archives gathered up county records several years ago for compiling the information in their own files. Subsequently, whether this was done or not, these records were released for return to the counties' archives. But some counties failed to put in a claim for their return. Has this been the case with your county's records? Requests for naturalization information from State Archives are answered by referral to the county where the naturalization took place.

If your records are still reposing in your State Archives, they are of no help to you or to the rest of us. Let's get our naturalization records "out of the closet"!

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NORWELL
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Ossian, Indiana 46777

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Form approved
OMB No. 043-R0570

APPLICATION FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS

Fee Stamp

TYPE OR PRINT THE NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS TO WHOM INFORMATION OR COPIES OF RECORD SHOULD BE RETURNED IN THE BOX BELOW:

NAME	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY, STATE ZIP CODE	

PERSON CONSENTING
NAME AND ADDRESS
SIGNATURE OF PERSON CONSENTING

1. CHECK TYPE OF VERIFICATION REQUESTED:	2. STATE PURPOSE FOR WHICH DESIRED	3. NUMBER OF COPIES DESIRED, IF ANY:
☐ AGE OR DATE OF BIRTH ☐ NATURALIZATION OR CITIZENSHIP ☐ GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ☐ OTHER (CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH DATA, ETC.)	2A. NAMES OF BENEFICIARIES	4. IF INFORMATION IS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS, SHOW SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

DATA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE RECORD TO BE VERIFIED

5. FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE NAME	6. ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER
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12. PORT OF ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES	13. DATE OF ENTRY	14. NAME OF VESSEL OR OTHER MEANS OF ENTRY	

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION OF NATURALIZATION OR CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

15. NAME ON CERTIFICATE	16. CERTIFICATE NUMBER	17. DATE ISSUED
18. ADDRESS WHEN CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED	19. NAME AND LOCATION OF NATURALIZATION COURT OR IMMIGRATION OFFICE ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP	

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20. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE:

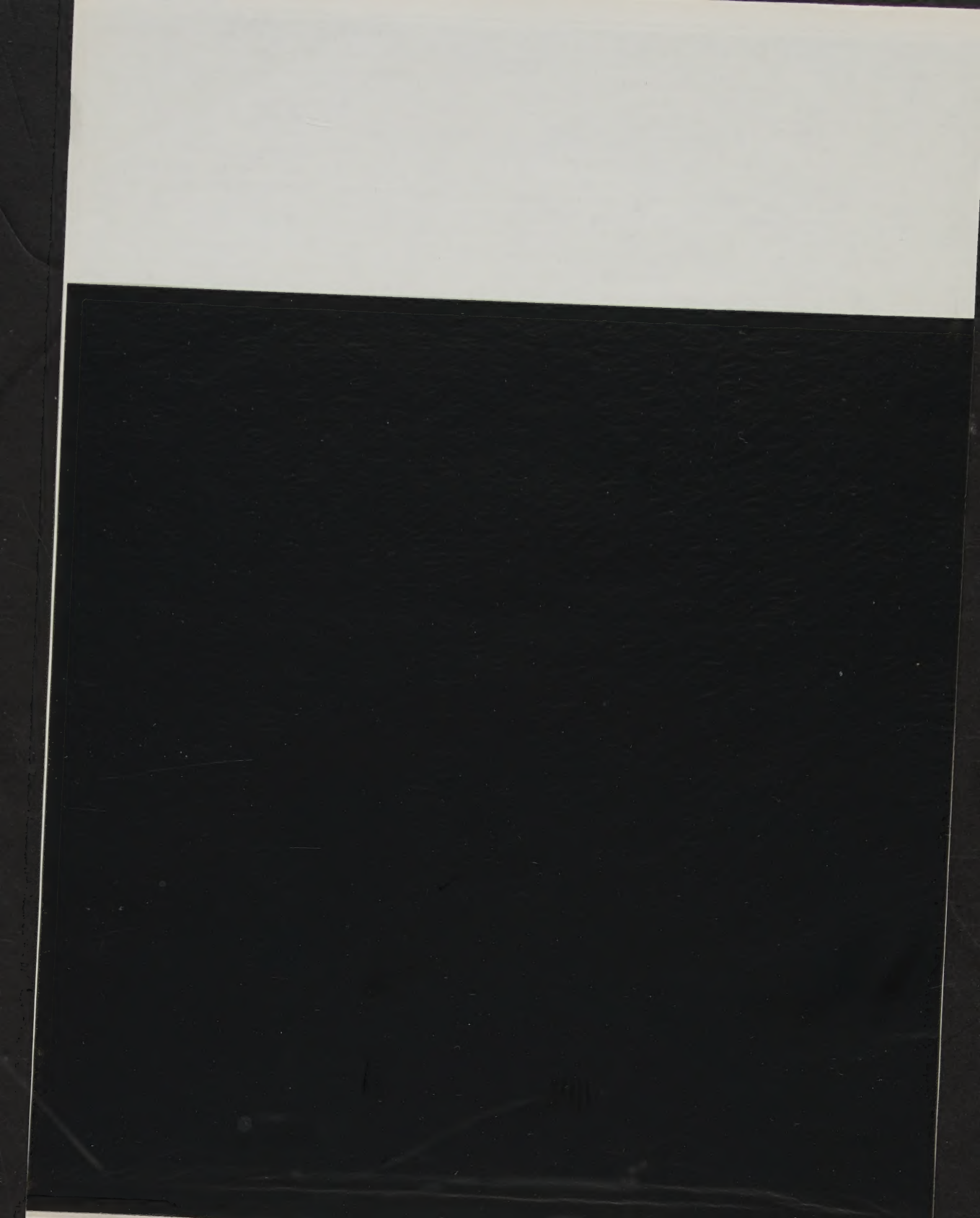
THE RECORDS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE REFLECT THE FOLLOWING:
VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED WAS MADE ON THE DATE SHOWN AT RIGHT

☐ LAWFUL ADMISSION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE ON _____ AT _____
☐ NATURALIZATION INFORMATION AS SHOWN ABOVE IS CORRECT.
☐ NATURALIZATION IN (COURT) _____ ON (DATE) _____
AT (LOCATION) _____
☐ DATE OF BIRTH _____
☐ ARRIVAL RECORD DATED _____ SHOWED SUBJECT'S AGE AT TIME TO BE _____
☐ UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY RECORD
☐ COPIES ATTACHED AS REQUESTED

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

PRIVACY ACT IDENTIFICATION (WHEN REQUIRED)	Approved By: DATE ☐ IDENTITY ESTABLISHED IN PERSON
	DOCUMENTS ATTACHED ☐ G-652 Affidavit ☐ OTHER (List)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Form approved
OMB No. 043-R0570

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FORM G-641 (REV. 8-2-78) N

8. **CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** Section 343(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Attorney General to make and issue certifications of any part of the naturalization records of any court, or of any certificate of naturalization or citizenship, for use in complying with any statute, state or federal, or in any judicial proceeding. If such certification is required, block No. 1 should contain a listing of the specific information desired followed by the phrase: "in certification form" or the phrase: "in certification form under seal." If the space provided is insufficient, attach an additional sheet of paper. If the certification is required for use in complying with a statute, the relevant statute should be cited or described clearly in block No. 2. If a certification is required for use in a judicial proceeding, attach a separate sheet of paper, listing the title and character of the proceedings, the court in which it is pending and the specific use to which the certification will be put.

9. **CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH DATA FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** A Certificate of Birth Data may be issued for the basic fee of $5.00 to foreign-born children under twenty-one years of age who:

(a) Have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence, whether or not they have since become naturalized, or

(b) Are citizens of the United States and have been issued a Certificate of Citizenship by INS. The parent, guardian, or other adult having a legitimate interest in a person who is under fourteen years of age may file an application on such person's behalf. A person between the ages of 14 and 21 may apply for such a certification on his own behalf.

Where documentary evidence is presented to show the child's name has been legally changed, the certification may be issued in the child's new name.

10. **PRIVACY ACT INFORMATION.** The authority for collecting the information requested on this form is contained in 8 U.S.C. 1103(a). Submission of the information solicited, including the social security number, is voluntary. The purpose for which the information is solicited is to identify the records or information which is to be verified according to applicant's request. Failure to provide any or all of the solicited information may result in delay or inability to make the requested verification.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Form approved
OMB No. 043-R0570

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Approved By: DATE

PRIVACY ACT IDENTIFICATION (WHEN REQUIRED)	☐ IDENTITY ESTABLISHED IN PERSON
	DOCUMENTS ATTACHED ☐ G-652 Affidavit ☐ OTHER (List)

FORM G-641 (REV. 8-2-78) N

5017

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1978-274-245

(Please tear off this sheet before submitting application)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS

Failure to comply with instructions may make it necessary to reject your application.

1. **APPLICATION.** Form G-641 shall be used where it is requested that verification of age or date of birth, naturalization or citizenship and genealogical information be provided to a person or organization. The form shall also be used for any other requests where the information is to be furnished directly to another Government agency or Court.

2. **IDENTIFICATION OF THE RECORD.** The personal data requested in Items 5 thru 19 should relate to the individual from whose record the information is sought. It should be complete and as accurate as possible.

3. **CONSENT REQUIRED.** The subject of an INS record may consent in writing to another person's obtaining information to which the subject would be entitled. A block is provided in the application form where such consent is shown.

4. **IDENTIFICATION OF REQUESTER.** INS regulations implementing the Privacy Act of 1974, P.L. 93-579, require that a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who is seeking access to records about himself, or consenting to disclosure from records about himself, shall establish his identify before access or disclosure may be granted. Such an individual appearing in person may identify himself by showing a document bearing a photograph (such as an Alien Registration Card, Form I-151 or I-551, Citizen Identification Card Form I-197, Naturalization Certificate, or passport); or two items which bear his name and address (such as driver's license or credit card). By mail, such an individual shall identify himself by signature, address, date and place of birth, alien or employee identification number (if any), and one other identifier such as a photocopy of a document bearing name, address, and signature. If the above mentioned identification is not available, Form G-652, Privacy Act Affidavit of Identity, or similar Department of Justice form may be used. Identification is not required if the information requested is contained in a public record such as a naturalization proceeding.

5. **FEES.** (a) **Basic Charges.** A fee of $5.00 shall be charged for the filing of each application. The fee is not returnable. When the information requested relates to two or more persons a separate form shall be filed on each individual with accompanying fee.

(b) **Certifications.** In addition to the basic fee of $5.00, a fee of $3.00 is required for each certification of a record under seal. (See instruction No. 8), and a fee of $1.00 is required for each certification of a record not under seal.

(c) **Manner of submission.** If this application is mailed, DO NOT SEND CASH, ALL FEES MUST BE SUBMITTED IN THE EXACT AMOUNT. Attach a check or a United States postal money order (or, if outside the United States, an international money order) made payable to "Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice." An applicant residing in the U. S. Virgin Islands shall make his remittance payable to "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands," and if residing in Guam, to "Treasurer, Guam." Personal checks are accepted subject to collectibility. An uncollectible check will render the application and any documents issued pursuant thereto invalid. A charge of $5.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn.

6. **NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** Records of naturalization may be obtained directly from the clerk of the court in which the person was naturalized. INS also maintains records of naturalization created on and after September 27, 1906.

7. **ARRIVAL RECORDS.** Records of arrival prior to 1891 are not available from INS. Some passenger lists of the Bureau of Customs dating from 1820 are maintained by the General Reference Section, the National Archives, Washington, D. C. 20408. Inquiries concerning these records should not be made on this form but should be forwarded directly to the National Archives with sufficient information for an adequate search, i.e., approximate dates of travel, name under which the person arrived, name of vessel, and port of entry and embarkation.

INS has records of arrivals at the port of New York since June 16, 1897, and at certain other ports since 1891. Our records of arrival prior to July 1, 1924, do not contain birthdates but merely show age at time of entry.

(OVER)

5017

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5017

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1978-274-245

(Please tear off this sheet before submitting application)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS

INSTRUCTIONS

Failure to comply with instructions may make it necessary to reject your application.

1. **APPLICATION.** Form G-641 shall be used where it is requested that verification of age or date of birth, naturalization or citizenship and genealogical information be provided to a person or organization. The form shall also be used for any other requests where the information is to be furnished directly to another Government agency or Court.

2. **IDENTIFICATION OF THE RECORD.** The personal data requested in Items 5 thru 19 should relate to the individual from whose record the information is sought. It should be complete and as accurate as possible.

3. **CONSENT REQUIRED.** The subject of an INS record may consent in writing to another person's obtaining information to which the subject would be entitled. A block is provided in the application form where such consent is shown.

4. **IDENTIFICATION OF REQUESTER.** INS regulations implementing the Privacy Act of 1974, P.L. 93-579, require that a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who is seeking access to records about himself, or consenting to disclosure from records about himself, shall establish his identify before access or disclosure may be granted. Such an individual appearing in person may identify himself by showing a document bearing a photograph (such as an Alien Registration Card, Form I-151 or I-551, Citizen Identification Card Form I-197, Naturalization Certificate, or passport); or two items which bear his name and address (such as driver's license or credit card). By mail, such an individual shall identify himself by signature, address, date and place of birth, alien or employee identification number (if any), and one other identifier such as a photocopy of a document bearing name, address, and signature. If the above mentioned identification is not available, Form G-652, Privacy Act Affidavit of Identity, or similar Department of Justice form may be used. Identification is not required if the information requested is contained in a public record such as a naturalization proceeding.

5. **FEES.** (a) **Basic Charges.** A fee of $5.00 shall be charged for the filing of each application. The fee is not returnable. When the information requested relates to two or more persons a separate form shall be filed on each individual with accompanying fee.

(b) **Certifications.** In addition to the basic fee of $5.00, a fee of $3.00 is required for each certification of a record under seal. (See instruction No. 8), and a fee of $1.00 is required for each certification of a record not under seal.

(c) **Manner of submission.** If this application is mailed, DO NOT SEND CASH, ALL FEES MUST BE SUBMITTED IN THE EXACT AMOUNT. Attach a check or a United States postal money order (or, if outside the United States, an international money order) made payable to "Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice." An applicant residing in the U. S. Virgin Islands shall make his remittance payable to "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands," and if residing in Guam, to "Treasurer, Guam." Personal checks are accepted subject to collectibility. An uncollectible check will render the application and any documents issued pursuant thereto invalid. A charge of $5.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn.

6. **NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** Records of naturalization may be obtained directly from the clerk of the court in which the person was naturalized. INS also maintains records of naturalization created on and after September 27, 1906.

7. **ARRIVAL RECORDS.** Records of arrival prior to 1891 are not available from INS. Some passenger lists of the Bureau of Customs dating from 1820 are maintained by the General Reference Section, the National Archives, Washington, D. C. 20408. Inquiries concerning these records should not be made on this form but should be forwarded directly to the National Archives with sufficient information for an adequate search, i.e., approximate dates of travel, name under which the person arrived, name of vessel, and port of entry and embarkation.

INS has records of arrivals at the port of New York since June 16, 1897, and at certain other ports since 1891. Our records of arrival prior to July 1, 1924, do not contain birthdates but merely show age at time of entry.

(OVER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Form approved
OMB No. 043-R0570

APPLICATION FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS

Fee Stamp

TYPE OR PRINT THE NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS TO WHOM INFORMATION OR COPIES OF RECORD SHOULD BE RETURNED IN THE BOX BELOW:

NAME	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY, STATE ZIP CODE	

PERSON CONSENTING

NAME AND ADDRESS

SIGNATURE OF PERSON CONSENTING

1. CHECK TYPE OF VERIFICATION REQUESTED:	2. STATE PURPOSE FOR WHICH DESIRED	3. NUMBER OF COPIES DESIRED, IF ANY:
☐ AGE OR DATE OF BIRTH ☐ NATURALIZATION OR CITIZENSHIP ☐ GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ☐ OTHER (CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH DATA, ETC.)	2A. NAMES OF BENEFICIARIES	4. IF INFORMATION IS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS, SHOW SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

DATA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE RECORD TO BE VERIFIED

5. FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE NAME	6. ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER

7. OTHER NAMES USED, IF ANY	8. NAME USED AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES

9. PLACE OF BIRTH	10. DATE OF BIRTH	11. PORT ABROAD FROM WHICH LEFT FOR UNITED STATES

12. PORT OF ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES	13. DATE OF ENTRY	14. NAME OF VESSEL OR OTHER MEANS OF ENTRY

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION OF NATURALIZATION OR CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

15. NAME ON CERTIFICATE	16. CERTIFICATE NUMBER	17. DATE ISSUED

18. ADDRESS WHEN CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED	19. NAME AND LOCATION OF NATURALIZATION COURT OR IMMIGRATION OFFICE ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

20. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DO NOT COMPLETE THIS BLOCK — RESERVED FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

DATE:

THE RECORDS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE REFLECT THE FOLLOWING:
VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED WAS MADE ON THE DATE SHOWN AT RIGHT

☐ LAWFUL ADMISSION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE ON _____ AT _____
☐ NATURALIZATION INFORMATION AS SHOWN ABOVE IS CORRECT.
☐ NATURALIZATION IN (COURT) _____ ON (DATE) _____
AT (LOCATION) _____
☐ DATE OF BIRTH _____
☐ ARRIVAL RECORD DATED _____ SHOWED SUBJECT'S AGE AT TIME TO BE _____
☐ UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY RECORD
☐ COPIES ATTACHED AS REQUESTED

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

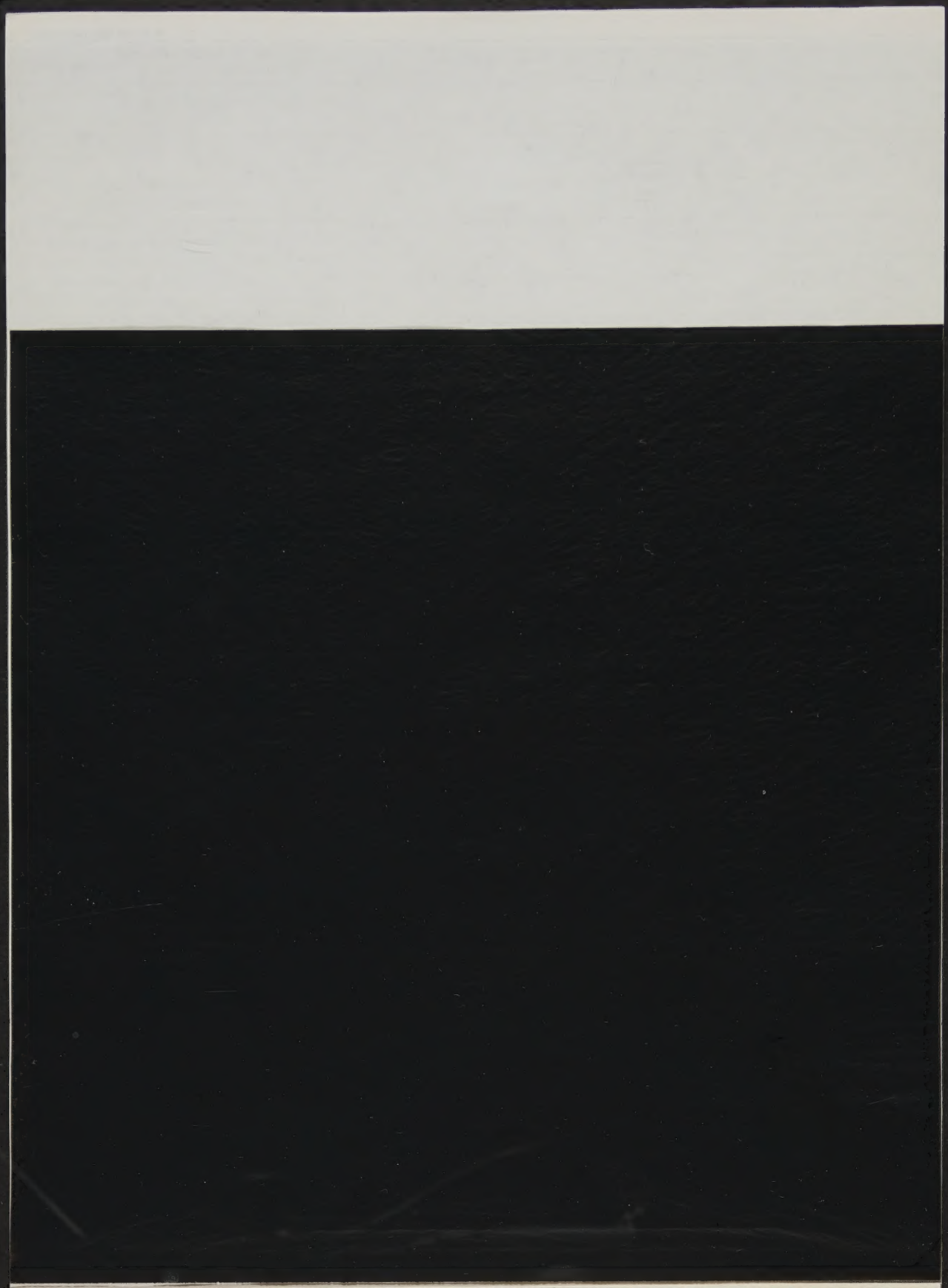
Approved By: DATE

PRIVACY ACT IDENTIFICATION (WHEN REQUIRED)

☐ IDENTITY ESTABLISHED IN PERSON

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED ☐ G-652 Affidavit ☐ OTHER (List)

FORM G-641 (REV. 8-2-78) N



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Form approved
OMB No. 043-R0570

Fee Stamp

APPLICATION FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RECORDS

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5. FAMILY NAME — GIVEN NAME — MIDDLE NAME

6. ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER

7. OTHER NAMES USED, IF ANY

8. NAME USED AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES

9. PLACE OF BIRTH

10. DATE OF BIRTH

11. PORT ABROAD FROM WHICH LEFT FOR UNITED STATES

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- ☐ DATE OF BIRTH _____
- ☐ ARRIVAL RECORD DATED _____ SHOWED SUBJECT'S AGE AT TIME TO BE _____
- ☐ UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY RECORD
- ☐ COPIES ATTACHED AS REQUESTED

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

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FORM G-641 (REV. 8-2-78) N

8. **CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** Section 343(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Attorney General to make and issue certifications of any part of the naturalization records of any court, or of any certificate of naturalization or citizenship, for use in complying with any statute, state or federal, or in any judicial proceeding. If such certification is required, block No. 1 should contain a listing of the specific information desired followed by the phrase: "in certification form" or the phrase: "in certification form under seal." If the space provided is insufficient, attach an additional sheet of paper. If the certification is required for use in complying with a statute, the relevant statute should be cited or described clearly in block No. 2 If a certification is required for use in a judicial proceeding, attach a separate sheet of paper, listing the title and character of the proceedings, the court in which it is pending and the specific use to which the certification will be put.

9. **CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH DATA FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.** A Certificate of Birth Data may be issued for the basic fee of $5.00 to foreign-born children under twenty-one years of age who:

(a) Have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence, whether or not they have since become naturalized, or

(b) Are citizens of the United States and have been issued a Certificate of Citizenship by INS. The parent, guardian, or other adult having a legitimate interest in a person who is under fourteen years of age may file an application on such person's behalf. A person between the ages of 14 and 21 may apply for such a certification on his own behalf.

Where documentary evidence is presented to show the child's name has been legally changed, the certification may be issued in the child's new name.

10. **PRIVACY ACT INFORMATION.** The authority for collecting the information requested on this form is contained in 8 U.S.C. 1103(a). Submission of the information solicited, including the social security number, is voluntary. The purpose for which the information is solicited is to identify the records or information which is to be verified according to applicant's request. Failure to provide any or all of the solicited information may result in delay or inability to make the requested verification.

5016

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INS has records of arrivals at the port of New York since June 16, 1897, and at certain other ports since 1891. Our records of arrival prior to July 1, 1924, do not contain birthdates but merely show age at time of entry.

(OVER)

Shirley J. Hannaford
1609 Lindberg Road
Anderson, IN 46012

24 November 1979

National Office of the
Immigration and Naturalization Service
119 D Street
Washington, DC

Dear Sirs:

I would like to have 4 copies of form M-154. I am wanting to send to the regional offices for naturalization records of some ancestors. Enclosed please find a SASE for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Shirley J. Hannaford

We have no Forms M-154. Form G-641 is used by this Service to search records on ancestors.

SHIRLEY J. HANNAFORD
1609 LINDBERG ROAD
ANDERSON, IN 46012

INDIANAPOLIS, IN 462
PM
24 NOV
1979



National Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

119 D Street

Washington, DC 20408

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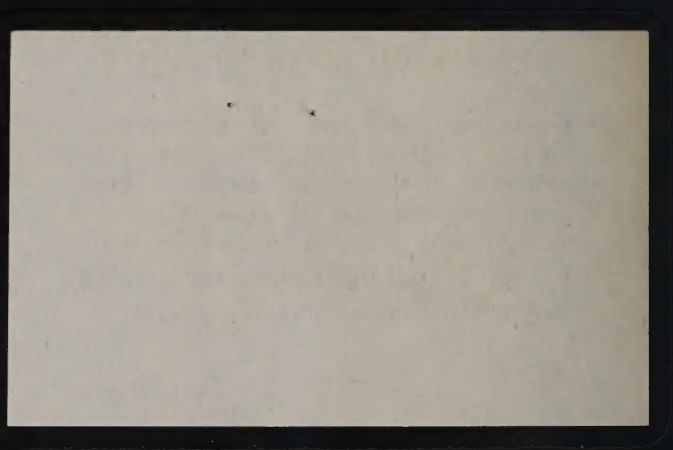
TO SERVE YOU MOST EFFICIENTLY

We are replying to your letter with notations on the letter itself. This informal method enables us to respond to you immediately. We trust you will agree that promptness is more important than formality.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

M-180
(9-15-69)

GPO 881-670



Research In Nebraska

Compiled by
Ilene McCallson
1302 Oak Street
Muscatine, Iowa 52761

Spain was the first to claim those lands now known as Nebraska. As early as 1541 Francisco Vasquez Coronodo and Ferdinand DeSoto crossed the plains from the Rio Grande to Kansas-Nebraska country. With them they brought horses which turned out to be the Indian culture's greatest resource. Seven famous Indian tribes lived at one time in what is now known as Nebraska. These were the Otoe, Omaha, Ponca, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes. Besides these, at times, the Kaw, Kiowa, Comanche, and Crow tribes came here.

In 1608, just twelve years before the Pilgrims were to make their mark on history, the French were coming to Canada. These French fur traders slowly worked their way down to Nebraska on the Mississippi. In 1673 Father Marquette and Louis Joliet sailed in a canoe to the mouth of the Missouri River which runs along the eastern border of Nebraska. They called it 'Pekitanoui'. From the Indians they first heard of the tribes that lived in the area.

"France and Spain each tried to get the goodwill of the Nebraska Indians, and both claimed this region. Spain because she had first discovered it and the French because they had the first settlement. England also claimed the Nebraska country. The King of England had given grants of land to the first English settlers along the Atlantic coast. Each grant was a number of miles wide to the north and to the south. To the west, each grant stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the 'South Sea' as the Pacific Ocean was then called. The Nebraska region was thus thrown within the boundaries of the groups given to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia. The English never visited Nebraska in those early days, Spain was hated by the Indians because of their treatment by the soldiers, but they knew and liked the French. The French and English fought for control of the Mississippi River, known as the French and Indian War. In this conflict England won and in 1763 France gave up her claim. The land west of the Mississippi she gave to Spain. But people who came up the Missouri were still French, although they had a Spanish governor. They spoke the French language and they gave French names to towns and rivers. While Spain was ruling the Nebraska country the people of France revolted. During this time Napoleon Bonaparte grew to fame and later became Emperor. He bought all the lands back from Spain which they originally claimed planning to build a great French province here. But before he could carry out his plans France and England went to war. Knowing England had the strongest navy in the world, he sold this land to the United States in 1803 and this is known as "The Louisiana Purchase." When the exploring parties of Lewis and Clark came back in 1806 with news of the rich fur country it had seen, Manuel Lisa was the first man to act. In 1807 he established trading posts along the Missouri, linking this area with St. Louis."[1]

"Bellevue, Nebraskas' oldest town, was said to be established as a trading post as early as 1810, but isn't recorded on fur-trading records until 1823."[2]

The Astorins passed this area in 1811, and in 1819 Fort Atkinson was built on the Council Bluff - twenty-five miles above Bellevue. Bellevue became the chief trading post and regular trips by steamboats began to link Nebraska to the East.

"After the purchase of this Nebraska region, growth was slow and little settlement was done by any but fur traders. This growth was stuned by men like Major Stephen H. Long, who in 1820, after returning from an expedition to the Rocky Mountains proclaimed "In regard to this extensive section of country, I do not hesitate in giving the opinion, that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a people depending on agriculture for their subsistence."[3]

He was the first of many to make unfavorible statements about Nebraska in the first quarter of the 19th Century, and thus many were content to let the red man have this area.

"The Nebraska admitted to the Union as a state in 1867 comprised only a little more than a fifth of the area of the Nebraska organized as a territory in 1854. The territory's 351,558 square miles had included a vast area which, it was assumed in 1854 and for several years thereafter, would never be settled. This assumption was just as erroneous as the earlier belief that the whole region west of the Missouri would never sustain any but a nomadic population, and while settlers were occupying the lands along the Missouri and in the eastern Platte Valley, others pushed still farther west. On February 28, 1861, in response to demands from miners and others in the Rocky Mountain region, Colorado territory was organized, decreasing the area of Nebraska territory by 16,035 square miles. Three days later, in anticipation of ultimate statehood for the settled portion of Nebraska, the territory's area was reduced by 228,907 square miles through the creation of Dakota territory. The organization of Idaho territory in 1863 brought about a further reduction, so that when the state was admitted it included 75,995 square miles. One important change the annexation of the Sioux reserve (now Boyd County in 1890) and several minor changes increased the total land and water area of the state to 77,393 square miles."[4]

Nebraska is bordered on the North by South Dakota, on the east by Iowa with a corner of the northwestern corner of Missouri touching her southeastern border. Kansas lays to the south. Colorado cuts the southwestern part, and Wyoming lays to her west.

"The Platte River made Nebraska the great highway to the west. Millions of years ago, its waters began to run east from the Rocky Mountains through the high plains. It made a great valley nearly a thousand miles long from the mountains to the Missouri River. At the western end of this great valley, the waters have made a pass through the heart of the Rocky Mountains - the South Pass. Farther south and east, the waters make another smooth gap in the high mountains - the Cheyenne Pass.

South Pass became the easy road for the early Oregon, Utah, and California emigrants, for there were no high mountains, deep canyons or wide rivers to cross. For these reasons, the Oregon Trail, The Mormon Trail and the California Trail followed the Platte Valley across Nebraska. Then it followed the Sweetwater Valley across Wyoming, and the South Pass through the mountains."[5]

Later, the overland Stage Trail and the Union Pacific Railroad discovered the Cheyenne Pass, which made the route shorter. Although there were many other trails and passes cut across Nebraska the previous played the biggest part in the development of the state.

"There are several periods of finding the way and breaking the trail. It extends from the return of the Astorians in 1813 to the journey of the Wyeth wagons in 1832. The second period was that of the early travel to Oregon which extends from 1832 to the discovery of gold in California in 1849. The third period was that of the rush for gold from 1849 to 1860. The fourth period is that of the decline of the overland trails, beginning with the completion of the transcontinental telegraph in 1861, and hastened by the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869."[6]

EARLY SETTLEMENT

"When some 30,000 Mormons came through Nebraska, along the north side of the Platte River, in 1846-53, they became deeply involved in Indian relations.

The Dakota ("friends" or "allies", as they called themselves) Sioux ("serpents" or "enemies" - Nadowe-is-iw or Nadowessioux - as the Chippewa called them) were still trying to gain absolute control of northern Nebraska. As the great bison, deer and elk herds diminished on the high plains, the Dakota Sioux warred on smaller Indian tribes to keep them out of the northern rangeland.

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

OX 1258

rson, IN 46015



Maurice Hannaford

2916 Fairview St.

Anderson, IN 46016

GUIDE TO BEGINNING RESEARCH

NEW ENGLAND STATES

VITAL RECORDS

STATE REGISTRATION:
Begins after about 1850--date varies according to state. Fees $1 to $2. For certificates, write to:

State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City (State Capital), State

TOWN REGISTRATION:
From formation of town to about 1850. Originals kept by town clerk; many published or on microfilm.

CENSUS RECORDS

FEDERAL:
1790 through 1880 - Available to public. Originals at National Archives, Washington D.C.; film copies in many libraries. Soundex index for 1880 (by state) to families with members under 10 years of age. Censuses 1790 through 1840 give names of heads of families only. For 1850 through 1880 name, age, and state of birth is given for each family member.

1890 - This census was destroyed for all states.

1900 to present - Records restricted. Individual information obtained, by submission of special form, from Bureau of Census, Pittsburg, Kansas, 66762.

STATE:
Some state census taken; information and availability varies.

LAND RECORDS

Deeds, mortgages, grants, surveys, tax lists, etc., available as follows:

Massachusetts & Maine - County clerk.
Connecticut, Rhode Island & Vermont - Town clerk.
New Hampshire - At Provincial Archives, Concord, to 1771. Thereafter, with county clerk.

PROBATES

Wills, inventories, sales, guardianships, settlements, available as follows:

Maine - County clerk. (Published, 1640-1760)
New Hampshire - County clerk. (Published to 1771)
Vermont - In probate districts.
Rhode Island - Town clerk.
Massachusetts - Register of probate, county seat.
Connecticut - In probate districts. District must be determined before search. (See Manwaring's Digest.) Index to Connecticut probates at State Library, Hartford.

TOWN RECORDS Proprietors grants, land divisions, court orders, tax lists, military lists, vital records, earmarks, etc.: Write to town clerk.

CHURCH RECORDS Originals and/or copies in possession of churches, libraries, historical societies, etc. Check for christenings, marriages, burials (deaths), removals, admissions, poor accounts, membership lists, cemetery records. See various guides, inventories and histories for availability and depositories.

MILITARY RECORDS Service and pension records for all wars kept in National Archives. Index to Revolutionary War pensions published. For information, write to:

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C.

Send $1.00 for important papers from the file. See also military lists for individual states.

COURT RECORDS Divorces, guardianships, civil and criminal cases, naturalizations, etc.: Write to town or county clerks. (See also "Town Records" and "Probates" above.)

MISCELLANEOUS Shipping and passenger lists: National Archives. Some printed.

Colony, state, county and town histories; family genealogies, Bible records, diaries, letters, journals, periodicals, newspapers, cemetery records, etc.: Found in libraries, archives, historical societies, and private collections.

New England States Research

By Elizabeth L. Nichols

Rich in heritage and history are these little group of states. Nestled along the Atlantic coast, we have the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. These could be called the mother states of our nation. As the name implies, these were first settled largely by the English, becoming the "New England". The people who made their homes here were seeking a place to worship their God, raise righteous families, and give to posterity a heritage rich in freedom and responsibility. As we celebrate the 200th birthday of this great nation, it is most fitting that we pause and reflect upon those who first settled on these shores and made their homes in these early states.

BACKGROUND:

To understand genealogical research in these states, one must first understand the people, their way of life, and the records they created. To correctly interpret the records, we must have a working knowledge of why they were created.

For the genealogist, the most helpful and desirable set of records in these early days was created primarily by the churches. These consisted of records of christenings (baptisms), marriages, and burials. Since these were important religious ordinances to most of these early settlers, these events were usually recorded.

However, not all persons were members of the same religious denomination; many times a settlement did not yet have a regular minister and a traveling pastor performed the ordinances and took the records with him; and sometimes the records were destroyed by the early Indian wars or other problems. This takes meaning to the genealogist in the fact that the records are incomplete and existing ones are sometimes found in what seems to be unrelated places.

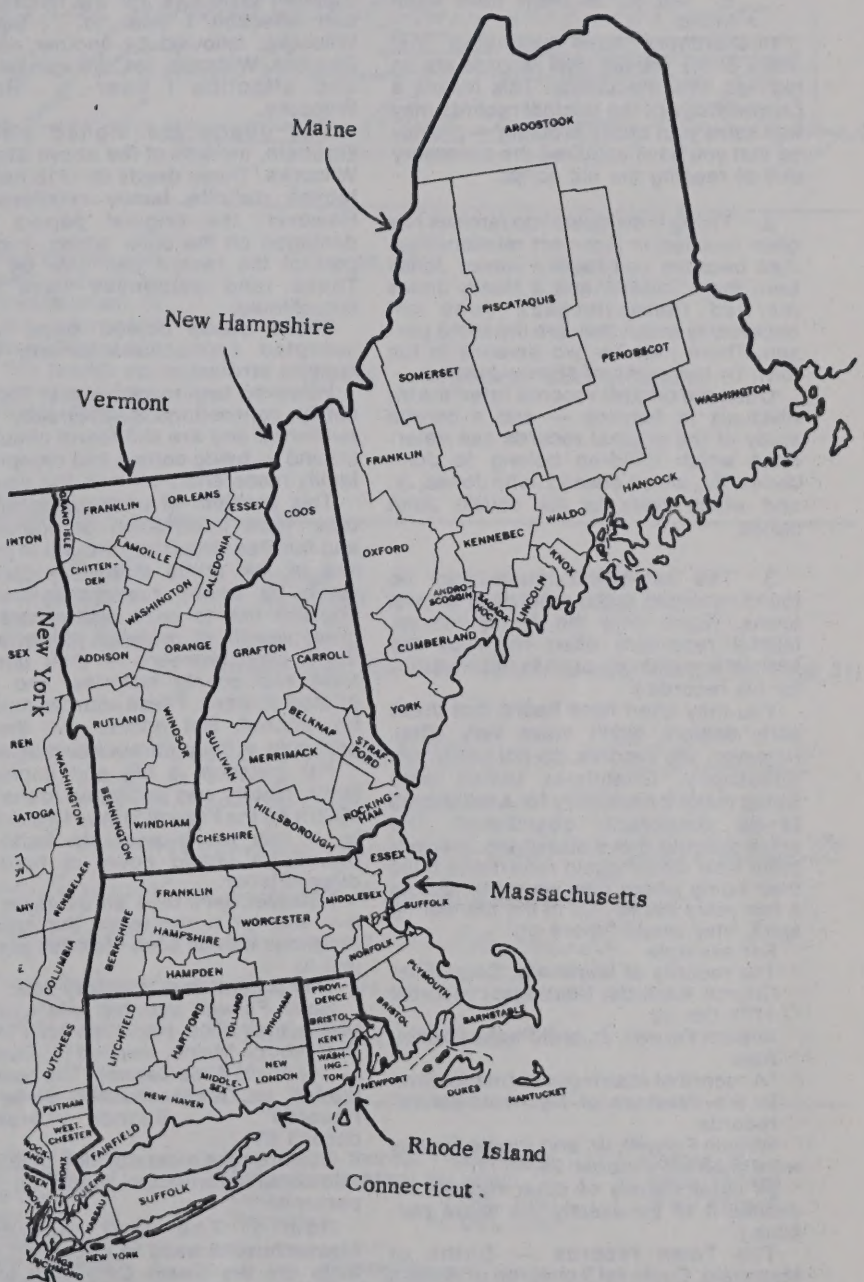
In addition to the early church records are the town records. Most often these early records are minutes of the town meetings, written in the handwriting of the day, and intermingled in are sometimes found vital statistics of births, marriages, and deaths of the town's population. Later records of these events were often kept in a separate part of the record book.

Cemetery records are also often available for early periods, along with obituaries.

Individuals who kept journals and diaries often included births, marriages, and deaths of their associates.

The family Bible record is another prime source for this early period. This sacred book was important to almost everyone — and there was space provided for the genealogical information on the family members.

Many of these early existing records have been compiled into various types of indexes — sometimes by state and



sometimes by town, usually alphabetically arranged. These sources are a valuable aid to genealogical researchers.

However, in using these indexes there are several pitfalls to be aware of:

1. They are incomplete.
   a. Individuals or families may have been omited.
   b. They may not be correctly transcribed from the original handwriting.
   c. Not all of them have been found.

Researchers have estimated that many of the printed vital records are as high as 25% inaccurate. This means a careful study of the original records may well solve your sticky problem — provided that you have acquired the necessary skill of reading the old script.

2. Tieing individuals into families has often resulted in incorrect relationships. Just because you have a Nancy Jones born there in 1805 and a Nancy Jones married there in 1822 does not necessarily mean they are the same person. There may be two persons in the town by the name of Nancy Jones.

Often the original records listed the individuals in families — and a careful study of the original records can determine which children belong to John Jones, Sr., which ones to John Jones, Jr. and which ones to his cousin John Jones.

3. The same individuals may be found recorded in the records of several towns. (Each time the family moved, faithful recorders often recorded the birth information on each family member for his records.)

You may often have heard that these early settlers didn't move very often. However, the records do not verify this philosophy. Oftentimes Indian wars would make it necessary for a settlement to be temporarily abandoned. The settlers would move elsewhere. Many of them later would again return and build their home where they were burned out a few years earlier. Or in the pioneering spirit, they would "move on".

For example

The records of Mansfield, Conn (First Church Records; Marriages) records:

1771 Oct 30

William Farwell, Jr. and Phebe Crosby

Also

"A record of marriages in Charlestown in the Province of New Hampshire" records:

William Farwell, Jr. and Phebe Crosby were married October 29, 1771.

(A careful study of other records indicates it to be exactly the same persons.)

The Town records — Births of Mansfield, Conn-list 9 children of William and Bethiah (Eldredge) Farwell.

The records of Charlestown, New Hampshire list these plus three additional children born after the Connecticut record ends. But it does not state that the first ones were born in Connecticut, and not in New Hampshire.

4. Additional records should be used in connection with town vital records to insure the correct interpertation of relationships and identities of individuals listed.

One example of the help these records can give is found in the records of Rhode Island. The family members had followed the usual custom of all naming their children the same given names, resulting in confusion of identities. But the deeds were clear: "I Stephen Willcocks, for the natural love and affection I bear to. . . Stephen Wilcocks; followed by another deed "I Stephen Wilcocks for the natural love and affection I bear . . . Robert Wilcocks.

The deeds are signed also by Elizabeth, the wife of the above Stephen Wilcocks. These deeds of 1715 help establish definite family relationships. However, the original papers were damaged on the outer edges, and only part of the record can now be read. These land evidences have been microfilmed.

These deeds proved some earlier accepted connections among these families erroneous.

However, beginners beware! The false family connections had already been published and are still found circulating around — being copied and recopied by family researchers all over the country.

This problem of undocumented and often false information on individuals and families circulating around in print is one of the prime difficulties that the would-be family researcher in New England has to cope with. There is a great wealth of material published on these early pioneers — their families, town and county histories, and other printed sources. These sources must not be ignored. But neither can they be accepted without careuul evaluation.

For instance, a big and impressive family history was published in the early 1900's on the Farwell family. Undoubtedly, it has many accurate facts and represents untold hours of hard and diligent labor.

However, let's take an example from it— and let it represent the types of problems that all such histories are subject to.

This printed family history lists:

Isaac Farwell and his wife Lydia of Maine; their child, Hannibal, born 1795 in Brattlebury, Maine, married (1) Eunice - - - and (2) Alice Caswell. The source is quoted as "Massachusetts State Vital Records". - - - Sounds impressive, doesn't it?

But let's take a careful look at this and additional information found on these persons.

Item 1. The vital records of Massachusetts used to document these facts are the *Death Certificate of The Child, Hannibal.* Now, all researchers know that a death certificate is primary information only for the date and place of death — not for the information on birth and parentage, which was supplied by family members at that time. Since this man was close to 90 years old when he died, those giving the information did not have personal knowledge of his parentage. Pretend for a minute that a young homemaker in your family was giving the information on the parents of her grandfather when he died. Do you think she will know who his parents are or where he was actually born? I tried it in my family, and while the youth know several generations further back (the ancestor whom we were researching) and knew closer to them, they did not know the name of their grandfather's father. This has also often been true when the records were created in the past.

A careful search of the records can reveal nothing on the family in Brattlebury, Maine, nor does the place even agree with the place of birth listed on the death certificate. The death certificates of both the state and town where he died were studied, and the one stated that he was born in Maine (no town given) and the other stated that he was born in Alfred, Maine. That has not proven out from the records either. The death certificate states that Hannibal's parents were Isaac and Lydia. And that he was married to Eunice and then to Alice Caswell — giving a list of children divided between the 2 wives.

The records verify that he married the second wife listed — Alice Caswell in 1818 in Leeds, Maine, and further that she was the mother of the children assigned to the wife Eunice. So far, no record can be found to verify that Eunice ever existed except in this family history. One child they list does not belong to Hannibal — probably being a grandchild to him. And another child that does belong to him has been totally omitted (my ancestor, of course!), as has another that died in infancy. Yet the source quoted on all of this is "Massachusetts Vital Records". The only vital record that can be found are the marriage records of the children. They give only sketchy information, and even that does not support all the "facts" printed in the history.

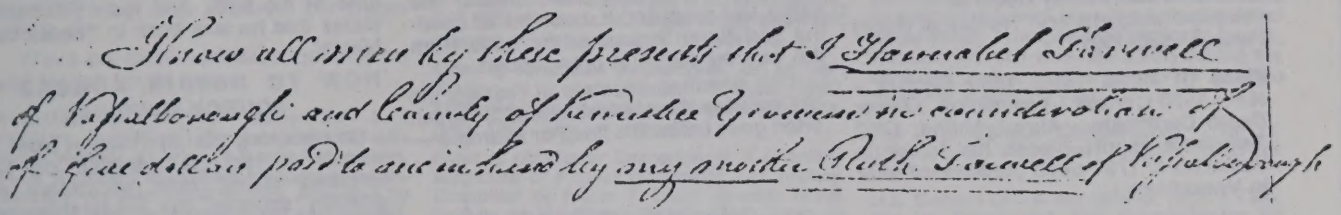
How do we know what is fact? In this case, we will briefly establish two facts for this family: Hannibal Farwell was of Vassalboro, Kennebec, Maine — we first find him there in the vital records where his "intention to marry" is recorded in December, 1817. His marriage record in Leeds, Kennebec, Maine, in January, 1818, also lists him as "of Vassalboro". The 1850, 1860, and 1870 census records list his family — including his wife, Alice. The 1870 census even gives her place of birth as Leeds, Maine, which helps us verify that he has not married another wife named Alice. The printed town and county histories that tell about Hannibal also list only one wife for him, Alice. And the written records of the family, written by his daughter-in-law who was living in the home of Hannibal after her marriage as shown by the 1860 census, also confirms only one marriage and the names of the children and whom they married. So far, actual birth records of the children have eluded being found.

Item 2. Nothing could be found to verify Isaac as father of Hannibal. A careful study of the deeds where he lived did reveal his parentage, though—

"Know all men by these presents that I Hannabel Farwell of Vassalborough and county of Kennebec Yoeman in consideration of five dollars paid to me in hand by my mother Ruth Farwell of Vassalborough . . ."

Signed
Han'l Farwell
Dated June 15, 1821
Recorded June 22, 1822

(Kennebec Co. Maine - Deeds, Volume 40, Page 401)



"I the said Jeremiah Farwell with Ruth, wife of said Farwell in testimony of relinquishment of her right to the aforesaid premises have hereunto set our hands and seal this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten."

May 28, 1810

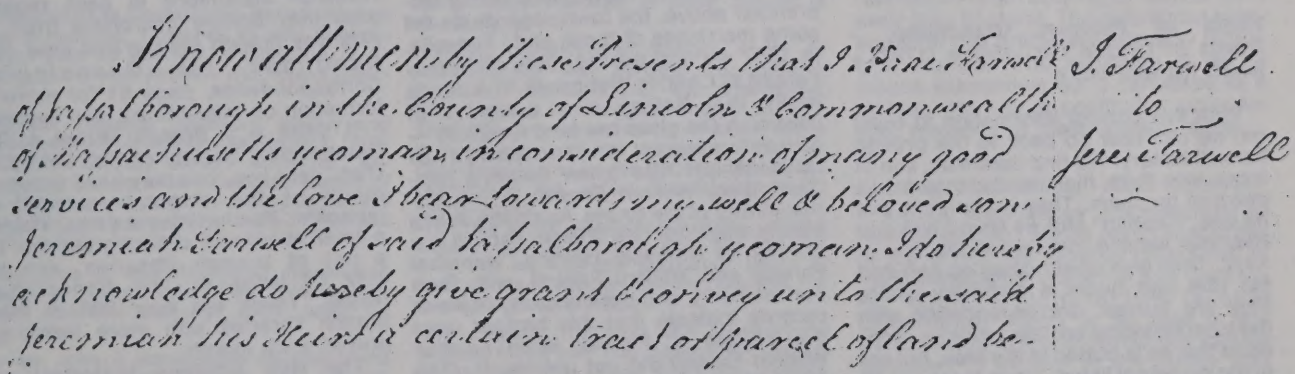
Signed
Jer. Farwell
Ruth Farwell

(Deeds - Kennebec County, Maine)

"Know all men by these presents that we Hannibal Farwell of Leeds and William Farwell and Ruth Farwell our mother of Augusta . . ."

Dated 4 December 1822
Recorded 7 December 1822

(Kennebec County Maine Deeds, Volume 45, Page 31)



"Know all men by these presents that I Isaac Farwell of Vassalborough in the County of Lincoln & Commonwealth of Massachusetts Yeoman in consideration of many good servies and the love I bear toward my well beloved son Jeremiah Farwell of said Vassalborough Yeoman . . .

In witness thereof I said Isaac Farwell with Mary my wife,"
Dated 9 Oct. 1797
Recorded 10 Oct. 1797

Signed by
Isaac Farwell
Mary Farwell

Witnessed
Benj. Brown Jr.
Eben Farwell

(Lincoln County Maine Deeds, Volume 40, Pp. 46, 47)

ANALYSIS OF SOURCES
(List your sources for each point of identification)

Ancestor - Hannibal Farwell, 1795-1882

Name - Family Records
Census Records 1850 (lists John M. still home); 1860 (lists John M. & wife with Hannibal)

Date Of Birth: Family Records
Printed Family History "History of Henry Farwell 1605-1927"

Place Of Birth: 1850, 1860 Census - N.H.; 1870 Census - Vassalboro, Maine; Death Certificate - Alfred, Maine; 1792 Assessors report places his father in Vassalboro; 1797 deed places his father in Vassalboro

Intention To Marry - Vital Records, Vassalboro, Kennebec, Maine

Date and Place of Marriage - Vital Records, Leeds, Kennebec Co., Maine

Date and Place of Death - Death Certificates - State of Massachusetts; town of Danvers

Place of Burial - Family Records - Greene, Maine; Death Certificate says he was buried in Maine

Name Of Father - Deeds of Kennebec Co., Maine (1821, 1810) - Jeremiah; Death Certificate - Isaac; History of Farwell Family - Isaac

Name Of Mother - Deeds of Kennebec Co., Maine (1821) - Ruth; Death Certificate - Lydea; History of Farwell Family - Lydia

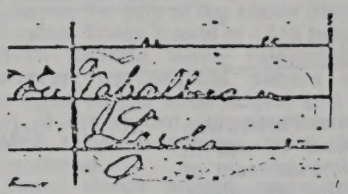
Name of Paternal Grandfather - Deeds of Lincoln Co., Maine (1797) - Isaac, his wife Mary

With this correct information to build on, we can now go back to the printed Farwell history. We find Jeremiah, son of Isaac, with Ruth, his wife. But they list no children for them. They do confirm that he was "Captain" and we found him and Hannibal serving together in the War of 1812. They give death dates on him and his wife and quote a cemetery where they are buried. Correspondence with the local historical society, however, confirms that he is buried in the area, but not in the cemetery listed. Since there are 27 old cemeteries in that area, this could prove a difficulty if we wanted to find more records or the grave.

From this connection, we can now take the family line back for several generations. Is it correct? Only a careful evaluation of the information can tell us.

Other Important Factors To Consider In Research. The spelling of names in the early records, in addition to the old handscript, can present problems to the researcher. For example, a researcher was asked to see if there were any Farwells living in Vassalboro, in the 1790 census. They reported back negative. Their statement was true - there were no FARWELL entries - the name was spelled FAIRWELL, which is a common misspelling. This problem of not considering all spelling variations can often keep a person from finding the very information being sought. Remember that most of our early ancestors could neither read nor write. Therefore, they could not correct the scribe when he wrote their names. The names will be found recorded however how the clerk "heard" the name and recorded it. Look for all spelling variations that could be used from the way the name is pronounced.

One common problem in reading the old script is the old fashioned "S" which often goes below the line. For example —



Vassalboro

An excellent reference on this problem is *"The Handwriting of American Records For a Period of 300 Years"* by E. Kay Kirkham (Everton Publishers). A few hours spent studying this reference will greatly assist one in reading these old records. Then practice will provide the skill needed. A familarity with the terms used and the names of the area will also assist in proper interpretation of the records.

5. How can sources be used to support and supplement each other?

In the case of the Farwell family referenced above, the town records do list some marriages of these early Farwells. In 1817 we find the marriage of Betsey Farwell to Charles Webber III. The deeds imply that Betsey is a daughter of Jeremiah (he gives her land for $5.00 — almost always an indication of relationship). Also when Betsey's husband dies, William Farwell is the administrator of the estate. Again the deeds clearly state that one William Farwell is a brother to Hannibal (stating "Hannibal Farwell and William Farwell, with Ruth our mother"), and careful study of these records indicate that this brother used the William V. Farwell while another William Farwell did not use the V. (The other William is apparently a brother to Jeremiah, but this hasn't yet been proven.)

The above references identify three children belonging to Jeremiah and Ruth. The 1810 census shows they have at least three sons and three daughters. Surrounding records must continue to be searched for identification of the others. These records have suggested possibilities, but not strong enough to list them yet.

The War of 1812 had two battalions raised in Vassalboro — both raised by Capt. Jeremiah Farwell and both included Hannibal Farwell. No record of pension application has been found. Often there is — which provides additional valuable support to the family tree.

A list prepared by assessors in Vassalboro in 1792 lists Jeremiah Farwell. The deed in 1797 where his father, Isaac, deeds land to him establishes Jeremiah in Vassalboro (then in Lincoln County) in 1797. Hannibal was born in 1795. Therefore, while no actual record of birth can be found, the family has been established in this place at the time of his birth, and the 1870 census states that he was born in "Vassalboro, Maine".

HOW TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO SOURCE MATERIAL

In obtaining the information from the wealth of records available on New England states, both secondary and primary sources, the researcher must prove himself resourceful. It is unfair to expect the record custodians and libraries of these areas to do our research for us. And most of them are not staffed to do so.

Ways to obtain access to genealogical data differ from place to place, depending on the resources near where one lives.

Your own local library would be the first place to begin. Most public libraries have genealogical sections. Inter-library loan available through your public library or a neighboring larger library can make many items available to you. Some items from the Regional Archives of the National Archives in Washington, D.C. can be obtained through inter-library loan. Address inquiries for the New England area to: Chief, Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center, 380 Trapelo Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02154. Libraries and research institutions in each regional area may borrow microfilms from the Archives branch serving that area. (See *Handbook for Genealogical Correspondence,* page 61 for more information on inter-library loan system.)

If there is a branch library of The Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City, Utah, near you, you may have access to much of the original material on microfilm. The facilities are free. There is a small charge for ordering the film. For a list of branch libraries, see the July 76 issue of *The Genealogical Helper.* There are over 200 of these branch libraries with more being approved each month.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, has a lending library privilege for its members; as does the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Many other borrowing or renting facilities can be found by a careful study of your area of research.

Sometimes it is necessary for one to either personally go and search the records or to hire an agent to do it. It is unfair to expect anyone to do it for you unless you can work out an exchange of some type. Most state libraries, record centers, and large genealogy libraries can provide a list of qualified researchers upon request. Often these

agents can be used to supplement your own efforts — and make it so that you can continue tracing your own family tree.

USE THE INDEX APPROACH

In successful genealogical research, begin with the indexes! Indexes are not always complete, but if they contain the reference to your ancestor, they can save you untold hours of time and effort. So don't stop with indexes, but begin with them.

There are certain indexes that may be well to use for all areas.

American and British Genealogy and Heraldry, P. William Filby, compiler. 2nd edition. Chicago: American Library Association, 1975. Excellent annotated bibliography containing more than 5,000 listings. Arranged by state and also by special areas and subject; author index.

American Genealogist. Des Moines, Iowa: G. E. McCracken; formerly published in New Haven, Conn. 8 vols—varied titles. In the opinion of many, one of the great genealogy magazines. These 8 vols and index by Helen L. Scranton reprinted, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974, 3 vols.

American Genealogical Index. Fremont Rider, editor. Middletown, Conn., 1942-52. Prepared by a committee of co-operating subscribing libraries. (first series)

American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, and Local History Materials, Fremont Rider, editor. Middleton, Connecticut; Godfrey Memorial Library, 1952- (2nd Series)

American Newspapers, 1821-1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada. N.Y.: H.W. Wilson & Co. (also on microfilm). Includes names of libraries where files of a specific newspaper are available and for what dates. Arranged alphabetically by state, then by city.

Annual Index to Genealogical Periodicals and Family Histories. Compiled by Inez Waldenmaier. Vols. for 1957-63. Washington, D. C. (Fills gap between Jacobus and Rogers indexes)

Brigham, Clarence Saunders. *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820.* Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1947. Includes names of libraries where specific newspapers are available and for what dates. Arranged alphabetically by state, then by city.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Index, Vols. 1-95. Washington, D.C.: National Society, DAR. (also on microfilm)

Farmer, John. *A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers in New England,* 1829. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1969.

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index. Vols. 1-4 ed. by Ellen S. Rogers. Covers 1962-65. Bladensburg, Md: the editor, 1963-67, vols. 5-8 edited by George E. Russel. Mitchell, Md. Vol. 14 ed. by Laird C. Towle, covers 1974.

Genealogical Books in Print. Nettie Schreiner-Yantis, editor. Published by the author, 6818 Lois Dr., Springfield, Va. 22150, 1975. Over 2,-000 titles, arranged by subject and title; also surname index. (Also 2nd ed, 1976).

Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography. Marion J. Kaminkow, editor. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1972, 2 vols. (Supersedes American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress 1919, 1954, 1967.)

Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the U.S. and Canada. Richard W. Hales, Jr., editor. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1961. Lists items on microfilm, such as church records, county and local records, manuscript genealogies, etc. Indicates owners of original negative. Copies can often be purchased or borrowed on interlibrary loan.

"Photoduplication Services Available from the Library of Congress," For your free pamphlet, write: Chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, 10 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540. Items no longer under copyright may be available through this service.

Index to American Genealogies, 5th ed. rev. Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell & Sons, 1900, 1908. Reprint Genealogical Publishing Company 1967. Also on microfilm.

Index to Mayflower Descendants, A Quarterly Magazine of Pilgrim Genealogy and History. Compiled by Frank T. Calef. Boston: Mass. Society of *Mayflower* Descendants. (also on microfilm)

Jacobus, Donald Lines. *Index to Genealogical Periodicals* (covering 1932-1953) Reprint, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973 in 1 vol. (also on microfilm) Index to articles and references in genealogical materials found in more than 50 genealogical and historical journals. Indexed by name including locality, also by places, etc.

Kirkham, E. Kay. *A Genealogical and Historical Atlas of the United States of America.* The Everton Publishers, 1976.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly Topical Index, Vols. 1-50, 1912-1962 by Carleton E. Fisher, NGS Special Publication No. 29, Washington, D.C., 1964. (More than a topical index; almost a name index)

Local Indexes in American Libraries, A Union List of Unpublished Indexes. Morma Olin Ireland, editor. Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1947. Lists libraries that have card indexes to county histories, arranged alphabetically by the name of the county. Inquiries for a single name to be searched in these indexes is usually honored.

National Genealogical Society. Index to Revolutionary War Pension Applications. (Special Publication No. 40) Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society 1976.
This is far more than a reprint of No. 32 (1966). It incorporates all the corrections and additions uncovered by the National Archives in rearranging the actual "pension files" for microfilming.
With this index, photocopies of the pension papers may be ordered from the National Archives or may be consulted there or through its Regional Record Centers, or through interlibrary loan.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register Index, vols 1-50. Josephine Elizabeth Rayne and Effie Louise Chapman, editors. Vols. 1-50. Index of Persons; Index of Subjects and Places, Originally published by N. E. H. G. Soc: Reprint Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972. Vols. 51-102 compiled by Gertrude Sly Wright and Blanche Judd Roberts. Hanover, N.H., 1949. (Also on microfilm). Also other indexes to vols. 50-112, etc.

Newspapers in Microform. Washington, D.C. Library of Congress, 1973.

Peterson, Clarence Stewart. *Consolidated Bibliography of County Histories in Fifty States in 1961.* Genealogical Publishing Co., 1963. Lists many county histories, but not all that are published. Arranged alphabetically by state and then by county.

Savage, James. *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* 1860-62. Reprint with additions, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1969. Among the best references on New England.

Sealock, Richard B. and Seely, Pauline A. *Bibliography of Placename Literature:* United States and Canada: 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967. Excellent.

Spear, Dorothea N. *Bibliography of American Directories Through 1860.* Worcester: Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1961. Lists directories for 1,646 individual communities and includes the libraries that have the directories listed. Arranged alphabetically by city. Researchers can write the library having the directory and request a search for a single name for a specific year.

The U.S. Census Compendium. John D. Stemmons, compiler. Logan: Everton Publisher, 1973.

U.S. Census Office. 6th census, 1840. *A Census of Pensioners For Revolutionary or Military Services, With Their Names, Ages, and Places of Residence.* Washington D.C.: 1841. Reprint, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

A General Index to a Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service, 1840. Prepared by the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965.

U.S. Library of Congress. *A Guide to the Microfilm Collections of Early State Records.* William S. Jenkins, compiler. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1950.

U.S. Library of Congress. Union Catalog Division. *Newspapers on Microfilm.* 6th ed., 1967. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.
Many of the libraries listed will lend their microfilm on interlibrary loan.

Also many of the references mentioned under individual states in this article refer to more than one state. Always consider the neighboring New England references when seeking an answer from early New England. The references mentioned in this article are primarily index-type sources. The list given is by no means exhaustive; but it can serve as a starting point or a continuing point for your research in these historic states.

Genealogical Society - LDS Indexes

Among the indexes that may refer to all New England states (and other areas of the world) are a set of collections of the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the largest genealogical library of its type in the world. Some of these collections can be searched in person at the library and some can be searched by mail. A special form, stock no. PFGS 0073 entitled "Temple Ordinance Indexes Request" must be used when making mail requests. There is a 50 cent charge for each search for each name, whether or not anything is found. The forms take their name from the fact that these names have been submitted or extracted for sacred LDS Temple ordinances and are a part of religious records. Forms should be obtained where possible from local branch genealogical libraries. The forms are a penny each. They can be ordered in quantity from the LDS Church Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104. A

sample request form may be obtained by requesting it from the Genealogical Department, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150.

There are three different files that can be searched by mail: the main section Family Group Records (there are other family group record collections that are not searched by mail); the Temple Records Index Bureau (TIB); and the Computer File Index (CFI).

The Family Group Records, as the name implies, is a record of the entire family as it was submitted. This search includes the group record as parent and child. This file is arranged alphabetically by the name of the husband or father. Therefore, the name of a woman without also the name of her husband and/or her father cannot be searched in this file. (This file is not yet available at the branch genealogical libraries, but other collections of family group records are and can be used by anyone at the branch library facility. They may need to be ordered or they may already be available there. The collection known as the "Old Patrons Section", consisting of records submitted for filing 1924 to 1962 contain many early New England families.)

The TIB provides only an index card of the one individual. The information may include details of spouse, parents, and sometimes of one child or sometimes of a distant relative who submitted the name. This file is arranged by the country of birth, and then alphabetically within each country.

The CFI is on microfiche (pronounced micro-feech) and meaning literally "sheet of microfilm". It is a listing of over 32 million individual names (The 1975 edition of CFI has over 28 million names. The forthcoming Oct. 1976 edition will have over 32 million names) which may be a christening or birth record, a marriage record, a census record for parts of the U.S. and Canada, or a probate record (of the father's probate for early times). The CFI listing will usually give the name of the father and sometimes the name of the mother, or the name of the spouse if it is a marriage record. The "batch number" on the CFI can be traced to additional information. How this is traced and to what type of record depends on the prefix of the batch number. It often may be traced to the Family Group Records Archive or to the TIB. Occasionally it traces to a family group record, but not always. This file is arranged by geographical regions and if the state of birth or marriage is not given, it is not possible to search the CFI. (If the wrong state for the U.S. is given in the request, then the name will not be found even if it is in the CFI. For England and Scandinavian Countries, the county must also be given.)

The CFI is available in most branch genealogical libraries of the LDS Church. It can be searched personally at the branch library.

When using the request form for any searches by mail from the Genealogical Library, this service is limited to NAMES APPEARING ON YOUR PEDIGREE CHART AND THEIR CHILDREN. Unless the specific, direct-line relationship is given, the request must be returned to you. Searches also require surnames, given names, dates, places.

How accurate is the information given in these indexes? The statement given by the Genealogical Society is: "CAUTION: It should be understood that the genealogical information and relationships on all of these records have never been verified by the Genealogical Society. They may or may not be correct. It is the responsibility of each individual researcher to determine what documentation needs to be made and either personally do it, hire it done, or work through coordinated family efforts to achieve these goals."

It is known that many of these records contain errors. Use them in your research, but only as stepping stones—not as building blocks. They too often will not hold up to provide a solid foundation for building your family tree.

More information about these sources can be obtained by ordering the research papers published by the Genealogical Society. There are four of these, identified as the "F" series, that can be ordered for 85 cents each from the General Church Distribution Center, P.O. Box 11627 (1999 West 1700 South), Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. Series F No. 1 gives a brief description of each file; F-2 tells about the TIB; F-3 tells about one of the sources of input into the computer—the controlled extraction program (extractions from parish records and town vital records); F-4 tells about the CFI.

Many New England records are in these indexes. Therefore you may wish to use them. But remember to use them with caution. Although this great library is known for its quality, these records have been accepted from members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) from about 1845. Record searching facilities were not available then as they are now, and people often submitted from memory. Sometimes the memory was correct and sometimes it was not. Then too as years progressed, they used the printed family histories that became available on these early ancestors. We have already discussed the pitfalls of using these records. To find them in the LDS indexes does not improve their quality.

INDEXES ON A STATE LEVEL

Connecticut

The "Barbour Index" (named for the man who directed the indexing) has over a million names including records from over 600 Connecticut churches, approximately 25,000 family Bible records, inscriptions from over 2,000 Connecticut cemeteries, newspaper notices of marriages and deaths, etc. These records cover the early period to about 1850.

Obviously such as index can be of great value. But remember to be cautious. The index is incomplete and in some cases inaccurate.

Vital records since 1 . y 1897 can be requested from: Public Health Statistics Section, State Dept. of Health, 79 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115 for $2.00 for each long form or $1.00 per short form.

Other index-type sources of value include: (those listed in this article emphasize the early time period of our country's history)

Charles R. Hale, Collection of Vital Records: Newspaper notices and cemetery inscriptions (microfilmed).

Bailey, Frederic W., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800,* 7 vols. Reprinted with corrections and additions, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.

The Connecticut Nutmegger, Quarterly of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. Publishes records to assist in genealogical research.

Connecticut Historical Society Collections, No. 12. (1909) "Lists and Returns of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775-83". Includes good index.

Connecticut Historical Society Collections, Nos. 9, 10. (1903-1905) "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian Wars, 1755-62" (2 vols.)

Connecticut, Public Records of the Colony of, transcribed by J. H. Trumbull (vols. 1-3) and C. J. Hoadly (vols. 4-15). Covers 1636-1776. Includes excellent indexes. (Reprinted 1968, 1971). Continued in *Public Records of the State of Connecticut* published in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, 11 vols., 1776-1803.

Hedden, James., *Roster and Graves of or Monuments to Patriots of 1775-83 and Soldiers of Colonial Wars* (4 vols in 3) New Haven, Conn.

Hinman, Royal R., *A Catalog of the Names of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut with the Time of Their Arrival in the Colony,* 1846. Reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1968.

Manwaring, Charles W., *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records.* Covers Hartford probate district, 1635-1750. Wills, inventories, and court records for many towns. Published by Connecticut Historical Society.

Many of the towns of Connecticut also have printed histories which have family genealogies and sometimes church records in them.

Census Indexes

1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1880 Soundex
1830, and 1850 forthcoming early 1977, (Accelerated Indexing Systems.)
Connecticut settled about 1635.
Record-keeping jurisdictions:
Vital records-town; state since 1897.
Land records (deeds) - town;
Probate (wills, etc) - court districts.

Maine

There is a partial index to the early vital records of many of the towns of Maine. It is known as "Vital Records Index of 80 Towns Prior to 1892," but

(Continued On Page 683)

A quote from this book expresses well a tribute to our ancestors:

"You are not looking for kings and heroes, but just to identify your own ancestors . . . And you will find just lots of unsung heroes and heroines who simply went honestly and dutifully about their daily humble tasks — and gave to us the honorable and wonderful heritage that we enjoy today."

Elizabeth L. Nichols

Author and lecturer in genealogy. Accredited genealogist, New England States. Research consultant, Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Books she has authored include: *The Genesis of Your Genealogy* and *Help Is Available*, nos. 1 and 2 in the series *Simplified Step-By-Step Instruction Books for the Beginner in Genealogy.* (Everton Publishers).

WANT TO BUY BOOKS:
Any Bell Co, Tex, history book with DRED (DREAD) R. HILL'S name in it.
A PIONEER SPEAKS by Edward Baxter Featherston
TRICKHAM by Leona Bruce
BETTY ENGLISH
3733 Oakridge, Odessa, TX 79762

MARRIAGE RECORDS
Cherokee County, Oklahoma
1907-1922
Soft-cover, 70 pages mimeo. Over 5,000 names indexed. $7.50.
Indian Territory Genealogical and Historical Soc.
407 Janet, Tahlequah, OK 74464

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Main St., Farmers, KY 40319

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1852-1859) $7.50
Vol. Two (Marriages 1800-1855) $7.50
Both Volumes $12.00
The Family Argo $7.50
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New England Town Meetings

By Robert J. Tarte, A. G.
P.O. Box 215
Ashland, Massachusetts 01721

One can hardly think of the New England States without recalling or hearing the expression "Yankee Ingenuity." This expression is used in reference to the New Englander's ability to adapt to any situation. And in the period of Colonial New England, many situations arose which called for an act of inventiveness, which gave birth to "Yankee Ingenuity."

In the early days of New England leading up to just before the events which triggered the revolution, there was an ever increasing amount of new settlers, more than could be provided for through shipping from England. The needs of these settlers had to be met, and "Yankee Ingenuity" was put to work making those things that had been made in England, such as shoes, nails, cloth, etc.

The ability to produce locally made products created two things: First, local businessmen and secondly, a sharp decline in profits of the English trade to the Colonies.

These two things did more to bring about the revolution than anything else — local merchants calling for independence in trade, and English merchants calling for tariffs or taxes on local products when they came in competition with British interests.

The forum in New England to debate these problems was of course the public meeting or Town Meeting. Genealogists and historians can get more understanding of our early forebears by reading the minutes of these town meetings, because these early settlers coped with situations that were new to them, such as population control, taxes, religious needs, schools, roads, etc.

The early town meeting records are replete with titles for public officials needed to handle these newly found situations such as Fence Viewers, Hog Reevers, Bark Scalers and many others, some of which still exist today.

In these town meeting records, we find "warnings out of town" being issued to new settlers. This again is "Yankee Ingenuity" being applied to reduce the number of settlers and any obligation of welfare aid to them if the warning was overlooked and the new settlers came upon hard times (those of you who had ancestors "warned out of town" can relax now, knowing it had nothing to do with their character).

All of the decisions made in the town meetings did not please everyone, and enforcement of them required action by the courts on both sides. Thus, there was plenty of business for the Court of Common Pleas (County) in trying to resolve these matters. The Court of Common Plea records now also become a prime source of early New England History and Genealogy.

If we need a measure to check each town's attitude toward the impending break with England, again we can revert to the town meeting records. The calling of the meeting was done in the name of King George, and how early a town broke with English ties can be seen in their records when they ceased calling their public meetings in the name of the King.

This action of not calling meetings in the name of the King was no easy decision to make in those early days before the revolution, because if the revolution failed or did not come about, these towns would be in open treason to the King.

Because of the foregoing discussion, I would say that one of the most important barometers of the progress of the American Revolution was the town meeting of New England. Use of these town meeting records should be considered a must for genealogists and historians.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has now microfilmed most of these early New England town meeting records, and through their Branch Library Program, these records may be seen on microfilm.

Many genealogists or family historians rely on the so called vital records of New England which began early in New England and were generally well kept. However, these same people not finding an ancestor in the vital records are prone to quit without other searches, when instead of quitting they should begin searching the town meeting records.

In conclusion, I would further say that between the town meeting records and the Court of Common Plea records, at least some record of an ancestor should be found which when used with other records can extend the pedigree further.

"GENESIS OF LINCOLN"
By James H. Cathey
True documented story of Abraham Lincoln's birth in the mountains of western North Carolina. Original 1939 edition; hardcover book deals with this famous American's real parentage and the facts surrounding his birth. Only $4.95 postpaid.
MORRIS LAWING
1020 Central Ave.
Charlotte, NC 28204

OHIO
1850 Census
Jefferson, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Washington, Fairfield, Hocking Cos, $3.00 per surname per county.
All other Ohio Counties $5.00 per surname per county. Xerox copies 20c per page. Also have histories of Jefferson, Perry, Fairfield and Washington Cos. Will do Ohio research.
R. MULROONEY
2302 Scenic Dr. N.E.
Lancaster, OH 43130

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

GUIDE TO BEGINNING RESEARCH

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA

VITAL RECORDS

STATE REGISTRATION:
Begins with these years:
New York - 1880 (excluding New York City.)
New Jersey - 1848
Delaware - 1881
Pennsylvania - 1906

Fees $1 to $2. For certificates, write to:

State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City (State Capital), State

COUNTY REGISTRATION:
From formation of county. Originals kept by county clerk.

TOWN REGISTRATION:
From formation of town. Originals kept by town clerk.

CENSUS RECORDS

FEDERAL:
1790 through 1880 - Available to public. Originals at National Archives, Washington D. C.; film copies in many libraries. Soundex index for 1880 (by state) to families with members under 10 years of age. Censuses 1790 through 1840 give names of heads of families only. For 1850 through 1880 name, age, and state of birth is given for each family member. Earliest existing census for New Jersey is 1830. 1790 census for Delaware is missing.

1890 - This census was destroyed for all states.

1900 to present - Records restricted. Individual information obtained, by submission of special form, from Bureau of Census, Pittsburg, Kansas, 66762.

STATE:
Some state censuses taken; information and availability varies. New York census taken at 10-year intervals, falling between federal census years. Write county clerk for information.

LAND RECORDS

Deeds, mortgages, tax lists, leases, power of attorney, etc.: Write to county clerk, or register of deeds, at county seat. (New Jersey deeds to about 1800, at State House, Trenton.)

PROBATES

Wills, inventories, sales, guardianships, settlements, etc., available as follows:

New York - Surrogate Court at county seat.
New Jersey - Secretary of State, Trenton. (Abstracts in print, 1670-1817)
Delaware - County clerk at courthouse.
Pennsylvania - Register of wills and clerk of Orphans Court at county seat.

CHURCH RECORDS

Originals and/or copies in possession of churches, libraries, historical societies, etc. Check for christenings, marriages, burials (deaths), removals, admissions, poor accounts, membership lists, cemetery records. See various guides, inventories, and histories for availability and depositories.

MILITARY RECORDS

Service and pension records for all wars kept in National Archives. Index to Revolutionary War pensions published. For information, write to:

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C.

Send $1.00 for important papers from the file. See also military lists for individual states.

COURT RECORDS

Divorces, guardianships, civil and criminal cases, naturalizations, etc.: Write to county clerks or state libraries. (See also "Orphans Court," etc., under Probates.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Shipping and passenger lists: National Archives; some printed.

State, county and town histories, family genealogies, Bible records, diaries, letters, journals, periodicals, newspapers, etc.: Found in libraries, archives, historical societies, private collections.

Genealogical Research in the New York State Library

The State Library is a major research library serving the government and people of New York State. Library materials and information services are available for use in the Library from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

From its beginnings as a Dutch trading colony to the twentieth century, New York State has been a gateway to America providing entry and often a home for immigrants from all over the world. As well as a gateway for new Americans, it was the path for the settlement of the West by Yankees from New England. New York's central geographic position and its extensive transportation network developed in the early 19th century opened canals, rivers, turnpikes and railroads to these pioneers. Because it provided a new home for peoples of all nations and races and because it was a stopping point on the way west, New York State is the starting point for many American family histories.

Today the New York State Library can be a gateway to genealogical research just as the State has always been a gateway to America. This booklet is intended to aid persons in using the extensive collections of the New York State Library for genealogical research. It describes the location and arrangement of materials, identifies useful sources, and includes suggestions for organizing your work. A number of helpful books are listed on pages 9, 12. According to Milton Rubincam, who gave the keynote address at the Diamond Jubilee Conference of the National Genealogical Society in August 1978, more than seventy how-to-do-it books of varying quality have come off the press since 1885. His speech, cited on page 12, identifies several books which will be useful to persons doing genealogical research.

Persons using the State Library usually have one or more of the following five objectives in using the collections:

1. To trace their origin back to some particular ancestor, either in this country or abroad.

2. To trace their ancestry along a certain line; usually it is the line of the father, which bears the name of the searcher and leads to the original immigrant of this surname.

3. To trace back all ancestral lines as far as possible, disregarding all members of these families except the direct ancestors.

4. To trace back through any ancestor, regardless of name or sex, in order to join one of the many patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, etc.

5. To trace all the descendants of a given immigrant ancestor, at least to give all who bear the surname. This is the usual form of the larger printed genealogies.

The New York State Library's genealogical sources are complemented by State government records in the New York State Archives and in State agencies, local government records, and materials in historical societies and the collections of local historians.

State Archives

The New York State Archives in the Office of Cultural Education, State Education Department, was established by the Legislature in 1971 to preserve and make available those official government records with sufficient value to warrant continued retention by the State. The Archives program became operational in 1978 when it moved to permanent quarters on the 11th floor of the Cultural Education center adjacent to the Library's Manuscripts and Special Collections Section. The Archives shares the 11th floor research room with this Section of the Library. The Archives took over custody of State government records formerly on deposit in the Library, and it also accessions historically valuable records from State agencies.

Currently, the Archives holds records dating from the Dutch colonial period through the early 1970's. Most series in the Archives contain some personal, genealogical, or family history material. Some examples of Archives holdings used by genealogists include State census records for 1915 and 1925; military service records from the Revolution and War of 1812; alien deposition records, 1825-1913; and maps and land papers from the colonial era through the nineteenth century. Researchers should write or call before visiting the Archives for advice on relevant records series, restrictions, and copying and other services. Contact: State Records Section, State Archives, Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230, phone: 518-474-8955.

Descendants

March 15, 1985.

Dear Friends:

The fifth annual meeting of our association will be held on Saturday August 10, 1985 at Albany, New York.

Albany, located in the Upper Mohawk Valley is the birth place of many of our antecedents. Albany is also the site of the New York State Library which is a major research library with a collection of over 4.5 million items. These include books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, microforms and documents. The history and genealogy collections are an important part of this State Library.

Our meeting is tentatively set for 10:00 o'clock at the Albany Public Library, 161 Washington Avenue and will be hosted by the Capital District Genealogical Society. A special thanks to (member) Mrs. Nancy Zeller who continues to be a tremendous help with the arrangements for this meeting.

In addition to the business portion of this meeting, arrangements have been made for perhaps two guest speakers. Mr. Peter Christoph, Librarian in charge of manuscripts at the New York State Library, has agreed to address our group on the topic of what is available (generally) in the New York State Library. We hope to have a second speaker to tell us about the records of the First Dutch Reform Church of Albany.

Inquiries are being made with various historical and genealogical groups in the Albany/Schenectady area as to points of interest we Truaxes may wish to visit in conjunction with our meeting. If you are aware of any significant "Truax" sites such as cemetaries, old Truax homesteads, churches, mills, etc., in this area of New York State we would appreciate hearing from you.

We plan to arrange a "Dutch Lunch" or "Dutch Treat Lunch" on the day of the meeting. Would you please take a minute and let the writer know if you can attend this meeting so firm arrangements can be made. Your thoughts and ideas are always welcome (and needed) so please don't delay, write today.

We will keep you informed as final arrangements are made but please plan to attend if you are able.

Yours very truly,

Everett L. Truax

Everett L. Truax,
171 Rothsay Avenue,
Hamilton, Ontario,
Canada, L8M 3G5.

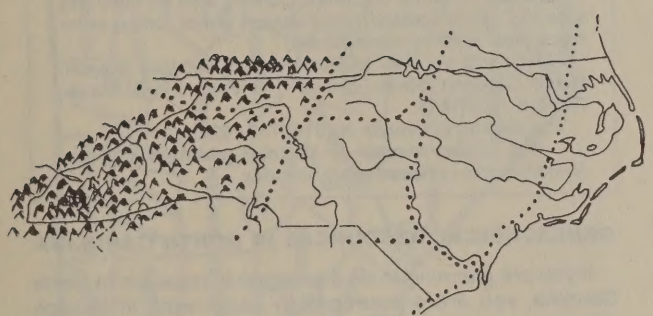
P.S. See over for more details about the New York State Library. Please note that this Library is closed Saturdays.

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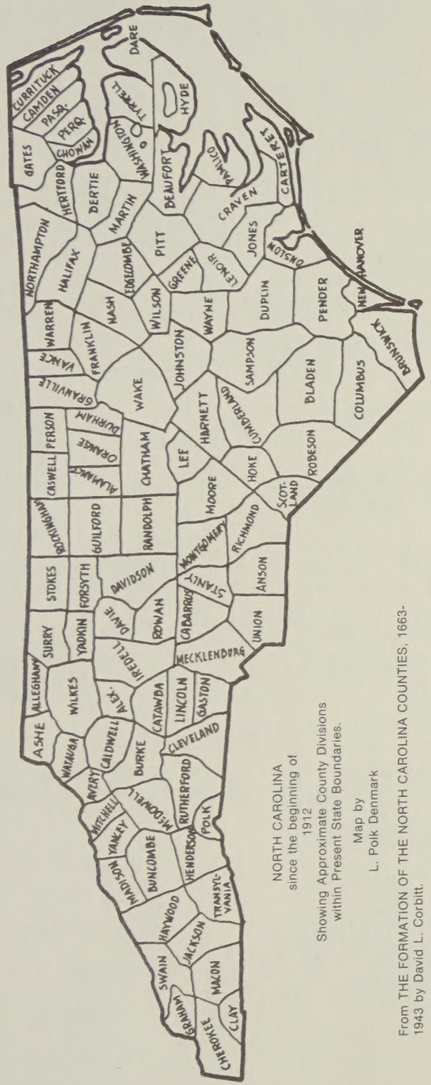
Tar Heel Tracks



Genealogical Research in North Carolina

Third Revised Edition 1988

Genealogical Services Branch
Division of State Library
Dept. of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611



NORTH CAROLINA
since the beginning of
1912
Showing Approximate County Divisions
within Present State Boundaries.
Map by
L. Polk Denmark

From THE FORMATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1663-1943 by David L. Corbitt.
Used by permission of the Division of Archives and History.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT

•Denotes county with significant loss of records.

County	Formed	Parent County
Alamance	1849	Orange
•Alexander	1847	Caldwell, Iredell, Wilkes
Alleghany	1859	Ashe
•Anson	1749	Bladen
•Ashe	1799	Wilkes
Avery	1911	Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga
Beaufort	1712	Bath
Bertie	1722	Chowan
•Bladen	1734	New Hanover
•Brunswick	1764	New Hanover, Bladen
•Buncombe	1791	Burke, Rutherford
•Burke	1777	Rowan
Bute	1764	Granville; divided into Warren and Franklin in 1779
Cabarrus	1792	Mecklenburg
Caldwell	1841	Burke, Wilkes
Camden	1777	Pasquotank
Carteret	1722	Craven
Caswell	1777	Orange
Catawba	1842	Lincoln
Chatham	1771	Orange
•Cherokee	1839	Macon
Chowan	1670	Albemarle
•Clay	1861	Cherokee
Cleveland	1841	Lincoln, Rutherford
Columbus	1808	Bladen, Brunswick
Craven	1712	Bath
Cumberland	1754	Bladen
•Currituck	1670	Albemarle
Dare	1870	Currituck, Tyrrell, Hyde
Davidson	1822	Rowan
Davie	1836	Rowan
•Dobbs	1759	Johnston; divided into Lenoir and Glasgow in 1791
Duplin	1750	New Hanover
Durham	1881	Orange, Wake
Edgecombe	1741	Bertie
Forsyth	1849	Stokes
Franklin	1779	Bute
•Gaston	1846	Lincoln
Gates	1779	Chowan, Hertford, Perquimans
•Glasgow	1791	Dobbs; changed to Greene in 1799
Graham	1872	Cherokee
Granville	1746	Edgecombe
•Greene	1799	Glasgow
Guilford	1771	Orange, Rowan
Halifax	1758	Edgecombe
•Harnett	1855	Cumberland
Haywood	1808	Buncombe
Henderson	1838	Buncombe
•Hertford	1759	Bertie, Chowan, Northampton
Hoke	1911	Cumberland, Robeson
Hyde	1712	Bath
•Iredell	1788	Rowan
Jackson	1851	Haywood, Macon
Johnston	1746	Craven
•Jones	1779	Craven
Lee	1907	Moore, Chatham
•Lenoir	1791	Dobbs
Lincoln	1779	Tryon
Macon	1828	Haywood
Madison	1851	Buncombe, Yancey
•Martin	1774	Halifax, Tyrrell
McDowell	1842	Rutherford, Burke
Mecklenburg	1762	Anson
Mitchell	1861	Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell
•Montgomery	1779	Anson
•Moore	1784	Cumberland
Nash	1777	Edgecombe
New Hanover	1729	Craven
Northampton	1741	Bertie
•Onslow	1734	New Hanover
Orange	1752	Bladen, Granville, Johnston
Pamlico	1872	Beaufort, Craven
Pasquotank	1670	Albemarle
Pender	1875	New Hanover
Perquimans	1670	Albemarle
Person	1791	Caswell
•Pitt	1760	Beaufort
Polk	1855	Henderson, Rutherford
Randolph	1779	Guilford
Richmond	1779	Anson
Robeson	1787	Bladen
Rockingham	1785	Guilford
Rowan	1753	Anson
•Rutherford	1779	Tryon
Sampson	1784	Duplin
Scotland	1899	Richmond
Stanly	1841	Montgomery
Stokes	1789	Surry
Surry	1771	Rowan
•Swain	1871	Jackson, Macon
Transylvania	1861	Henderson, Jackson
Tryon	1768	Mecklenburg; divided into Lincoln and Rutherford in 1779
•Tyrrell	1729	Bertie, Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank
Union	1842	Anson, Mecklenburg
Vance	1881	Granville, Franklin, Warren
Wake	1771	Cumberland, Johnston, Orange
Warren	1779	Bute
•Washington	1799	Tyrrell
•Watauga	1849	Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes, Yancey
Wayne	1779	Dobbs
Wilkes	1777	Surry
Wilson	1855	Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, Wayne
Yadkin	1850	Surry
Yancey	1833	Burke, Buncombe

INFORMATION BY MAIL

It is axiomatic that extensive genealogical research cannot be done entirely by mail.

However, in reply to a request for information from a *published* source, the staff can check the index of a specific book for references to a specific name and send copies of all page references found. We can also search indexed published abstracts of a county for one name if an approximate date is given, e.g., "Are there any references in your Surry abstracts to James Peters, born 1781, in Indiana by 1830?"

The staff cannot search microform records or answer requests from other states for information on non-North Carolina ancestors. (These inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate repository in the state or colony in which the ancestor resided, enlisted in military service, etc.)

No more than 20 photocopies will be provided for each request at a cost of 15 cents per page. There is a minimum charge of $1.00 for photocopy requests by mail. We will bill you for the exact amount—please do not pay in advance.

If you wish the name of a professional researcher to help you with your genealogical research, please request the list compiled by the State Archives. This list is provided simply as a service. Neither the Library nor the Archives endorses any individual researcher, nor can any researcher guarantee to solve all problems.

LAND GRANTS are kept by the Land Grant Office, Office of the Secretary of State, 300 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. When writing that Office, furnish full name of grantee and county in which grant was made.

VITAL STATISTICS. Birth/death records were not kept in North Carolina before October, 1913. For copies of birth certificates after 1913 and death certificates beginning in 1930, write Division of Health Services, Vital Records Branch, Box 2091, Raleigh, NC 27602. Give full name of individual, county of birth/death, year of birth/death. For birth certificates give full names of parents, including mother's maiden name. Enclose $5.00 for each copy.

For death certificates, 1913-1929, write the North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. Enclose a $5.00 search and handling fee (if you are not a North Carolina resident). The Archives will check to see if there is a death certificate on file. If so, they will notify you and you may then order (on the form provided) a certified copy for an additional $5.00, paid at that time. Do not send both payments together.

Birth/death certificate information is available only to self, spouse, parents, attorney, or insurance company.

PLEASE ENCLOSE A LEGAL-SIZE SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE (SASE) FOR A REPLY WITH ALL MAIL INQUIRIES.

171024

Tar Heel Tracks



Genealogical Research in North Carolina

Third Revised Edition 1988

Genealogical Services Branch
Division of State Library
Dept. of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

INFORMATION BY MAIL

It is axiomatic that extensive genealogical research cannot be done entirely by mail.

However, in reply to a request for information from a *published* source, the staff can check the index of a specific book for references to a specific name and send copies of all page references found. We can also search indexed published abstracts of a county for one name if an approximate date is given, e.g., "Are there any references in your Surry abstracts to James Peters, born 1781, in Indiana by 1830?"

The staff cannot search microform records or answer requests from other states for information on non-North Carolina ancestors. (These inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate repository in the state or colony in which the ancestor resided, enlisted in military service, etc.)

No more than 20 photocopies will be provided for each request at a cost of 15 cents per page. There is a minimum charge of $1.00 for photocopy requests by mail. We will bill you for the exact amount—please do not pay in advance.

If you wish the name of a professional researcher to help you with your genealogical research, please request the list compiled by the State Archives. This list is provided simply as a service. Neither the Library nor the Archives endorses any individual researcher, nor can any researcher guarantee to solve all problems.

LAND GRANTS are kept by the Land Grant Office, Office of the Secretary of State, 300 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. When writing that Office, furnish full name of grantee and county in which grant was made.

VITAL STATISTICS. Birth/death records were not kept in North Carolina before October, 1913. For copies of birth certificates after 1913 and death certificates beginning in 1930, write Division of Health Services, Vital Records Branch, Box 2091, Raleigh, NC 27602. Give full name of individual, county of birth/death, year of birth/death. For birth certificates give full names of parents, including mother's maiden name. Enclose $5.00 for each copy.

For death certificates, 1913-1929, write the North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. Enclose a $5.00 search and handling fee (if you are not a North Carolina resident). The Archives will check to see if there is a death certificate on file. If so, they will notify you and you may then order (on the form provided) a certified copy for an additional $5.00, paid at that time. Do not send both payments together.

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Colonial mystery defies answer

By DAVID M. MAXFIELD
Smithsonian news service

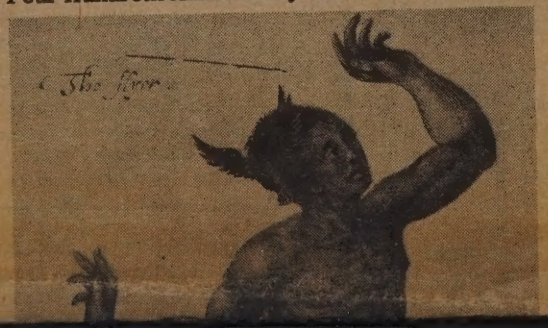
ROANOKE ISLAND, N.C. — Somewhere here, perhaps near water's edge underneath an umbrella of pines and old oaks laced with strands of Spanish moss, were the first homesteads that Britain backed in America during the Age of Discovery.

There is no doubt that English adventurers planted small colonial settlements on this sandy island between 1584 and 1587, settlements that substantially predate those at Jamestown, Va. (1607) and Plymouth, Mass. (1620). But precisely where the colonists built their homes — and precisely what ill fate befell the last of those souls, among them the first child of English ancestry born in America — continues to intrigue historians and archaeologists.

JOHN EHRENHARD, a National Park Service archaeologist whose enthusiasm for finding the exact site percolates through his carefully measured words, allows that 400 years have blurred to faint traces the evidence needed to pinpoint the location.

1588 victory over the mighty Spanish Armada, White sailed for Roanoke Island, arriving in 1590. He found little trace of the colony — only some remains of the fort established on the island's northern edge, a few pieces of armor and the word "Croatan," a neighboring island, carved on the trunk of a tree. No trace of a signal, prearranged to indicate distress, was found.

"None of the many theories concerning the fate of the colonists can be either provedor disproved," historian John Neville, executive director of America's Four Hundreth Anniversary Com-



The documents also are quite frank, particularly as the explorer-scientist Thomas Harriot examines why the soldiers and gentlemen of the 1585 colony were in so much haste to leave; he concludes that they were not settlers at all but fortune hunters.

"After gold and silver were not so soon found," Harriot reveals, "[they] had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies."

IN ANOTHER REPORT, John White describes the second colony's arrival in 1587 at the site where the first group had encamped. This information is a valuable guide for Ehrenhard's team:

"When we came thither, we found the forte rased down, but all the houses standing unhurt...." White writes, noting that he gave orders "to make watchword, Ehrenhard says.

"JUST COLLECTING the samples is difficult," Ehrenhard says. "The lumps in the soil that may turn out to be remains of nailheads," he adds, "have a tendency to break into dust."

But there have been rewards, evidence on which the archaeologists are basing their assumptions and constructing interpretations. The area has yielded ceramic shards, pieces of crude plaster, nail traces and charred fragments confirmed to be house-post remains. Radiometric dating of the fragments place them in the colonial period. Additionally, 15-20 post stains have been found along a straightline, indicating a man-made structure.

"We won't know exactly what the structure is," Ehrenhard says, "but I feel confident that it is a rectangular building.

"THOUGH THE evidence is weak," he continues, "you can rule out a number of possibilities. There are no markings in the site, suggesting that no one was living in it and that no one was cooking

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Genealogical Services Branch of the North Carolina State Library is located in the Archives and History-State Library Building at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, in the block between the Governor's Mansion and the State Legislative Building. The Branch is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday (9:00 to 5:00 on Saturday). It is closed on Sundays, on Saturdays following Friday holidays, and on official state holidays (New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Veterans Day [November 11], Thanksgiving [Thursday, Friday, and Saturday], and Christmas [usually December 24-26]). It is also closed on the Saturday before Labor Day. Holidays falling on Saturday are observed on the previous Friday; Sunday holidays are observed on the following Monday.

Visitors may enter the public parking area on the north side of Capitol Square from Edenton Street, one quarter block west of Wilmington Street.

Please address mail to Genealogical Services Branch, North Carolina State Library, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

The telephone number is (919) 733-7222.

*The Library is **open** on Monday, while the Archives Search Room is **closed** every Monday.*

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN NORTH CAROLINA

If you are planning to do genealogical research in North Carolina, you are encouraged to begin work in Raleigh where you may explore the unrivaled genealogical resources of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

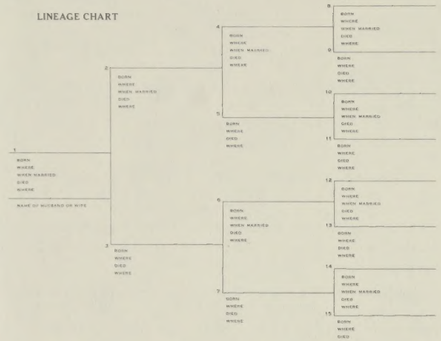
Your first stop should be the Genealogical Services Branch of the North Carolina State Library on the West Mezzanine of the Archives-Library Building. The Branch maintains an extensive collection of published (secondary) materials useful in genealogical research. These include family histories, census records and indexes, abstracts of state and county records, cemetery records, bibliographies, indexes, and general reference works on genealogy. Some of the Branch's most valuable resources are its large collection of materials on the colonial period in North Carolina and the other original colonies and information on the areas from which North Carolinians came and to which they migrated.

The North Carolina State Archives Search Room is located on the second floor of the Archives-Library Building. It has the largest single collection of primary North Carolina materials, either in the original form or on microfilm. Most North Carolina state and county records are available in this Room. Information on the Archives collection and services is contained in their brochure GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE ARCHIVES. Please enclose a legal-size self-addressed stamped envelope if you request this brochure.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTH CAROLINA

Good genealogical research is systematic research. You begin with yourself and work backwards one generation at a time. You are searching for information on a specific person in a specific place at a specific time.

If you have never done genealogical research, you need to do some basic reading. The Boy Scout Merit Badge pamphlet GENEALOGY by Kenn Stryker-Rodda is an excellent introduction with instructions for filling out the chart pictured below.



The lineage chart, together with your notes on the sources for each piece of information on it, should go with you on any genealogical research trip. A family group sheet is also illustrated in this pamphlet. THE RESEARCHER'S GUIDE TO AMERICAN GENEALOGY by Val Greenwood has a detailed explanation of genealogical analysis and research techniques which should be carefully studied. These books and others may be available in your local library, bookstore, or Scout Office.

You begin by gathering data from family sources—the family Bible, letters, diaries, marriage records, and interviews with various family members. *Record* this information carefully, noting the source of each piece of information. Proper documentation is the foundation of good research.

When you exhaust family resources, examine compiled genealogies to see if there is any information on your family. In a good family history the author cites the source of his information. If he quotes from a will, he tells you the date and county in which it was probated as well as the book and page at which it is recorded. The facts in the family history should not be contradictory (no man should have fathered a child at the age of two!).

In North Carolina the most rewarding records, genealogically speaking, are the county records. Therefore, you must know in which county(ies) your ancestor resided. In some instances, you may be able to determine his county of residence by using the federal census schedules, some of which have been indexed. Beginning in 1850, all people who appear on federal census schedules are enumerated by name. Between the first federal census in 1790 and 1840, only heads of household are named; other people in the household are denoted by age group and sex only. Read and record all the censuses systematically—you may find a parent, parent-in-law, second wife, additional children, as well as approximate migration dates and additional places of residence.

The Genealogical Services Branch has microfilm of surviving census records, 1800-1890, for the entire United States, together with such indexes as have been published. The Branch also has 1900 and 1910 census microfilm for NC, GA, SC, TN and VA. Soundex indexes on microfilm for 1880, 1900 and 1910, NC only, are available. These microfilms may also be rented through your local library from the National Archives Census Microfilm Rental Program.

The clue to the North Carolina county in which your ancestor lived may be in the records of his or her next county of residence. Before researching your North Carolina ancestor, be sure to search exhaustively the records of the county into which he or she migrated. Determine from land transactions, tax lists, census, etc. the date at which he first appears in that county. Notice if he came alone or with other people of that surname. Remember: his parent(s) could have migrated with him.

When you determine the North Carolina county in which your ancestor resided, search the county records—wills, inventories of estates, records of guardianships, marriages, deeds, tax records, court minutes, etc. In the absence of vital records, proof of parentage is most commonly found in the probate of the parent(s)' estate; therefore, examine *all* probate records for the surname which you are researching. Other local county records mentioned above may also help to establish parentage. The Genealogical Services Branch owns published abstracts of some of the county records—original or microfilm records are in the State Archives Search Room. When available, published abstracts are consulted first for two reasons: they are printed, not handwritten, and frequently every name is indexed.

The State Library has histories of many North Carolina counties. They are useful to the genealogist for general historical information on the county. Information on specific families is often minimal and sometimes inaccurate.

After each search, review your new material. Does it solve a particular problem, offer clues toward a solution, eliminate someone, make previous information suspect? Then decide what you want to know next and plan your research for the next time.

When using any book, read the author's comments concerning purpose; scope of materials covered; comprehensiveness of the index (if included); key to abbreviations, symbols, family numbering system; handling of variant spellings; arrangement; method of abstracting; historical background.

BASIC BOOKS FOR NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH

Books and periodicals in the Genealogical Services Branch are not available for interlibrary loan.

Leary, Helen F. M., and Stirewalt, Maurice R., ed. NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH: GENEALOGY AND LOCAL HISTORY. Raleigh: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1980.

Stevenson, George. NORTH CAROLINA LOCAL HISTORY: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY. Rev. ed. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1984.

GUIDE TO RESEARCH MATERIALS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE ARCHIVES, SECTION B: COUNTY RECORDS. Latest ed. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

Cain, Barbara T.; McGrew, Ellen Z.; and Morris, Charles E., comps. and eds. GUIDE TO PRIVATE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE ARCHIVES. 3d rev. ed. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1981.

Jones, Roger C. GUIDE TO NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM: NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM FROM THE DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY. 5th rev. ed. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1982.

Corbitt, David L. THE FORMATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1663-1943. 3d printing, with supplementary data and corrections. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1975.

Powell, William S. THE NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTEER. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

Lefler, Hugh T., and Newsome, Albert R. NORTH CAROLINA: THE HISTORY OF A SOUTHERN STATE. 3d ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

DICTIONARY OF NORTH CAROLINA BIOGRAPHY. Ed. by William S. Powell. vols. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973-

COLONIAL AND STATE RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA. 30 vols. V. 1-10: COLONIAL RECORDS, ed. by William L. Saunders; v. 11-26: STATE RECORDS, ed. by Walter Clark; v. 27-30: INDEX, comp. and ed. by Stephen B. Weeks. Raleigh, etc.: State of North Carolina, 1886-1914.

COLONIAL RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA [Second Series]. V. 1: NORTH CAROLINA CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONS, 1578-1698; v. 2: NORTH CAROLINA HIGHER-COURT RECORDS, 1670-1696; v. 3: NORTH CAROLINA HIGHER-COURT RECORDS, 1697-1701, ed. by Mattie Erma Edwards Parker; v. 4: NORTH CAROLINA HIGHER-COURT RECORDS, 1702-1708; v. 5: NORTH CAROLINA HIGHER-COURT MINUTES, 1709-1723, ed. by William S. Price, Jr.; v. 6: NORTH CAROLINA HIGHER-COURT MINUTES, 1724-1730; v. 7: RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1664-1734, ed. by Robert J. Cain. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1963-

Hofmann, Margaret M. PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1663-1729, ABSTRACTS OF LAND PATENTS. Weldon, N. C.: Roanoke News Co., 1979

Hofmann, Margaret M. COLONY OF NORTH CAROLINA: ABSTRACTS OF LAND PATENTS. 2 vols. V. 1: 1735-1764; v. 2: 1765-1775. Weldon, N. C.: Roanoke News Co., 1982-1984.

Hofmann, Margaret M. THE GRANVILLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1748-1763: ABSTRACTS OF LAND GRANTS. 4 vols. Weldon, N. C.: Roanoke News Co., 1986-

Mitchell, Thornton W. NORTH CAROLINA WILLS: A TESTATOR INDEX, 1665-1900. 2 vols. Raleigh, N. C.: Mitchell, 1987.

Hinshaw, William Wade. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN QUAKER GENEALOGY. V. 1: NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1790: NORTH CAROLINA. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973.

Neal, Lois S. ABSTRACTS OF VITAL RECORDS FROM RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS, 1799-1915. V. 1: 1799-1819; v. 2: 1820-1829. Spartanburg, S. C.: Reprint Co., 1979-

Daughters of the American Revolution. North Carolina. ROSTER OF SOLDIERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977.

North Carolina. Adjutant General's Department. MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812; DETACHED FROM THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1812 AND 1814 . . . with an added index by Maurice C. Toler. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, 1861-1865: A ROSTER. V. 1-3, comp. and ed. by Louis H. Manarin; v. 4-, comp. and ed. by W.T. Jordan, Jr. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1966-

THE NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL. V. 1- , 1975- . Raleigh: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1975- . Quarterly.

NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY. 21 vols. Raleigh: William Perry Johnson, 1955-1975. Title and frequency varies.

Cumming, William P. NORTH CAROLINA IN MAPS. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1966. 15 maps of varying sizes, 1585-1896.

The State Library does not sell books. Order books directly from the publisher. Many family histories and genealogical books are out-of-print. You may be able to purchase these from a second-hand book dealer. Consult your local library for names and addresses.

A free *catalog of publications* available from the Division of Archives and History may be requested from Historical Publications Section, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

10,000 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of $1,029.00 or 10.3 cents per copy.



Four hundred years ago, on July 13, 1584, a party of English adventurers arrived at what is now the Outer Banks of North Carolina. By 1587, two colonies had been established. The map, drawn by explorer-artist John White, shows the arrival of the English in the region.

(Smithsonian News Service)

Colonial mystery defies answer

By DAVID M. MAXFIELD
Smithsonian news service

ROANOKE ISLAND, N.C. — Somewhere here, perhaps near water's edge underneath an umbrella of pines and old oaks laced with strands of Spanish moss, were the first homesteads that Britain backed in America during the Age of Discovery.

There is no doubt that English adventurers planted small colonial settlements on this sandy island between 1584 and 1587, settlements that substantially predate those at Jamestown, Va. (1607) and Plymouth, Mass. (1620). But precisely where the colonists built their homes — and precisely what ill fate befell the last of those souls, among them the first child of English ancestry born in America — continues to intrigue historians and archaeologists.

JOHN EHRENHARD, a National Park Service archaeologist whose enthusiasm for finding the exact site percolates through his carefully measured words, allows that 400 years have blurred to faint traces the evidence needed to pinpoint the colonial dwellings.

Yet Ehrenhard and his field team, aided by a battery of advanced technology, are confident they have found the right spot, the one beneath the oaks and pines. "I really think it is here," he says. "I think this is where the settlement is."

In part, this is a story about how the team has reached that conclusion, but it also tells how one generation, whether digging up the earth or searching through historic documents, passes along valuable research data to the inquisitive of the future.

THE STORY behind Ehrenhard's work begins 400 years ago — on July 13, 1584 — when a party of English explorers claimed for Queen Elizabeth I what is now eastern North Carolina. A year later, a party of 108 men sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had inherited a claim to explore and colonize in the New World, arrived on North Carolina's Outer Banks — now a summer playground for thousands of Americans.

But in 1584 there was nothing but hardship, and, after 10 months, the men disbanded and returned to England. Raleigh, however, though he never came to Carolina himself, was determined to found a settlement in America, and in 1587 he sent a venturesome second party of 115 — the ill-fated "lost colony." These folks had grave problems from the very beginning: They arrived too late to plant crops for that year's harvest, supplies were very limited and the friendly natives turned hostile.

To relieve the supply situation at least, the colony's governor, John White, returned to England, only to learn that his ship could not leave port again: All English vessels were urgently needed for war with Spain.

FINALLY, AFTER England's 1588 victory over the mighty Spanish Armada, White sailed for Roanoke Island, arriving in 1590. He found little trace of the colony — only some remains of the fort established on the island's northern edge, a few pieces of armor and the word "Croatan," a neighboring island, carved on the trunk of a tree. No trace of a signal, prearranged to indicate distress, was found.

"None of the many theories concerning the fate of the colonists can be either provedor disproved," historian John Neville, executive director of America's Four Hundreth Anniversary Committee, says, adding, "Though neither of the colonies was permanent, they were the spiritual beginnings of the English America which became the United States."



Explorer-artist John White drew the first pictures of native Americans.

In his attempt at least to find the site, and maybe some information about how the first colonists lived, Ehrenhard, like archaeologists passing this way before him, owes a lot to one Richard Hakluyt, an erudite 16th-century English chaplain, who realized that outside of shipping circles little was known about the New World discoveries.

HAKLUYT SET to work in the 1580s, compiling a historical record that he also thought of as a travel guide for future transatlantic explorers and settlers. These invaluable documents, accompanied by drawings of natural and native life — the first to give European a look at North American resources — are filled with intrigue, idealism, drama, a bit of backbiting and lots of practical information.

The documents also are quite frank, particularly as the explorer-scientist Thomas Harriot examines why the soldiers and gentlemen of the 1585 colony were in so much haste to leave; he concludes that they were not settlers at all but fortune hunters.

"After gold and silver were not so soon found," Harriot reveals, "[they] had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies."

IN ANOTHER REPORT, John White describes the second colony's arrival in 1587 at the site where the first group had encamped. This information is a valuable guide for Ehrenhard's team:

"When we came thither, we found the forte rased down, but all the houses standing unhurt...." White writes, noting that he gave orders "to make other new Cottages, for such as shoulde neede."

Though these documents are priceless, as far as they go, they leave unanswered the question of exact location. The search for the site is based on the premise, Ehrenhard points out, that the fort established by the first settlers on the northern side of the island, and mentioned in the accounts, is the one located and fully reconstructed by archaeologists in the 1940s. Hard by that site, a few yards directly west, is a small but so far lucrative "activity area," possibly the settlement.

EHRENHARD'S TEAM didn't just stumble upon this spot. In 1982, working from the fort information and location, the team conducted remote sensing tests with a proton magnetometer, a device that electronically sniffs for buried iron, masonry and other cultural fragments, and a soil resistivity meter.

By charting the flow of electricity through the soil, the meter indicated changes in the resistance of sub-surface materials: charred wood, for example, recorded less resistance than drier soil around it. The information was then fed into a computer, which printed out topographic maps that, when read by the team, indicated features worth excavating.

Using small trowels, but as often as not their cupped hands, the team combed the research area for clues. Patience was their watchword, Ehrenhard says.

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But there have been rewards, evidence on which the archaeologists are basing their assumptions and constructing interpretations. The area has yielded ceramic shards, pieces of crude plaster, nail traces and charred fragments confirmed to be house-post remains. Radiometric dating of the fragments place them in the colonial period. Additionally, 15-20 post stains have been found along a straightline, indicating a man-made structure.

"We won't know exactly what the structure is," Ehrenhard says, "but I feel confident that it is a rectangular building.

"THOUGH THE evidence is weak," he continues, "you can rule out a number of possibilities. There are no markings in the site, suggesting that no one was living in it and that no one was cooking there. It could have been a storage shed, rather than a principal building, and its relationship to a large charcoal pit indicates that it might possibly have been a blacksmith's shed."

These discoveries had escaped earlier archaeologists, who, unequipped with the scientic tools needed to unearth such emphemeral evidence, paradoxically were limited to hunting for bigger game — skeletons, utensils and the like.

But in Roanoke Island's acidic soil, bones and other large samples of organic matter would have decomposed long ago. Furthermore, if the poorly equipped colonists left the island, as is generally assumed, it is unlikely that they would left metal and other man-made items behind.

IN CONSTRUCTING history from the ground up, archaelogists are not only trying to solve intriguing mysteries, they also are trying to draw a picture of long-ago everyday life often ignored by historical documents. For example, old wells located on property once belonging to middle-class families of Alexandria, Va., often are filled with layers of dishes and other objects, helpful for understanding earlier times.

Among that debris, whole vessels have been unearthed, some of which will go on display in 1984 in a new Smithsonian exhibition, "After the Revolution: Everyday Life in America," organized by Fath Ruffins of the National Museum of American History. Yet "the retrieval of objects that can be exhibited is very rare," she says.

In far greater abundance are the fragments that will never be displayed, objects that, nevertheless, are of tremendous value.

"We're looking at the traces of a culture," Ehrenhard says, then adds softly, "but what we've found is pretty nice to have."

Hoosier inns offer incentives

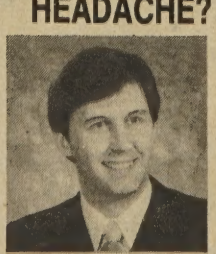
The Indiana Tourism Development Division and Hook's Drugs are sponsoring a special "Winter Wanderer" program designed to increase hotel occupancy rates and tourism during the winter months.

The program offers 50 percent double occupancy room rate coupons to the public at more than 50 Indiana hotels. The coupons are good only at participating hotels and motels listed on the back of the coupon and may not be used in conjunction with other special rate packages. Reservations are required as the coupon offer varies from place to place. The offer is good only on certain days of the week at some hotels and motels.

"Winter Wanderer" coupons are available at all Hook's Drug stores in Indiana or by contacting the Tourism Development Division, Indiana Department of Commerce, One North Capital, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204 or by calling 232-8860.

Herald People, call 649-9208

HEADACHE? BACK ACHE? NECK PAIN?



Dr. Stephen D. Frank
Chiropractic Physician

The above are just three of the problems that bother many people and that can be helped through Chiropractic care. If you have one of them, there are three popular ways to take care of it.

One: Do nothing and pray that it goes away.

Two: Take pain pills that will cover up the symptoms for a while and then pray that it goes away.

Three: Get a Chiropractic examination followed by Chiropractic care and have an excellent chance of getting better.

Frank Chiropractic Clinic
502 E. 8th St. Anderson Ph. 643-8781

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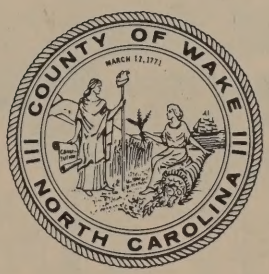


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(Smithsonian News Service)

A Citizen's Guide to the Raleigh Downtown Government Complex

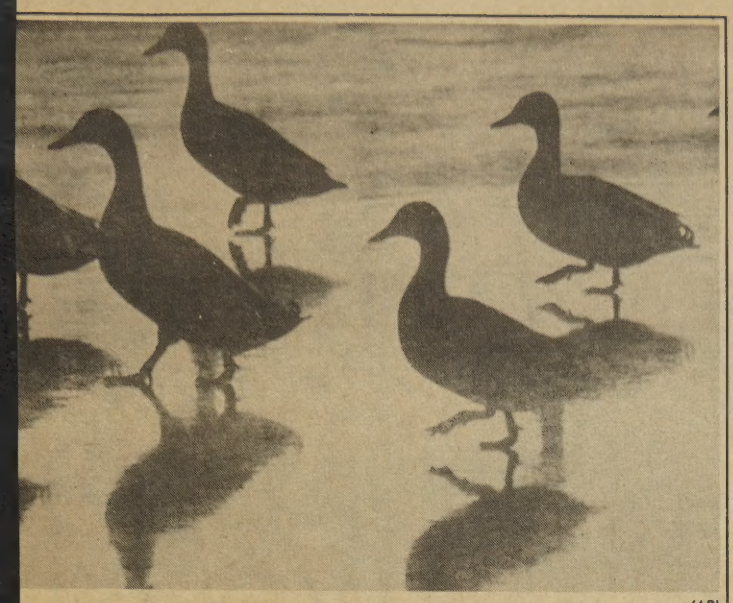






Issued By
Thad Eure
Secretary of State

Prepared By
Publications Division
300 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27611



(AP)

, silhouetted by across a frozen pond in Petersburg,
, walk gingerly Va., on a recent blustery day there.

—People Briefs—

Women's fitness class begins

The Anderson Park Department will offer a fitness program for women this winter.

Incorporating an aerobic dance fitness program, the class includes stretching exercises and relaxation. The seven-week class series is offered either as a once-a-week class on Monday evenings from 7-8 p.m. or as a twice weekly class on Monday and Thursday from 7-8 p.m.

Classes began last week and continue through Feb. 16. Fees are $12 for the once-a-week class and $18 for the twice weekly class. The class meets in the North Anderson Community Center.

To register or for more information call the park department at 646-5753.

Club plans pitch-in luncheon

The Royal Neighbors of America, White River Camp 2607, will meet Wednesday for a pitch-in luncheon and installation of officers.

The pitch-in will begin at 11:30 a.m. at the IOOF Hall, 3217 Marine Drive.

Officer installation will follow the luncheon, with Meva Smith acting as installing officer. Installation marshal will be Evelyn Pickett with Betty Holder as assistant marshal. The oracle will be Aline Kruger.

s' husbands share tic responsibilities

seven-year marriage.

"WHAT WE'RE GETTING to eventually is elimination of the phrase 'working wife,'" Weinberger said. "What we're getting to is both parents working."

"There are huge numbers of women in high-commitment careers," says Dr. Ellen Berman, director of training at the Marriage Council of Philadelphia and associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania.

"Thirty to 40 percent of the students in medical school are women; there are large numbers of women in law school.

"THE DIFFERENCE with 30 years ago is that they (married women) are not expecting to take several years off to stay home and rear their children. So any man who takes that on has got to take on a more equal role."

In the Weinberger-Gutowicz household, the equality extends to the children.

The professor, the doctor, their 3½-year-old son and 2-year-old daughter march out of the house at 8 a.m., the parents to the university or the hospital and the children to a day-care center where each has been enrolled since the age of 1 month.

DR. PHYLLIS MARCIANO, 51, had twins, the first of the couple's six children, during her senior year of medical school. She has practiced and taught pediatrics most of the time since.

"I don't have a microwave and the kids all wear permanent press," she says. "But our house is not the cleanest in the development."

"It was always a joint venture," Marciano adds. "I didn't think of it in terms of we have boys' work and there's girls' work. To me it was like it was our work.

"REALLY YOU HAVE to bend. A lot of times I would rearrange my schedule because she just couldn't rearrange hers," he says.

Sara Taubin, a professor of family studies at Drexel University, says marriages between professionals appeared to work best when husbands adopted the attitude that raising the family was a shared responsibility.

"What doesn't help is if the husband says he is helping out," she said. "It's the wrong question to ask, 'Who does it?,' anymore.

"IT TAKES AN intelligent man, a secure man, who wants space in his life and can pursue his own interests," she adds.

Robert Wenger, 25, the son of two doctors, said that he had been raised in the company of numerous women doctors at the once all-female Medical College of Pennsylvania where his mother still teaches.

"I didn't think men were allowed to be doctors," he says.

HIS MOTHER WASN'T a great cook, he said, so his father did most of the shopping and cooking.

He expects his future spouse will probably be a doctor.

"And I'd expect her to go on about her career," he says.

nd fiction

way, having their chest tattooed, or doing some ritual....But this need just shows how weak their feeling is. I had even killed a boy like that."

The novel does not paint a romantic picture of Guevara or of the life of a revolutionary. It portrays the struggles of Latin America in a realistic way, and is a novel that challenges the reader on many levels.

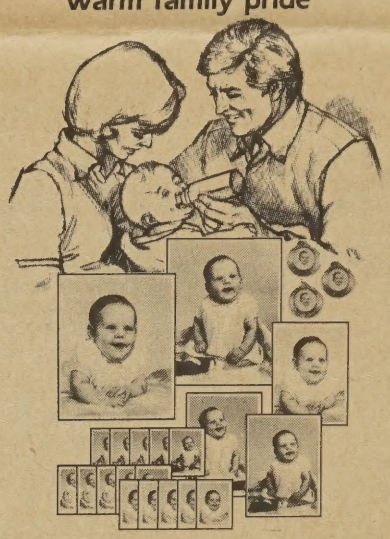
"The Death of Che Guevara." By Jay Cantor. Knopf. 578 Pages. $17.95.

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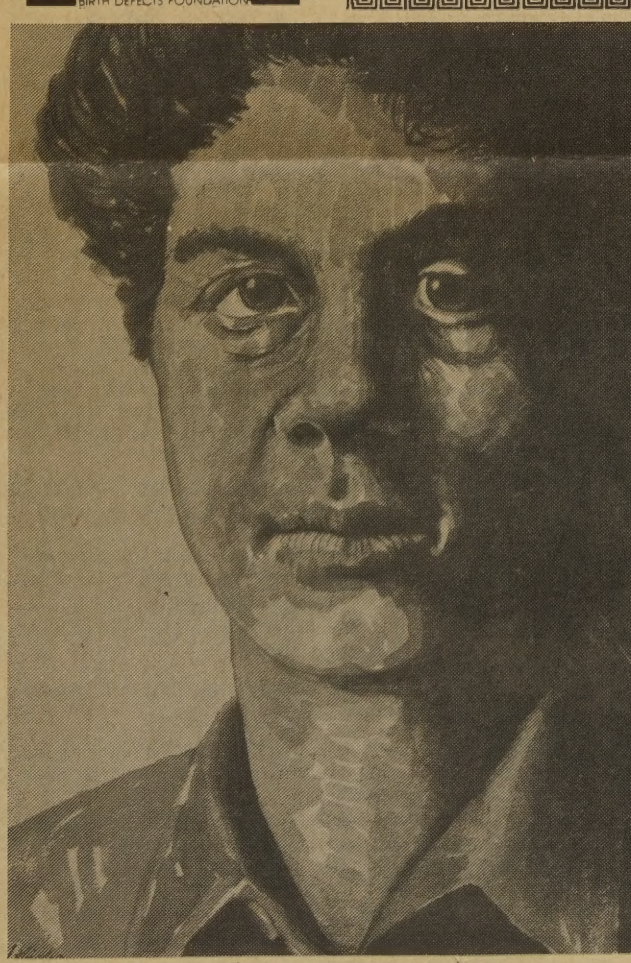
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Passport Photos • Copy & Restoration

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Studios located in most larger Sears retail stores. Studio Hours: Sunday 12:00 noon- 5 p.m. (where store is open). Monday & Tuesday 10:00 a.m.-5 p.m., Wed.-Sat. 10:00 a.m. -8:00 p.m. (or until store closing if prior to 8 p.m.).

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1... 2... 3...

There are basically three stages to the disease of chemical dependency.

In the beginning stage, the chemically dependent person has a growing dependence on alcohol or drugs and makes excuses for his or her drinking or drug use.

In stage two of the disease the chemically dependent person often has financial problems, marital problems and problems at work ranging from absenteeism to being hostile.

The last stage is characterized by ill health and repeated hospitalizations. Often by this time, jobs have been lost and families have left.

If someone close to you has a chemical dependency problem, call (317) 747-3802, before it's too late.

We want you to feel better.

Middletown Center for Chemical Dependency
Ball Memorial Hospital
Muncie, IN 47303-3499

Name (Building Number)	Grid
Insurance Building	C-8
Jefferson Standard Building (38)	C-4
Jenkins House (39)	A-2
Jordan House (40)	B-1
Justice Building (41)	C-6
Labor Building (42)	C-4
Lee House (43)	A-2
Legislative Building (44)	C-3
Legislative Office Building (84)	C-2
Lewis-Smith House (45)	B-1
Library, Olivia Rainey (W-4)	C-6
Local Government Center, Albert Coats	F-3
McGee House (46)	B-2
Memorial Auditorium	C-11
Merrimon-Wynn House (47)	B-1
Moore Square	A-7
Motor Pool Annex (48)	A-1
Municipal Building, New (M-1)	E-6
Municipal Building, Annex (M-2)	E-6
Museum of Natural History (3)	C-4
Museum of History, New (9)	B-5
Nash Square	E-7
Olivia Rainey Library (W-4)	C-6
Oral Hygiene Building, Old (56)	E-3
Parkview Apartments (59)	A-4
Personnel Training Center (71)	D-1
Phillips Building (60)	B-2
Post Office, Century	C-8
Post Office, Person Street	A-5,6
Raleigh Building	D-7
Records Center, New (51)	B-3
Records Center, Old (57)	D-2
Revenue Building (61)	D-5
Ruffin Building (62)	C-6
Russ-Edwards House (63)	A-1
Sanderford House (64)	A-2
Seaboard Railroad Building (66)	D-2
Shore Memorial Building (67)	E-3
State Employees Association of N.C.	F-2
Stephenson Building (69)	C-1
Textbook Warehouse, Old (58)	E-3
Thompson Building (70)	D-4
Trailways Bus Terminal (T-4)	A-4
Wake County Annex Building (W-3)	E-9
Wake County Courthouse (W-1)	C-8
Wake County Elections Board (W-2)	C-9
Watson House (73)	B-1
White Office Building (74)	A-2
Womack Building (75)	D-2
Worth House (76)	A-1
YWCA Building (77)	E-4

FROM:
THAD EURE
Secretary of State
Raleigh, NC 27611

TO:

A Citizen's Guide to the Raleigh Downtown Government Complex

Issued By
Thad Eure
Secretary of State

Prepared By
Publications Division
300 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

MAP DIRECTORY

Name (Building Number)	Grid
Administration Building (1)	D-3
Agriculture Building (2)	C-4
Agriculture Building Annex (3)	C-4
Albemarle Building (4)	D-2
Amtrak Station (T-2)	C-1
Andrews-Duncan House (5)	B-2
Andrews-London House (CAVC)	B-2
Archdale Building (7)	C-1
Archives-Library Building (8)	B-4
Ashley House (10)	A-2
Bailey-Gallant House (82)	B-1
Bath Building (11)	B-2
Beam House (83)	B-2
Bicentennial Mall	C-4
Cambridge House (12)	A-2
Capehart-Crocker House (13)	A-2
Capital Area Transit Transfer Point (T-1)	C-8
Capital Area Visitors' Center (CAVC, 6) (Andrew-London House)	B-2
Capitol, The State (68)	C-5
Carpentry Shop and ACC Warehouse (15)	A-6
Caswell Building (16)	E-3
Century Post Office	C-8
Chamber of Commerce (Raleigh)	C-9
Civic Center	C-10
Coble-Helms House (18)	B-2
Cooper Memorial Health Building (19)	E-3
Cotton Classing Building (20)	E-3
Courthouse, Wake County	C-8
Cowper House (21)	B-1
Crabtree Commercial Building (22)	B-1
Credit Union, State Employees	D-4
Dobbs Building (15)	C-1,2
Education Building (24)	D-4
Educators, N. C. Association of (NCAE)	D-11
Election, Wake County Board of (W-2)	C-9
Elks Building (25)	D-4
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	E-8
Farlow House (81)	B-2
Fayetteville Street Mall	C-6,7,8
Federal Building	A-5,6
Gay House (26)	A-1
General Services Building (27)	A-1
Governor's Mansion (28)	A-3
Greyhound Bus Terminal (T-3)	F-3
Handy House (29)	A-2
Hawkins-Hartness House (30)	A-2
Health Building, Old (53)	C-4
Heart of Raleigh Motel (31)	A-4
Heartt House (32)	B-2
Heating Plant, Central (17)	E-2
Helicopter Landing Pad (H-1)	E-3
Highway Building (34)	B-5
Howell House (37)	B-2

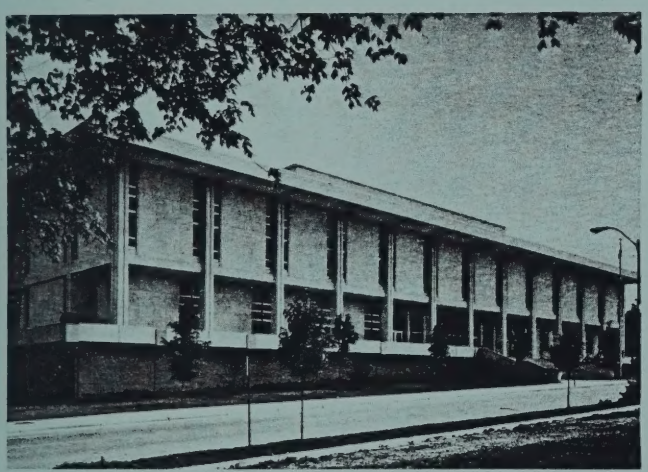
FROM:
THAD EURE
Secretary of State
Raleigh, NC 27611

TO:

Genealogical Research

in the

North Carolina State Archives

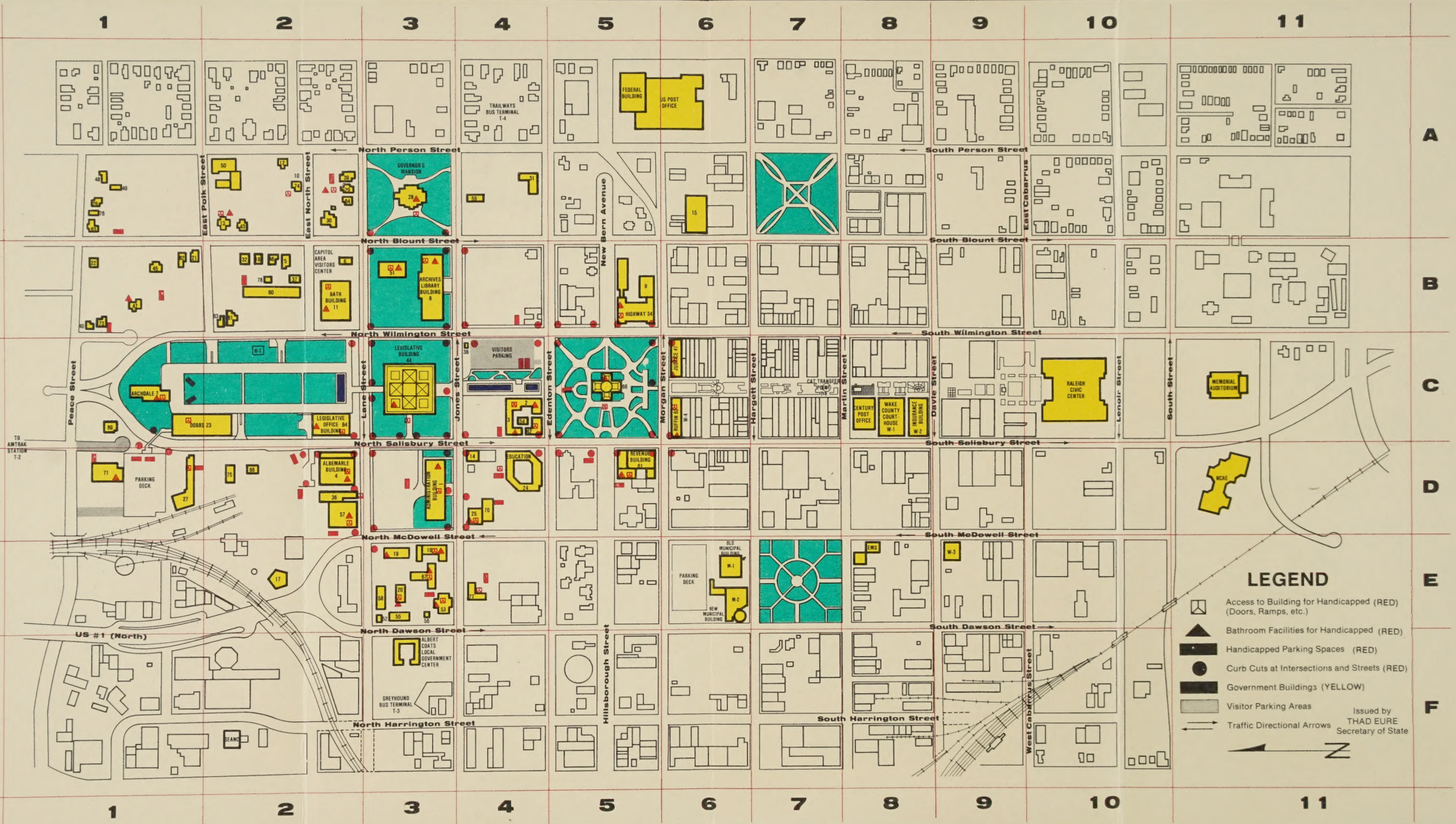


ARCHIVES AND HISTORY—STATE LIBRARY BUILDING

The Archives and History—State Library Building is located at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, in the block between the Governor's Mansion and the State Legislative Building.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SECTION
109 EAST JONES STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27611
TENTH REVISED EDITION, 1986

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North Person Street
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North Wilmington Street
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North McDowell Street
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North Dawson Street
South Dawson Street
North Harrington Street
South Harrington Street
East Polk Street
East North Street
East Cabarrus
West Cabarrus Street
New Bern Avenue
Peace Street
Lane Street
Jones Street
Edenton Street
Morgan Street
Hargett Street
Martin Street
Dawie Street
Lenoir Street
South Street
Hillsborough Street
FEDERAL BUILDING
US POST OFFICE
TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL T-4
GOVERNOR'S MANSION
CAPITOL AREA VISITORS CENTER
ARCHIVES LIBRARY BUILDING 9
BATH BUILDING 11
HIGHWAY 34
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING 44
VISITORS PARKING
ARCHDALE 7
DOBBS 23
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE 84 BUILDING
TO AMTRAK STATION T-2
PARKING DECK
ALBEMARLE BUILDING 4
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 81
EDUCATION 74
REVENUE BUILDING 61
JOSEPH M. BRYAN JR. 47
MOFFIN 36
W-4
CAT. TRANSFER PLANT
CENTURY POST OFFICE
WAKE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE W-1
INSURANCE BUILDING W-2
RALEIGH CIVIC CENTER
MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
NCAE
OLD MUNICIPAL BUILDING M-1
NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING M-2
PARKING DECK
EMS
W-3
US #1 (North)
ALBERT COATS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CENTER
GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL T-3
SEANC
LEGEND
Access to Building for Handicapped (RED) (Doors, Ramps, etc.)
Bathroom Facilities for Handicapped (RED)
Handicapped Parking Spaces (RED)
Curb Cuts at Intersections and Streets (RED)
Government Buildings (YELLOW)
Visitor Parking Areas
Traffic Directional Arrows
Issued by THAD EURE Secretary of State
N

residence must be given when inquiring about Confederate pension applications. North Carolina did not give pensions to Union veterans.

h. Military Records in the National Archives: Compiled service records and pension applications (except N.C. Confederate pensions) for veterans of all wars from 1776 to 1900 are in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408, where an application for search may be make on GSA Form 6751, available from that address. The North Carolina State Archives has a microfilm copy of the National Archives compiled service records for N.C. soldiers in the Revolution and in the Civil War (both Confederate and Union). This film is not searched by the Archives staff; it is made available to researchers who visit the Search Room.

INFORMATION BY MAIL

A $5.00 fee is required for each letter received from out-of-state correspondents for which the Archives staff will answer one question about one person. The fee must accompany the letter. A legal-sized, stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed with every inquiry. The search or handling fee does *not* apply to the cost of copies of documents which may subsequently be ordered. Checks or money orders, rather than cash, should be sent by mail.

Of the nine categories of county records, *only three are always arranged alphabetically by family name, and these are the only categories which the staff can routinely undertake to search:* (1) marriage bonds to 1868; (2) original (loose) estates records; (3) original (loose) wills. The other categories of county records are not indexed and are not alphabetically arranged. *The staff cannot conduct research in unindexed and microfilmed records.*

Of the original military records described in this leaflet, the staff automatically checks those which are indexed and/or alphabetically arranged (microfilmed copies of records located elsewhere, such as at the National Archives, are not searched by the staff of the North Carolina State Archives).

When writing an inquiry to the State Archives, *ask one simple question* such as "Do you have proof of service for a Confederate soldier named John Grey from Wayne County?". An inquiry such as "Do you have a Rowan County estate record for James Black who died about 1822 or John Blue who died about 1780?", will be answered by a printed form which will reply to the Black question but will ignore the Blue question.

The Archives does not have an interlibrary loan program.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The State Library shares an address with the State Archives, but it has its own staff, and it is separate from the Archives. Its Genealogical Services Branch includes family histories and genealogies, published abstracts of records from North Carolina and other states, and general genealogical and heraldry reference books. The rule of thumb is deciding whom to write: The North Carolina State Library has books; the North Carolina State Archives has records.

Land Grants are kept by the Land Grant Office, Office of the Secretary of State, 300 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh 27603. When writing that address, furnish full name of grantee and county in which grant was made.

Vital Statistics. Birth/death records were not kept in North Carolina before October, 1913. For birth certificates *after 1913* and death certificates *after 1929*, write Division of Health Services, Vital Records Branch, Box 2091, Raleigh 27602, giving full name of individual, county of birth/death, year of birth/death, enclosing $5.00 for each copy. For birth certificates, full names of parents, including mother's maiden name, must be given. For death certificates from 1913 through 1929, write the North Carolina State Archives, enclosing a $5.00 search and handling fee.

Parish Registers. Contrary to the impression given by some genealogical publications, *there are no known surviving Church of England parish registers for colonial North Carolina.*

Passenger Lists. Except for some brief lists of Scots families sailing for North Carolina in 1774 and 1775 (published by the Archives), the earliest passenger list for a North Carolina port in 1820 (and it is in the National Archives with subsequent lists).

Bible Records. There are in the Archives some copies of family data copied from Bibles. These Bible entries are arranged alphabetically by surname of family but are seldom indexed by individual name. Family genealogies, including those which William Perry Johnson listed in *North Carolina Genealogy,* have been transferred to the Genealogical Services Branch, North Carolina State Library.

Cemetery Records. Grave inscriptions for persons buried in many (but not all) North Carolina cemeteries prior to 1914 are available in an index arranged by name of decedent. This card file and DAR compilations are available in the Search Room.

REPRODUCTIONS

The State Archives has facilities for producing photographic, photostatic, xerographic, and microfilm copies. Xerographic copies can be made in a limited number on a while-you-wait basis; the Archives is unable to make more than 50 such copies for a researcher during the course of a day. Typed, certified copies of certain records can be provided, but the staff cannot make long typed transcripts of hard-to-read wills, deeds, court minutes, or other records. Paper enlargements of microfilmed records can be made, but since the condition of the microfilm often makes such copies dim and hard-to read, it is recommended that patrons seek copies of the original records, if these are available. A free leaflet which provides a full explanation of State Archives copying services is available on request. Price quotations will be given when the exact citation to the desired record is furnished (see above under "Information by Mail"). Checks should not be sent to the Archives except when ordering copies of materials for which a definite price has been quoted in a letter to the researcher. Checks sent not in response to a price quotation, except the search or handling fee, are returned to the sender. Every effort is made to provide prompt copying service; but during certain rush seasons -- usually during the summer and at the end of December -- a three to four week delay may be necessary.

Copies of recorded deeds and wills should be ordered from the county in which the books are kept. Write to the clerk of court (for wills) or to the register of deeds (for deeds) in the appropriate county.

IDENTIFICATION AND SECURITY

Visitors to the Archives should bring some standard form of identification (such as a driver's license) to be shown to the security officer on duty who will then issue a pass to the Archives Search Room. Books, notebooks in covers, envelopes, brief cases, and similar containers, are not permitted to be taken into the Search Room.

PARKING

Visitors to the Archives may park in the public parking area nearby. This area is bounded by Edenton and Wilmington streets in a south-westerly direction from the Archives building. The parking lot is entered from Edenton Street immediately after turning from or crossing Wilmington Street.

ORDERING PUBLICATIONS

Publications which are shown as being available in this leaflet may be ordered from the Division of Archives and History, Historical Publications Section, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27611, from which a free list of publications may be obtained.

Genealogical Research

in the

North Carolina State Archives



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DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
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7/86/20M

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF THE ARCHIVES SEARCH ROOM PURSUANT TO TITLE 7, SUBCHAPTER 4B, NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

1. Brief cases, attache cases, coats, notebooks, envelopes, pad folders, privately owned books, maps, old manuscripts, and any other materials considered inappropriate by the State Archivist may not be taken into the Archives Search Room. Lockers and coat racks are provided outside the Search Room for such items.

2. Admission to the Search Room shall only be by means of an identification card which will be obtained from the Security Officer in the Search Room lobby upon presentation of suitable identification. All persons entering the Search Room shall also register with the Security Officer and shall place on the registration record the number of the identification card. The initial identification card will be furnished to Search Room researchers at no cost; additional copies of the identification card resulting from loss or other reason will be furnished at a cost of $.50 each.

3. Researchers will request records by filling in completely the call slips provided; each call slip must bear the identification number issued to the researcher. To receive records, the identification card will be surrendered to a member of the Search Room Staff.

4. A researcher may request more than one box or volume of records at the time; these will be held at the reference desk until the researcher is ready to use them. However, only one box of loose records or up to three volumes of records may be issued to the researcher at any one time. When use of the volumes or box is completed, the researcher will return the used records to the reference desk in order to obtain another box or other volumes of records.

5. Upon return of the records to the Search Room reference desk, they may be examined, and if the researcher has completed his work the identification card will then be returned to him. Upon leaving the Search Room, the researcher will show the identification card to the Security Officer who may examine any materials the researcher removes from the Search Room.

6. Access to the Archives stacks on a regular basis shall be limited to the director and assistant director of the Division of Archives and History, the State Archivist and to employees of the Archival Services Branch, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History. No other member of the Division of Archives and History nor any outside researcher shall have regular access to the stacks. Staff members and researchers may be granted access to the stacks by the Reference Unit Supervisor, the Assistant State Archivist, or the State Archivist upon individual application; access, if granted, will apply only to that particular occasion.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The North Carolina State Archives is located in the Archives and History-State Library Building at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, in the block between the Governor's Mansion and the State Legislative Building. The Search Room is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday (9:00-5:00 on Saturday). It is closed on Mondays, Sundays, on Saturdays following Friday holidays, and on official state holidays (New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Veterans Day [November 11], Thanksgiving [Thursday and Friday], and Christmas [usually December 24-26]). It is also closed on the Saturdays before Easter and Labor Day and for two days in January (usually the second Tuesday and Wednesday) to verify the record holdings. When a holiday falls on Saturday or Sunday, it is normally observed on the following Monday.

Mail should be addressed to the North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

The Archives telephone number is Area Code 919, 733-3952.

TYPES OF RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

County Records are the records most useful for genealogical research. Almost all of the 100 counties have retired their pre-1868 records, except deed and will books, to the Archives. At the Archives, each county's records are sorted into nine categories to facilitate research. Descriptive cards report precisely what records exist in the Archives for each county (for example: Perquimans County, Apprentice Bonds, 1737-1892). These descriptive cards are in a catalog in the Search Room. Researchers are expected to use this catalog to determine the call number necessary to locate the records wanted for research. Call slips to records are available at the card catalog. The nine categories of county records are:

1. *Bonds* which include apprentice, bastardy, and officials' bonds. Since these records are usually arranged by date, it is seldom possible for the staff to search them for correspondents.

2. *Census Records* (county copy). Although it was ordered that a copy of the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Censuses be prepared for retention in the offices of the county clerks, the county copies do not usually survive. Researchers may expect to find, however, the copy that was filed at state level.

3. *Court Records* include the minute and other dockets of the county courts as well as the surviving loose original documents in law suits. Unless a precise date is known, the staff is unable to search court minutes. The loose records are arranged roughly by year, and can be searched only by researchers who visit in the Search Room. An information circular, *North Carolina Courts of Law and Equity Prior to 1868,* which describes the various courts and the records found in them, is available for purchase.

4. *Land Records*, as a rule, consist of the few original deeds left in the county register's office by the grantee, some records created through disputes and divisions, and entry books. Although the complete series of deed books remain in the office of the county register of deeds, the Archives has microfilm copies of the deed books available for use by the researchers who visit the Search Room. Researchers who wish to order copies from the deed books of Orange, Rowan, and Guilford counties must write to the respective register of deeds.

5. *Estate Records.* Alphabetically arranged by family surname for almost every county in the state, these include the records of estates of both testators and intestates. They are extremely valuable for research, particularly since more people die without a will than die with one. Included may be inventories, accounts of sales, financial reports, divisions among heirs, guardians' records, documents concerning law suits, etc. These are searched for researchers who write to the Archives.

6. *Marriage Records.* Prior to 1868, there is no record for most marriages in North Carolina since they were performed, not by special license, but after banns had been published three times. When marriage *was* performed by special license, a bond was executed by the groom in the county in which the bride resided and some of these pre-1868 bonds have survived for about half the counties. The Archives now has a master statewide bride and groom index to these bonds, and though this index cannot be reproduced selectively for family name the staff can check it for specific marriage. *Names of parents, age, or other personal information usually do not appear on the bonds.* Certification that a marriage had actually been performed was not required until 1851. Marriage bonds were in use from 1741 to 1868. Write to the Register of Deeds in the county concerned for information on marriages after 1868.

7. *Tax Records.* Sometimes there are lists of taxables for varying years within a county, but these are seldom arranged alphabetically within the year and never for more than a year at a time. These records are available for researchers in the Search Room but usually cannot be searched by mail.

8. *Wills.* Although will books remain in the office of the county clerk of court, the loose, original wills are usually retired to the Archives where they are alphabetically arranged by surname of the testator. These original wills can be searched by the staff for correspondents but not the microfilmed copies of the will books.

9. *Miscellaneous Records* usually include road, bridge, mill, and ferry records as well as those concerning slaves, county financial accounts, etc. They are available for research in the Search Room but cannot successfully be searched by mail.

State Agency Records sometimes contain records of genealogical value. For example, the records of the Secretary of State include a number of pre-1763 wills, inventories, and administrator's bonds. The records of the Auditor and of the Treasurer and Comptroller include records related to military service (these are discussed more fully below). Some eighteenth and early nineteenth century tax lists are included in state agency records, and these are reported in the card catalog which lists the county records available for research.

Census Records. The Archives has a microfilm copy of every available decennial federal census from 1790 through 1910 (1890 was burned). These censuses are arranged by county, and within the county the names are usually *not* alphabetized. The 1790 and the 1820 censuses of N.C. have been transcribed and published with an index. Printed indexes are available for the other censuses through 1850. From 1790 through 1840 only the head of the household is named and the number of other members of the household according to sex and age group is reported *(but not their names).* In 1850 and later the name, sex, age, and place of birth of each member of the household are given. The staff cannot search census records for enquirers except for the 1790 through 1850 printed indexes, nor can it search Soundex indexes. An information circular, *North Carolina Census Records, 1787-1910*, which describes available census returns and the varying types of information to be found in each, may be purchased.

Military Records. The Archives contains a number of important records relating to military affairs. It should be emphasized, however, that most extant military records for all wars from the Revolution to 1900 are preserved in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

a. Revolutionary Army Accounts: Indexed alphabetically, usually showing name, amount paid, and by whom. Not complete. *These records do not give personal information and do not necessarily prove military service.*

b. Revolutionary vouchers: Arranged alphabetically, usually showing name, amount paid and district in which paid. Sometimes they indicate for what reason payment was made. Not complete. *No personal information is given.*

An information circular, North Carolina's Revolutionary War Pay Records, which explains (but does not list) Revolutionary Army Accounts and Pay Vouchers, is available for purchase as is a related circular, *North Carolina Revolutionary War Records of Primary Interest to Genealogists.*

c. War of 1812 Pay Vouchers: Arranged alphabetically, usually showing name, rank, county and commanding officer. Of the 60 counties during the war years, some vouchers have survived for only 28 counties. An alphabetical typed list of these vouchers is available in the Search Room. There is also an indexed, printed copy of *Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812;* though an official state document, this roster is frequently in error both as to fact and spelling.

d. Mexican War: Indexed, printed copy of *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War with Mexico.* Service records for soliders of this war are at the National Archives.

e. Civil War: The alphabetically arranged abstracts (on cards) of John W. Moore's *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States* usually show name, rank, unit, county in which enlisted, and in some cases additional information such as promotions, whether wounded, etc. This *Roster* is incomplete and contains many errors. A new roster, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865,* is in preparation, and several volumes have been published. The Adjutant General's "Roll of Honor" of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, arranged by regiments and companies with enlisted men alphabetized under each company, and giving age, date enlisted, etc., is also useful. The "Roll of Honor" was completed only through the 61st Regiment. Regiment and company must be furnished before the staff can check this record. See also "Pension Records" below.

An information circular, *North Caroina Civil War Records; An Introduction to the Printed and Manuscript Sources,* is available for purchase.

f. Spanish American War: An unindexed, printed *Roster of the North Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish American War* is available in the Search Room. Service records of these soldiers at the National Archives have been opened to researchers.

g. Pensions: Revoluntionary War pensions were provided for by the federal government, and applications for them are in the National Archives. North Carolina had granted 98 pensions soon after the Revolution, but in 1806 these were transferred to the federal pension roll. The North Carolina State Archives does not own a microfilm copy of the federal pension applications, but it does have approximately 450 declarations made in various county courts by Revolutionary War veterans and their widows seeking a pension; these are alphabetically arranged and can be searched for researchers who write to the State Archives requesting a search. After the Civil War, North Carolina granted pensions to thousands of her Confederate veterans, and these applications are in the State Archives. Full name of soldier and county of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF THE ARCHIVES SEARCH ROOM PURSUANT TO TITLE 7, SUBCHAPTER 4B, NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

1. Brief cases, attache cases, coats, notebooks, envelopes, pad folders, privately owned books, maps, old manuscripts, and any other materials considered inappropriate by the State Archivist may not be taken into the Archives Search Room. Lockers and coat racks are provided outside the Search Room for such items.

2. Admission to the Search Room shall only be by means of an identification card which will be obtained from the Security Officer in the Search Room lobby upon presentation of suitable identification. All persons entering the Search Room shall also register with the Security Officer and shall place on the registration record the number of the identification card. The initial identification card will be furnished to Search Room researchers at no cost; additional copies of the identification card resulting from loss or other reason will be furnished at a cost of $.50 each.

3. Researchers will request records by filling in completely the call slips provided; each call slip must bear the identification number issued to the researcher. To receive records, the identification card will be surrendered to a member of the Search Room Staff.

4. A researcher may request more than one box or volume of records at the time; these will be held at the reference desk until the researcher is ready to use them. However, only one box of loose records or up to three volumes of records may be issued to the researcher at any one time. When use of the volumes or box is completed, the researcher will return the used records to the reference desk in order to obtain another box or other volumes of records.

5. Upon return of the records to the Search Room reference desk, they may be examined, and if the researcher has completed his work the identification card will then be returned to him. Upon leaving the Search Room, the researcher will show the identification card to the Security Officer who may examine any materials the researcher removes from the Search Room.

6. Access to the Archives stacks on a regular basis shall be limited to the director and assistant director of the Division of Archives and History, the State Archivist and to employees of the Archival Services Branch, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History. No other member of the Division of Archives and History nor any outside researcher shall have regular access to the stacks. Staff members and researchers may be granted access to the stacks by the Reference Unit Supervisor, the Assistant State Archivist, or the State Archivist upon individual application; access, if granted, will apply only to that particular occasion.

7. Researchers must exercise care in handling records, manuscripts, books, or other materials. In particular, the following will be observed.

a. Manuscripts may not be marked or otherwise altered or defaced.

b. Pencils or pens are not to be used as "pointers" when reading records.

c. Cellophane tape and ink bottles are not permitted in the search room; ink and other pens are to be used with great care.

d. Books or other materials may not be returned to Search Room shelves; these will be replaced by a Search Room attendant.

e. All manuscripts and volumes and reference books from the Search Room shelves are to be placed on the tables or reading stands provided in the Search Room; they are not to be held in the lap or propped against the edge of a table.

f. Only one box or one folder of loose papers may be opened at one time in order to avoid mixing.

g. Papers are not to be rearranged under any circumstances. If a researcher thinks something is out of order, he should notify an attendant.

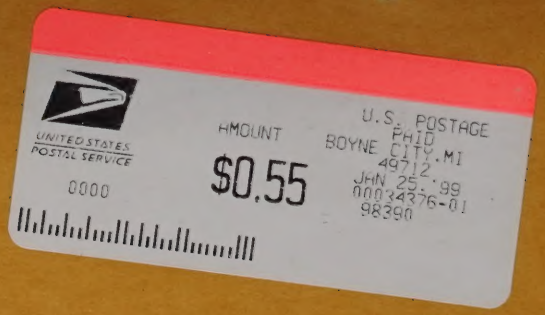
h. Records from the stacks and reference materials from the Search Room are not permitted in the microfilm reading room.

8. Smoking, eating, or drinking is not permitted in the Search Room; lunches are to be left in the outer lobby of the Search Room. Smoking is permitted at the lounge near the elevator outside the Search Room. A researcher wishing to leave the Search Room temporarily must turn in all records in order to obtain his identification card to leave the Search Room and will be required to verify his registration when he reenters the Search Room. Eating is not permitted at the smoking lounge near the elevators. Space is provided at the Snack Bar in the basement for this purpose.

9. Orders for copies placed in person by a researcher are filled at at a special rate. Such orders are not billed, all payments must be in cash or check, and receipts will not be issued. The number of copies made under the special "as you wait rate" are limited to 50 copies per researcher per day.

These rules are referred to in Title 7, Subchapter 4B, Section .0100, of the North Carolina Administrative Code relating to the Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History.

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Urbana Daily Citizen

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Help Wanted 43

SALES

PIC-WAY Shoes is accepting applications. Excellent opportunity for advancement, also good benefits. Apply in person at Pic-Way Shoes, 1637 E. Rts. 36, Scioto Square, Urbana. No phone calls please.

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Now hiring waitresses, kitchen, dishwashers and cashiers. Full and Part time positions available. Apply in person 235 Miami St., Urbana, Ohio.

URBANA Citizen needs carrier for Amherst and Wooddale Drives. Contact the Circulation Department at 653-1333.

URBANA Citizen needs carrier for W. Ward, Walnut, Gwynne, Russell and N. High street area. Contact the Circulation Department at 652-1333.

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Sanese Services, a leader in the food service industry, has an immediate opening for a day person to take care of dishwashing and general cleaning. This job is for our Grimes Rte. 55 cafeteria. Sanese offers competitive pay and a full benefit program which includes: health, life, disability, 401-K savings plan and free lunch in our cafeteria.
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WOMAN To live with elderly lady for room and board plus salary. Furnish references. Send reply to Box 1641, c/o Urbana Daily Citizen, 220 E. Court, Urbana, Ohio 43078.

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Cleaners/ Shampooer need someone to clean vacant apartment. Duties will consist of throughly cleaning apt. and shampooing carpet. Must have own cleaning supplies and

Garage Sales 47

MOVING SALE. Kenmore washer, kerosene heater, chests, beds, old dresser, mirror, couch, chairs, 1984 Plymouth, lots of misc. 429 S. Walnut, Thurs., Fri. and Sat. 9-5.

YARD SALE: First time this year. Couch, twin mattress, box springs, bathroom vanity, medicine cabinet, chain saw with extra blade and chain, crafts, toys (some new), clothing, odds and ends. 512 Boyce St., Friday 9-5, Sat. till noon.

YARD SALE. Something for everyone. Baby and kids clothes. Paris Courts West, Lot No. 7, St. Paris, Ohio, Thursday thru Saturday from 11:00 to 4:00.

Misc. for Sale 49

ANDERSON Windows screens and storm windows included, 24x47 $25.00, 41x47 $35.00. Call 834-2974.

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FOR SALE: Wood burning stove, large glacier bay with bricks, $300.00. Call 465-7171.

FOR SALE: Head-board - fits King Size bed, dark brown padded fur with 2 high intensity lights, AM/-FM 8 track stereo and alarm clock built in, $50.00 firm; round patio table 48 inches, $25.00. Call 834-3312.

FOR Sale or trade 10 inch Craftsman Radial Arm Saw, like new; 8 inch Skill heavy duty circular saw; left handed 870 20 gauge; Smith and Wesson 357; Harrison Richardson 22 pistol; Marlin 30/30. 513-826-5534.

FOR Sale green sofa with matching chair with wood trim. Excellent condition, $200.00 for both, will sell separately. Call 362-4925 after 5:00 p.m.

FOR SALE: Skutt kiln, very good condition, 22 inch x 23½ inch. Call 465-4781.

FOR SALE: Artificial Fireplace and heater, $100.00; Kenmore sewing machine, $60.00;

Misc. for Sale 49

USED Bundy Clarinet, excellent condition. Call 653-6911.

Food Specials 53

APPLE WOOD FARM Opened with eating and cooking apples. Open Tuesday thru Saturday 9-6, Sunday 1-6 and closed Mondays. 485-2300.

APPLES For sale, Cable Hill farm, wide variety, $6.00 a bushel, call 653-6930.

FRESH Red Raspberries now available pick your own $1.79 pound; already picked $2.50 a pint. Raspberry Festival each Sunday in Sept. Rothschild Berry Farm, 3143 E. Rt. 36, Urbana. Hours: 8-7 daily, 8-5 Sat. and 10-5 Sunday.

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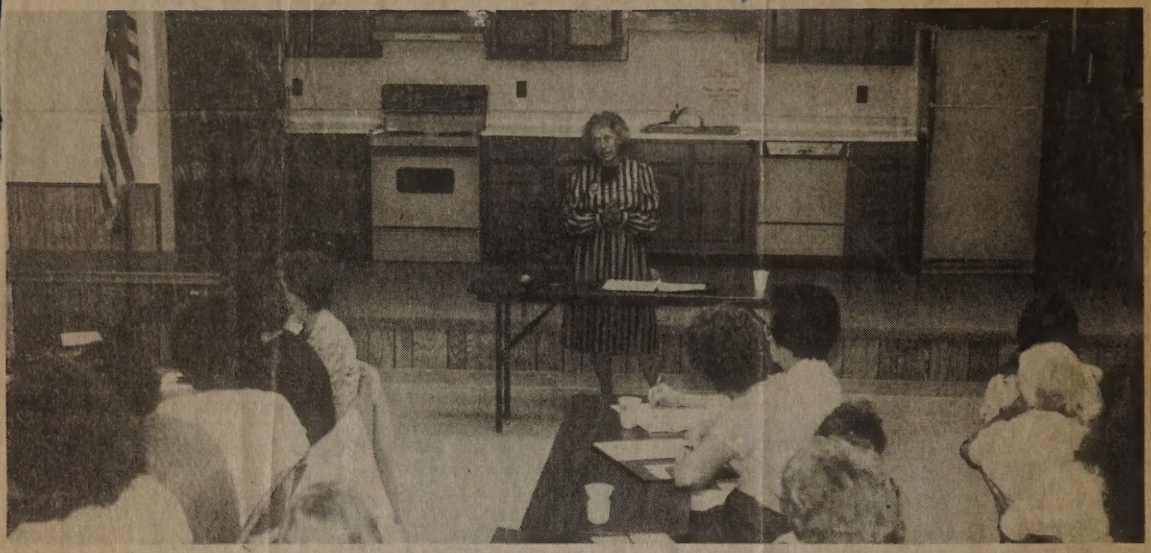
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Bell speaks to Genealogical Society

Genealogy specialist Carol Willsey Bell spoke to the Champaign County Genealogical Society Saturday, explaining techniques for research.

Bell helps local folk research families

By BERNARD DE REMER
For The Daily Citizen

Ohio, with 88 counties, has in effect 89 record-keeping systems, according to Carol Willsey Bell, C.G. She addressed a special conference of the Champaign County Genealogical Society on Saturday in Urbana. More than 50 members and friends attended.

Bell described the various kinds of Ohio court records, and the many complications in finding and using them. Major points included:

• Probate Court, which became a separate entity in 1852, has the most records of interest to genealogists — marriages, wills, and estates;

• Common Pleas Court covers civil and criminal cases, but divorce, juvenile offenses, and other matters were added later;

• Some records which are closed to the public can be made available by petition to the State Health Department;

• People searching for family information should go to a county courthouse in person if possible. Otherwise, she suggested hiring someone in the area, or working with a local genealogical society, if it provides research assistance.

Among unusual records for genealogical research, Bell cited:

• Indentures, under which children were "bound out" to work in homes or on farms;

• County home (also called poor house or infirmary) admittance books, which may contain full descriptions of individuals and details on relatives;

• Military records. Those for the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 are very scanty, but much more exists for the Civil War.

Many types of records have been microfilmed, and are available at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

Bell, who heads the Genealogy Department of the Warren-Trumbull County Library, has written more than 75 publications and holds numerous honors in her field.

Sharon Hastings, CCGS president, stresses that all interested persons are cordially invited to the organization's monthly meetings, which are listed in Champaign Calendar.

The State Library of Ohio

65 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43266-0334

To Our Library Patron:

The names of twelve genealogists are listed below. When hiring their services, we suggest that arrangements be made in advance as to amount of work and fees involved. Please note that some of the genealogists restrict their work to specific areas of Ohio.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists, P.O. Box 19165, Washington, D.C. 20036 will provide lists of certified genealogists to people interested in obtaining their services.

W. Louis Phillips
Certified Genealogist
P.O. Box 24111
Columbus, OH 43224

Jean S. Collier
303 Lenappe Drive
Columbus, OH 43214

Mrs. Joy W. Moulton
Certified Genealogist
1303 London Drive
Columbus, OH 43221

Carol Willsey Bell
Certified Genealogist
4649 Yarmouth Lane
Youngstown, OH 44512

Dr. Delbert Gratz
Route 2, Box 89
8990 Augsburger Road
Bluffton, OH 45817
(South Germany, Eastern France, Switzerland, Mennonite, Amish and Church of the Brethren)

Mrs. Edgar Postle
115 Beekin Drive
Hillsboro, OH 45133
(Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Highland, and Ross Counties)

Jean F. Butler, Certified
Genealogical Record Searcher
P.O. Box 154
North Lewisburg, OH 43060

Maxine Marshall, Certified
Genealogical Record Searcher
1067 Richmond Ave.
Marion, OH 43302

Christina M. Atzberger
361 E. North Broadway
Columbus, OH 43214

Carolyn Braden Lewis
119 Tulip Lane
Dayton, OH 45432

Mrs. Tacy A. Arledge
11000 Judas Road
New Holland, OH 43145
(Ross & Pickaway Cos.)

Sondra Stobart
3680 Cedar Hill Road
Canal Winchester, OH 43110

Dale Limbert
4155 Ardmore Road
S. Euclid, OH 44121
(Northeast Ohio & Cuyahoga Co.)

Petta Khouw, Head
Genealogy Section
The State Library of Ohio

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THE STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY
FOR WORK DONE BY THE ABOVE RESEARCHERS

The State Library of Ohio

65 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43266-0334
614/462-7061

2 December 1986

To Our Library Patron:

This is a form letter with general information concerning genealogy. Only the item(s) checked relate to your October 23, 1986 letter concerning the burial place of Joseph Thomas Hannaford, who died in the Civil War.

_____ Your letter was forwarded to us from _____.

_____ Only one full name in one Ohio county per letter will be researched. We check only indexed, alphabetical printed sources for Ohio.

_____ We need to have the individual's full name, county or city of residence, and a specific date to help you locate information on your family.

_____ Genealogical materials do not circulate and are not available on interlibrary loan.

_____ Ohio census records of 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 have printed indexes. These indexes give only the name, county, township, and microfilm page number. The photocopy material mentioned below includes pages from these indexes. Using this information, you may order photocopies of the complete microfilm page from the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408. Cost is $5.00 per page prepaid.

_____ Ohio 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910 census records are on microfilm and have no printed indexes.

_____ We have located _____ pages of photocopy material which may relate to your inquiry. Please send _____ in a check or money order payable to THE STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO. We are not responsible for cash sent through the mail.

_____ We are returning your check/cash.

_____ We have checked indexed _____ that are available at the State Library and find no indexed information pertaining to your inquiry.

_____ For further assistance write to:

__X__ A list of possible researchers is enclosed.

_____ We are enclosing our genealogy information pamphlet.

_____ Please send a self-addressed, stamped legal-sized envelope with future requests for research or photocopy material.

__X__ For additional information, please see other side.

_____ REMARKS:

Petta Khouw, Head
Genealogy Section 614/462-6966
The State Library of Ohio

LIB 2005
Rev. 11/84

____ Due to limited staff and time, we are unable to search any microfilm materials. Microfilms may be searched personally or a researcher may be hired to perform the search. A list of possible researchers is enclosed.

____ Charges for photocopying any material located is $1.00 for five pages or less per letter. For each additional page of photocopy material beyond five pages, the charge is 20¢ per page. Do not send payment until notified of the cost and then send only the EXACT AMOUNT indicated by our letter.

____ Vital records of births and deaths were kept continuously in Ohio after 1867. Marriages were recorded from the beginning of the county. All three of these records are kept in the Probate Court in the county seat. After 1908 for births and deaths and after 1949 for marriages, there is a statewide register in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Department of Health, 65 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. The State Library does not maintain files of birth and death records. We have cemetery inscriptions (incomplete) for most Ohio counties.

____ The State Library of Ohio does not maintain files of past Ohio newspapers or obituaries. The Ohio Historical Society, I-71 & 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 has an extensive collection of Ohio papers.

____ Ohio Mortality Schedules list persons dying in the 12 months before May 31 of the census year. We have the microfilm schedules for 1850 Hamilton-Wyandot counties (also in book form), 1860 for all Ohio counties, and 1880 for Adams-Geauga counties. All other years and counties have been lost or destroyed. A genealogist can research these schedules for you. Enclosed is a list of researchers.

____ Ohio land records for the original and earliest purchases are in the Auditor of State's Office, 88 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Later records are on file with the Recorder of Deeds in the county where the land was located.

____ The 1820 Ohio census is the first official Federal census for the state. Ohio did not maintain state census records.

__X__ War and pension records may be obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408. The request must be submitted on NATF Form 80, which is free on request from them.

____ COUNTY BY COUNTY IN OHIO GENEALOGY lists the genealogy sources The State Library has for each Ohio county. Contained in a three-ring notebook, the book has about 100 pages and costs $5.00. Checks payable to THE STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO may be sent to Fiscal Services, State Library of Ohio, 65 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

____ Photocopies of microfilm census records can be obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408 at a charge of $5.00 per page which must be prepaid. You must have the exact page, year, state, and county. Ohio Census Research, 625 Blueberry Hill Drive, Canfield, OH 44406 will extract from 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 Ohio census microfilms. Cost is $3.00 minimum for one to five families on one roll of film and 25¢ for each additional family on the same roll. Each additional family on another roll of film is $1.00 for the first family and 25¢ for each additional family on the same roll. Send SASE with your check and order, including year, name, county, and page.

____ The companies listed below sell genealogy books and are possible sources for many out-of-print genealogy books.

Charles E. Tuttle Co.
Rutland, VT 05701

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.
7 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.
1001 N. Calvert St./Baltimore, Md. 21202

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Legal Description Of Land In Ohio

By John F. Vallentine[1]

Genealogists must cope with a maze of no less than ten land survey systems or modifications thereof in Ohio. Ohio served as the proving grounds for the new rectangular public land survey system introduced firstly in the Northwest Territory; but several modifications were used before the final system of numbering townships, ranges, and sections was standardized, now referred to as the U.S. System of Rectangular Survey. The eastern system of metes and bounds was continued in the Virginia Military District, and unusual five-mile square township surveys were used in the U.S. Military District and in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

The respective systems of land division and legal description must be understood and localized by the genealogist before land records in Ohio can be effectively used. Material assistance can be obtained by studying the Ohio map in a Rand-McNally *Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide* and pertinent county highway maps issued by the Ohio State Department of Highways. The pamphlet *Ohio Land Grants* will help to understand the various land grants made in Ohio, their history, location, and corresponding land survey systems.[2] To help explain the ten land survey systems used in Ohio, the map comprising Figure 1 has been prepared to accompany the following explanations of each system. For convenience only in describing the systems used, they have been numbered from I to X and have been provided with coined titles in some cases.

I. The Seven Ranges. The survey of this area, lying in southeastern Ohio approximately south and east of Carroll Co., began in 1785. This was the first use of the public domain rectangular survey by the Federal government and was later modified before becoming the standard Federal survey system. The area was divided into townships approximately six miles square as in the standardized U.S. System of Rectangular Survey used in northwestern Ohio and westward.[3]

The seven ranges (columns of townships approximately six miles wide) are numbered from east to west, with Range One West (R1W) being bounded on the east by Elliot's Line (the eastern boundary of Ohio north of the Ohio River) and Range Seven West (R7W) being bounded on its west side by the western extremity of Carroll Co. Fractional townships within Range One West (R1W) exist only in Jefferson Co. Townships are numbered from south to north, with T1N in each range beginning at the Ohio River and being a fractional township. A particularly confusing aspect of this system is that the Ohio River, forming a meandering rather than a straight line, serves as its base line. Although the townships are placed in uniform east-to-west rows, the township numbers differ in each row. For example, in Jefferson Co. **T3N** R1W is bounded on its west side by **T7N** R2W.

Another deviation in the survey system used in the Seven Ranges is that the sections (approximately 640 acres in size) are numbered from south to north beginning on the east side of the township and moving from east to west. For example, starting in the southeast corner of complete townships, the first column of sections are numbered south to north from one to six and the next column to the west numbered south to north from seven to twelve with section 36 finally being located in the northwest corner of the township.

II. Southeastern Ohio. This area lies west of the Seven Ranges, south of the U.S. Military District, and east of the Scioto River with its northwest corner lying within the city of Columbus. It includes the first purchase (1787) and the second purchase (1792) of the Ohio Company, the Donation Tract (1792), the Refugee Tract (1798), and the Congress Lands (the latter surveyed 1795-1802). This area of public domain land survey is divided into 6-mile-square townships. The ranges were surveyed off of Elliot's line as in the Seven Ranges and extend from R8W to R23W. Also, townships are numbered from south to north beginning at the Ohio River, resulting in townships within the east-to-west rows being numbered differently. Sections within each township are numbered in standard U.S. System of Rectangular Survey form, i.e. starting with section one in the northeast corner, proceeding in switch-back fashion, and ending with section 36 in the southeast corner.

III. U.S. Military District. This area lies in central Ohio west of the Seven Ranges, north of the previously described area, south of the Greenville Treaty Line of 1795, and east of the Scioto River. The lands were surveyed into 5-mile square townships off its own meridian (its eastern boundary) and base line (its southern boundary), with ranges being numbered from R1W in the southeast corner westward to R2OW and from T1N in the southeast corner northward to T1ON. The smaller townships used are variously divided into 640-acre sections (numbered from section one in the northeast corner and continuing in a switch-back fashion to section 25 in the southwest corner) and, in some cases, into 2½-mile square quarters of about 4000 acres each and thence into smaller lots.

IV. Congress Lands, 1799-1804. Actual survey of this area lying north of the Seven Ranges and U.S. Military District in northeast central Ohio began in 1799. Lands in this area are divided into six-mile-square townships, and the sections are numbered in standard fashion. Ranges were surveyed off of Elliot's Line and

extend from R1W to R21W. Townships are numbered from the Ohio River, the numbering being a continuation of the public domain to the south (Area II) after jumping over the U.S. Military District.

V. Connecticut Western Reserve. This area lies in northeastern Ohio, its southern boundary being approximately 41°N, its northern boundary being Lake Erie, and its southwest corner being the southwest corner of Huron Co. It includes the Fire Lands set aside in 1792 for the relief of certain "sufferers" whose Connecticut towns were ravaged by the British in the Revolutionary War. Lands were surveyed into five-mile square townships with Elliot's line as the meridian and the area's southern boundary as base line. Beginning at the southeast corner, ranges are numbered from R1W to R24W and townships from T1N to T14N. Sections within the townships are numbered in switch-back fashion starting with section one in the northeast corner to section 25 in the southwest corner. Some townships are not divided into sections but directly into smaller tracts.

VI. Virginia Military District. This area, lying between the Little Miami River and the Scioto River and with part of its western boundary being formed by the Ludlow Line, was originally allocated to Virginia for rewarding its Revolutionary War military men through bounty land grants. All lands within the District were surveyed by metes and bounds, a continuation of the land system used in Virginia. Lands remining ungranted in 1852 were ceded by Virginia to the U.S. and by the U.S. to Ohio in 1871.

VII. Lands Between the Miami Rivers. This area, located between the Miami River on the west and the Little Miami River and the Ludlow Line on the east, includes the Symmes Purchase of 1794 and Congress Lands further north surveyed 1802-1805. This area was surveyed into 36-section townships. However, in contrast with the standard public land survey system, range lines run east and west and express distance north of the base line while township lines run north and south expressing distance east of the Miami River. With the Ohio River serving as the base line, the ranges are numbered as follows going north from the river: Fractional Range One (FR1), Fractional Range Two (FR2), R1N, and northward to R15N. With the Miami River serving in lieu of a north-south meridian, townships are numbered east from the Miami River from T1E to T5E. Because ranges rather than townships express distances south to north and townships express distances west to east, individual 6-mile square townships are described such as R3N T2E. Sections within the townships are numbered uniquely as in the Seven Ranges, i.e. in columns from south to north starting with section one in the southeast corner and ending with section 36 in the northwest corner.

VIII. Congress Lands, 1798-1800. This area in southwestern Ohio lies west of the Miami River and south of the Greenville Treaty Line. These lands were surveyed under the standard U.S. System of Rectangular Survey based on the First Principal Meridian (the western boundary of Ohio) and its base line, both intersecting at the mouth of the Miami River. Townships are numbered west to east from the meridian and south to north from the base line. Sections in the 36-section township are numbered in standard format.

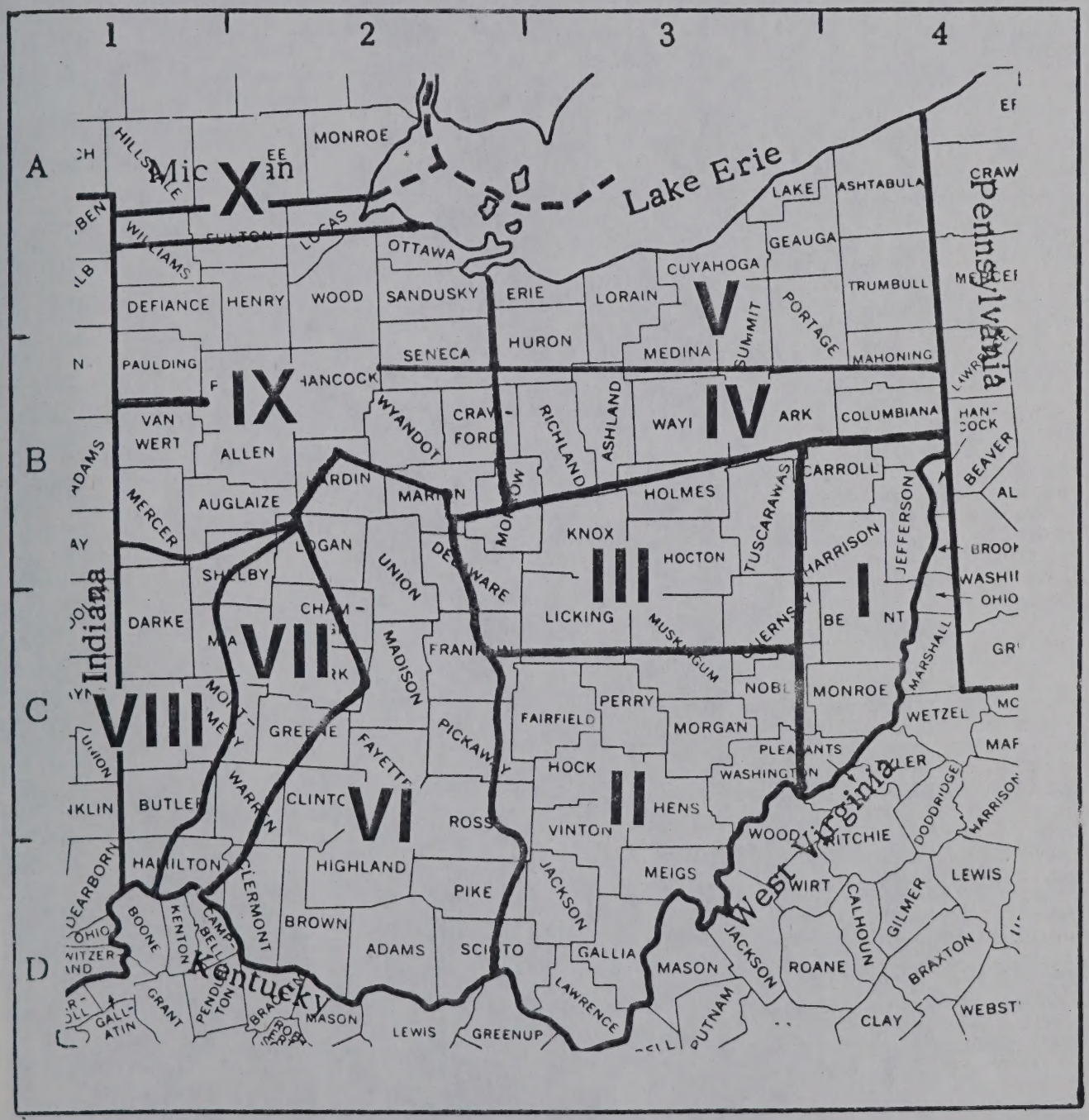
IX. Congress Lands of Northwest Ohio. This area is bounded on the south by the Greenville Treaty Line and the Virginia Military District, on the east by the Connecticut Western Reserve and Congress Lands (1799-1804), on the north by the Fulton Line, and on the west by the Ohio state line. The standard U.S. System of Rectangular Survey system was used. Ranges are numbered west to east from the First Principal Meridian, and townships are numbered both north and south of the base line (the northern boundary of Van Wert, Wyandot, and Crawford Co.).

X. The Michigan Survey. This area is a strip of land about 5-8 miles wide lying immediately south of the Michigan state line and north of the Fulton line and running west of Lake Erie. It was surveyed off of the Michigan Principal Meridian and its base line, using the standard U.S. System of Rectangular Survey.

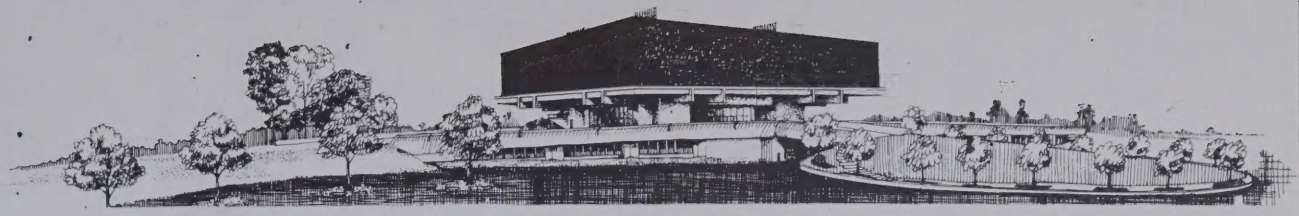
FOOTNOTES

1. Accredited Genealogist (U.S.); Certified Genealogist; Professor, Brigham Young University; Past Editor, Genealogical Journal. Address: 114 B-49, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.
2. Ferguson, Joseph T., *Ohio Land Grants (A Short History of Ohio Lands).* State of Ohio, Auditor of State's Office, Columbus, Ohio; not dated.
3. Vallentine, John F. Division and Legal Description of Land in the United States. *Genealogical Journal* 3 (4):109-122, 1974.

Figure 1.
Land Survey Regions in Ohio







Interstate 71 and 17th Avenue

the ohio historical society / ohio historical center / columbus, ohio 43211 / telephone (614) 466-4663

March 13, 1978

Library Division 466-2064

Dear Ms. Hannaford:

Ohio Military Rosters and Graves Registration file

The Ohio Historical Society (OHS) has a large collection of materials on the military history of Ohio. These include ROSTERS of soldiers for the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. Although rosters contain service information they very rarely list personal data such as place of residence. Federal pension files may include this information and these files are maintained by the Central Reference Staff, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

ROSTER	INFORMATION GIVEN
Revolutionary War	Compiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Some personal data on veterans who lived or died in Ohio. Ohio did not become a state until 1803 thus service was performed elsewhere.
War of 1812	Rank, dates of service, company with which soldier served, and if known, county of its origin.
Mexican War	Rank, age at enlistment, dates of service, regiment, company, whether wounded, died or mustered out.
Civil War	same.
Spanish-American War	same.
World War I	same, also personal data, address at enlistment, service number, campaigns in which soldier fought.

These rosters are either indexed or in alphabetical order. However, there may be thirty or more entries for men of the same name. Spelling errors and variations are not uncommon. In order to identify your ancestor each name must be searched. Due to staff limitations the library will only search up to five roster entries per name.

The OHS has a GRAVES REGISTRATION file which includes all veterans regardless of state of service who were buried in Ohio prior to 1952.

There is a $2.00 service charge plus 10¢ per page copied when we make machine copies of these records. You will receive a bill from our Business Office. If you wish to search military records yourself our library is open from 9:00-5:00 Monday through Saturday.

(✓) Enclosed is information from the Ohio military rosters.
( ) There were more than five roster entries; enclosed is a list of professional researchers.
( ) We were unable to find the person(s) you cited in the rosters.
( ) Enclosed is information from the Graves Registration file.
(✓) We were unable to find the person(s) you cited in the Graves file.
( ) The OHS does not have enlistment records available for research.
( ) Enclosed is additional material on the holdings of the OHS.

Except for the Revolutionary War, all rosters and files were compiled by the Ohio Adjutant General and include Ohio soldiers only.

Sincerely,
Nancy Donoghue
Reference Assistant

AL 58
(12/76)

1850 OHIO CENSUS ABBREVIATIONS

AD	ADAMS COUNTY		
	Roll No. 657		
Franklin	ADFR	Scott	ADSC
Green	ADGR	Sprigg	ADSP
Jefferson	ADJF	Tiffin	ADTI
Liberty	ADLB	Wayne	ADWN
Meigs	ADMS	Winchester	ADWI
Monroe	ADMN		

AL	ALLEN COUNTY		
	Roll No. 657		
Amanda	ALAM	Monroe	ALMN
Auglaize	ALAU	Perry	ALPE
Bath	ALBA	Richland	ALRL
German	ALGE	Shawnee	ALSH
Jackson	ALJK	Spencer	ALSC
Marion	ALMR	Sugar Creek	ALSU

AS	ASHLAND COUNTY		
	Roll No. 658		
Ashland	ASAS	Mohican	ASMO
Clear Creek	ASCL	Montgomery	ASMT
Green	ASGR	Orange	ASOR
Hanover	ASHA	Perry	ASPE
Jackson	ASJK	Ruggles	ASRU
Lake	ASLK	Sullivan	ASSU
Mifflin	ASMF	Troy	ASTR
Milton	ASMI	Vermilion	ASVM

AB	ASHTABULA COUNTY		
	Roll No. 659		
Andover	ABAN	Monroe	ABMN
Ashtabula	ABAB	Morgan	ABMG
Austinburg	ABAU	New Lyme	ABNE
Cherry Valley	ABCH	Orwell	ABOR
Colebrook	ABCL	Pierpont	ABPI
Conneaut	ABCO	Plymouth	ABPL
Denmark	ABDE	Richmond	ABRC
Dorset	ABDO	Rome	ABRO
Geneva	ABGE	Saybrook	ABSA
Harpersfield	ABHP	Sheffield	ABSH
Hartsgrove	ABHA	Trumbull	ABTR
Jefferson	ABJF	Wayne	ABWN
Kingsville	ABKI	Williamsfield	ABWL
Lenox	ABLE	Windsor	ABWI

AT	ATHENS COUNTY		
	Roll No. 660		
Alexander	ATAL	Lee	ATLE
Ames	ATAM	Lodi	ATLO
Athens	ATAT	Rome	ATRO
Bern	ATBE	Trimble	ATTM
Canaan	ATCN	Troy	ATTR
Carthage	ATCA	Waterloo	ATWA
Dover	ATDO	York	ATYK

AU	AUGLAIZE COUNTY		
	Roll No. 660		
Clay	AUCY	Goshen	AUGO
Duchouquet	AUDU	Logan	AULG
German	AUGE	Moulton	AUMO

AUGLAIZE COUNTY (Continued)

Noble	AUNO	Union	AUUN
Pusheta	AUPU	Washington	AUWS
St. Marys	AUSA	Wayne	AUWN
Salem	AUSM		

BE	BELMONT COUNTY		
	Roll No. 661		
Colerain	BECO	Smith	BESM
Flushing	BEFL	Somerset	BESO
Goshen	BEGO	Union	BEUN
Kirkwood	BEKI	Warren	BEWR
Mead	BEME	Washington	BEWS
Pease	BEPE	Wayne	BEWN
Pultney	BEPU	Wheeling	BEWH
Richland	BERL	York	BEYK
St. Clairsvl.	BESA		

BR	BROWN COUNTY		
	Roll No. 662		
Byrd	BRBY	Perry	BRPE
Clark	BRCK	Pike	BRPK
Eagle	BREA	Pleasant	BRPL
Franklin	BRFR	Scott	BRSC
Green	BRGR	Sterling	BRST
Huntington	BRHU	Union	BRUN
Jackson	BRJK	Washington	BRWS
Lewis	BRLE		

BU	BUTLER COUNTY		
	Roll No. 663		
Fairfield	BUFA	Morgan	BUMG
Hamilton	BUHM	Oxford	BUOX
Hanover	BUHA	Reiley	BURE
Lemon	BULE	Ross	BURS
Liberty	BULB	St. Clair	BUSA
Madison	BUMD	Union	BUUN
Middletown	BUMI	Wayne	BUWN
Milford	BUMF		

CA	CARROLL COUNTY		
	Roll No. 664		
Augusta	CAAU	Loudon	CALO
Brown	CABR	Monroe	CAMN
Centre	CACE	Orange	CAOR
East	CAEA	Perry	CAPE
Fox	CAFO	Rose	CARS
Harrison	CAHR	Union	CAUN
Lee	CALE	Washington	CAWS

CH	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY		
	Roll No. 665		
Adams	CHAD	Mad River	CHMA
Concord	CHCO	Rush	CHRU
Goshen	CHGO	Salem	CHSM
Harrison	CHHR	Union	CHUN
Jackson	CHJK	Urbana	CHUR
Johnson	CHJO	Wayne	CHWN

CK — CLARK COUNTY
Roll No. 666

Bethel	CKBT	Moorefield	CKML
German	CKGE	Pike	CKPK
Greene	CKGR	Pleasant	CKPL
Harmony	CKHA	Springfield	CKSP
Madison	CKMD	Mad River	CKMA

CM — CLERMONT COUNTY
Roll No. 667

Batavia	CMBA	Stone Lick	CMST
Franklin	CMFR	Tate	CMTA
Goshen	CMGO	Union	CMUN
Jackson	CMJK	Washington	CMWS
Miami	CMMM	Wayne	CMWN
Monroe	CMMN	Williamsburg	CMWL
Ohio	CMOH		

CL — CLINTON COUNTY
Roll No. 668

Adams	CLAD	Richland	CLRL
Chester	CLCH	Union	CLUN
Clark	CLCK	Vernon	CLVE
Greene	CLGR	Washington	CLWS
Jefferson	CLJF	Wayne	CLWN
Liberty	CLLB	Wilmington	CLWI
Marion	CLMR		

CB — COLUMBIANA COUNTY
Roll No. 669

Butler	CBBU	Middleton	CBMD
Center	CBCE	Perry	CBPE
Elk Run	CBER	St. Clair	CBSC
Fairfield	CBFA	Salem	CBSM
Franklin	CBFR	Unity	CBUN
Hanover	CBHA	Washington	CBWS
Knox	CBKN	Wayne	CBWN
Liverpool	CBLV	West	CBWE
Madison	CBMA	Yellow Creek	CBYE

CS — COSHOCTON COUNTY
Roll No. 670

Adams	CSAD	Mill Creek	CSMI
Bedford	CSBD	Monroe	CSMN
Bethlehem	CSBE	Newcastle	CSNE
Clark	CSCK	Oxford	CSOX
Coshocton	CSCS	Perry	CSPE
Crawford	CSCF	Pike	CSPK
Franklin	CSFR	Tiverton	CSTI
Jackson	CSJK	Tuscarawas	CSTU
Jefferson	CSJF	Virginia	CSVI
Keene	CSKE	Washington	CSWS
Lafayette	CSLA	White Eyes	CSWH
Linton	CSLI		

CR — CRAWFORD COUNTY
Roll No. 671

Auburn	CRAU	Holmes	CRHO
Bucyrus	CRBU	Jackson	CRJK
Chatfield	CRCH	Liberty	CRLB
Cranberry	CRCB	Lykens	CRLY
Dallas	CRDA	Polk	CRPO

CRAWFORD COUNTY (Continued)

Sandusky	CRSA	Vernon	CRVE
Texas	CRTX	Whetstone	CRWH
Todd	CRTO		

CY — CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Roll No. 672

Cleveland			
Ward 1	CYW1	E.Cleveland	CYEC
Ward 2	CYW2	Newburg	CYNW
Ward 3	CYW3		

Roll No. 673

Bedford	CYBD	Olmsted	CYOL
Brecksville	CYBR	Orange	CYOR
Brooklyn	CYBY	Parma	CYPA
Chagrin Falls	CYCH	Rockport	CYRP
Dover	CYDO	Royalton	CYRO
Euclid	CYEU	Solon	CYSO
Independence	CYIN	Strongsville	CYST
Mayfield	CYMA	Warrensville	CYWA

DK — DARKE COUNTY
Roll No. 674

Adams	DKAD	Monroe	DKMN
Allen	DKAL	Neave	DKNE
Brown	DKBR	Patterson	DKPA
Butler	DKBU	Richland	DKRL
Franklin	DKFR	Twin	DKTW
German	DKGE	Van Buren	DKVB
Greenville	DKGR	Wabash	DKWA
Harrison	DKHR	Washington	DKWS
Jackson	DKJK	Wayne	DKWN
Mississinewa	DKMI	York	DKYK

DF — DEFIANCE COUNTY
Roll No.674

Adams	DFAD	Milford	DFMF
Defiance	DFDF	Noble	DFNO
Delaware	DFDE	Richland	DFRL
Farmer	DFFA	Tiffin	DFTI
Hicksville	DFHK	Washington	DFWS
Highland	DFHI		

DL — DELAWARE COUNTY
Roll No. 675

Berkshire	DLBK	Orange	DLOR
Berlin	DLBE	Oxford	DLOX
Brown	DLBR	Porter	DLPO
Concord	DLCO	Radnor	DLRA
Delaware Twp.	DLDL	Sciota	DLSC
Delaware Town	DLDT	Thompson	DLTH
Genoa	DLGE	Trenton	DLTT
Harlem	DLHA	Troy	DLTR
Kingston	DLKI	Marlborough	DLMA
Liberty	DLLB		

ER — ERIE COUNTY
Roll No. 676

Berlin	ERBE	Milan	ERMI
Groton	ERGR	Oxford	EROX
Florence	ERFL	Perkins	ERPE
Huron	ERHU	Portland	ERPO
Kellys Is.	ERKE	Vermilion	ERVM
Margaretta	ERMA		

FA — FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Roll No. 677

	FAAU	Liberty	FALB
Auburn	FAAM	Madison	FAMD
Amanda	FABE	Pleasant	FAPL
Berne	FABL	Richland	FARL
Bloom	FACL	Rush Creek	FARU
Clear Creek	FAGF	Violet	FAVI
Greenfield	FAHK	Walnut	FAWA
Hocking	FALA		
Lancaster			

FY — FAYETTE COUNTY

Roll No. 678

	FYCO	Marion	FYMR
Concord	FYGR	Paint	FYPA
Greene	FYJA	Perry	FYPE
Jasper	FYJF	Union	FYUN
Jefferson	FYMD	Wayne	FYWN
Madison			

FR — FRANKLIN COUNTY

Roll No. 679

Columbus		Columbus	
Ward 1	FRW1	Ward 5	FRW5
Ward 2	FRW2	Montgomery	FRMT
Ward 3	FRW3	Truro	FRTR
Ward 4	FRW4		

Roll No. 680

	FRBL	Mifflin	FRMF
Blendon	FRBR	Norwich	FRNO
Brown	FRCL	Perry	FRPE
Clinton	FRFR	Plain	FRPN
Franklin	FRHM	Pleasant	FRPL
Hamilton	FRJK	Prairie	FRPR
Jackson	FRJF	Sharon	FRSH
Jefferson	FRMD	Washington	FRWS
Madison			

FU — FULTON COUNTY

Roll No. 681

	FUAM	German	FUGE
Amboy	FUCH	Gorham	FUGO
Chesterfield	FUCL	Pike	FUPK
Clinton	FUDO	Royalton	FURO
Dover	FUFR	Swan Creek	FUSW
Franklin	FUFU	York	FUYK
Fulton			

GA — GALLIA COUNTY

Roll No. 681

	GAAD	Huntington	GAHU
Addison	GACH	Morgan	GAMG
Cheshire	GACY	Ohio	GAOH
Clay	GAGA	Perry	GAPE
Gallipolis	GAGR	Racoon	GARA
Green	GAGF	Springfield	GASP
Greenfield	GAGU	Walnut	GAWA
Guyan	GAHR		
Harrison			

GE — GEAUGA COUNTY

Roll No. 682

	GEAU	Claridon	GECL
Auburn	GEBB	Hampden	GEHM
Bainbridge	GEBU	Huntsburg	GEHU
Burton	GECD	Middlefield	GEMD
Chardon	GECH	Montville	GEMO
Chester	GEMU	Russell	GERU
Munson	GENW	Thompson	GETH
Newbury	GEPA	Trout	GETR
Parkman			

GR — GREENE COUNTY

Roll No. 683

	GRBA	Ross	GRRS
Bath	GRCC	Silver Creek	GRSI
Caesars Creek	GRBV	Sugar Creek	GRSU
Beaver Creek	GRMM	Xenia	GRXN
Miami			

GU — GUERNSEY COUNTY

Roll No. 684

	GUAD	Millwood	GUMI
Adams	GUBV	Monroe	GUMN
Beaver	GUBU	Oxford	GUOX
Buffalo	GUCA	Richland	GURL
Cambridge	GUCE	Seneca	GUSN
Center	GUJK	Spencer	GUSC
Jackson	GUJF	Washington	GUWS
Jefferson	GUKN	Westland	GUWE
Knox	GULB	Wills	GUWL
Liberty	GULO	Wheeling	GUWH
Londonderry	GUMD	Wright	GUWR
Madison			

HM — HAMILTON COUNTY

Roll No. 685

	HMAN	Mill Creek	HMMI
Anderson	HMCB	Springfield	HMSP
Columbia	HMFU	Storrs	HMST
Fulton			

Roll No. 686

	HMCO	Miami	HMMM
Colerain	HMCR	Spencer	HMSC
Crosby	HMDE	Sycamore	HMSR
Delhi	HMGR	Symmes	HMSM
Green	HMHR	Whitewater	HMWH
Harrison			

Roll No. 687

Cincinnati City	Ward 1	HMW1
Cincinnati City	Ward 2	HMW2
Cincinnati City	Ward 3	HMW3

Roll No. 688

Cincinnati City	Ward 4	HMW4
Cincinnati City	Ward 5	HMW5

Roll No. 689

Cincinnati City	Ward 6	HMW6
Cincinnati City	Ward 7	HMW7

Roll No. 690

Cincinnati City	Ward 8	HMW8
Cincinnati City	Ward 9	HMW9

Roll No. 691

Cincinnati City	Ward 10	HM10
Cincinnati City	Ward 11	HM11

HN — HANCOCK COUNTY

Roll No. 692

	HNAL	Eagle	HNEA
Allen	HNAM	Findlay	HNFI
Amanda	HNBI	Jackson	HNJK
Big Lick	HNBL	Liberty	HNLB
Blanchard	HNCA	Madison	HNMD
Cass	HNDE	Marion	HNMR
Delaware			

HANCOCK COUNTY(Continued)

Orange	HNOR	Union	HNUN
Pleasant	HNPL	Van Buren	HNVB
Portage	HNPO	Washington	HNWS

HD HARDIN COUNTY
Roll No. 692

Blanchard	HDBL	Liberty	HDLB
Buck	HDBU	Marion	HDMR
Cessna	HDCE	McDonald	HDMC
Dudley	HDDU	Pleasant	HDPL
Goshen	HDGO	Roundhead	HDRO
Hale	HDHA	Taylor Creek	HDTA
Jackson	HDJK	Washington	HDWS

HR HARRISON COUNTY
Roll No. 693

Archer	HRAR	Moorefield	HRMF
Athens	HRAT	North	HRNO
Cadiz	HRCA	Nottingham	HRNT
Franklin	HRFR	Rumley	HRRU
Freeport	HRFP	Short Creek	HRSH
German	HRGE	Stock	HRST
Greene	HRGR	Washington	HRWS
Monroe	HRMN		

HE HENRY COUNTY
Roll No. 693

Damascus	HEDA	Napoleon	HENA
Flat Rock	HEFL	Pleasant	HEPL
Freedon	HEFD	Richfield	HERF
Harrison	HEHR	Ridgeville	HERG
Liberty	HELB	Washington	HEWS
Marion	HEMR		

HI HIGHLAND COUNTY
Roll No. 694

Brush Creek	HIBC	Madison	HIMD
Clay	HICY	Marshall	HIMA
Concord	HICO	New Market	HINE
Dodson	HIDO	Paint	HIPA
Fairfield	HIFA	Salem	HISM
Hamer	HIHA	Union	HIUN
Jackson	HIJK	White Oak	HIWH
Liberty	HIHL		

HK HOCKING COUNTY
Roll No. 695

Benton	HKBE	Perry	HKPE
Falls	HKFA	Salt Creek	HKSL
Good Hope	HKGO	Starr	HKST
Greene	HKGR	Ward	HKWA
Laurel	HKLA	Washington	HKWS
Marion	HKMR		

HL HOLMES COUNTY
Roll No. 696

Berlin	HLBE	Paint	HLPA
German	HLGE	Prairie	HLPR
Hardy	HLHA	Richland	HLRL
Killbuck	HLKI	Ripley	HLRY
Knox	HLKN	Salt Creek	HLSL
Mechanic	HLME	Walnut Creek	HLWA
Monroe	HLMN	Washington	HLWS

HU HURON COUNTY
Roll No. 697

Bronson	HUBR	Norwich	HUNO
Clarksfield	HUCL	Norwalk	HUNW
Fairfield	HUFA	Peru	HUPU
Fitchville	HUFI	Richmond	HURC
Greenfield	HUGF	Ridgefield	HURG
Greenwich	HUGW	Ripley	HURY
Hartland	HUHA	Sherman	HUSH
Lyme	HULY	Townsend	HUTO
New Haven	HUNE	Wakeman	HUWA
New London	HUNL		

JK JACKSON COUNTY
Roll No. 698

Bloomfield	JKBL	Liberty	JKLB
Franklin	JKFR	Lick	JKLC
Hamilton	JKHM	Madison	JKMD
Jackson (Town)	JKJT	Milton	JKMI
Jackson Twp.	JKJK	Scioto	JKSC
Jefferson	JKJF	Washington	JKWS

JF JEFFERSON COUNTY
Roll No. 699

Brush Creek	JFBC	Saline	JFSL
Cross Creek	JFCC	Smithfield	JFSM
Island Creek	JFIC	Springfield	JFSP
Knox	JFKN	Steubenville	JFST
Mount Pleasant	JFMO	Warren	JFWR
Ross	JFRS	Wayne	JFWN
Salem	JFSA	Wells	JFWE

KN KNOX COUNTY
Roll No. 700

Berlin	KNBE	Middlebury	KNMD
Brown	KNBR	Milford	KNMF
Butler	KNBU	Miller	KNMI
Clay	KNCY	Monroe	KNMN
Clinton	KNCL	Morgan	KNMG
College	KNCO	Morris	KNMO
Harrison	KNHN	Mt. Vernon	KNMV
Hilliar	KNHI	Pike	KNPK
Howard	KNHO	Pleasant	KNPL
Jackson	KNJK	Union	KNUN
Jefferson	KNJF	Wayne	KNWN
Liberty	KNLB		

LK LAKE COUNTY
Roll No. 701

Concord	LKCO	Mentor	LKME
Kirtland	LKKI	Painesville	LKPA
LeRoy	LKLE	Perry	LKPE
Madison	LKMD	Willoughby	LKWL

LW LAWRENCE COUNTY
Roll No. 701

Aid	LWAI	Perry	LWPE
Decatur	LWDE	Rome	LWRO
Elizabeth	LWEL	Symmes	LWSM
Fayette	LWFY	Union	LWUN
Lawrence	LWLW	Upper	LWUP
Mason	LWMA	Washington	LWWS
		Windsor	LWWI

LI — LICKING COUNTY
Roll No. 702

B[illegible]ington	LIBE	Madison	LIMD
B[illegible]ng Green	LIBO	Monroe	LIMN
Granville	LIGR	Newark	LINE
Hartford	LIHF	St.Albans	LISA
Jersey	LIJE	Union	LIUN
Licking	LILI		

Roll No. 703

Burlington	LIBU	Liberty	LILB
Eden	LIED	Lima	LILM
Etna	LIET	Mary Ann	LIMA
Fallsburg	LIFA	McKean	LIMC
Franklin	LIFR	Newton	LINT
Harrison	LIHR	Washington	LIWS
Hopewell	LIHO	Perry	LIPE
Hanover	LIHA		

LG — LOGAN COUNTY
Roll No. 704

Bloomfield	LGBL	Monroe	LGMN
Bokes Creek	LGBO	Perry	LGPE
Harrison	LGHR	Pleasant	LGPL
Jefferson	LGJF	Rush Creek	LGRU
Lake	LGLK	Richland	LGRL
Liberty	LGLB	Stokes	LGST
McArthur	LGMC	Union	LGUN
Miami	LGMI	Washington	LGWS
		Zane	LGZA

LR — LORAIN COUNTY
Roll No. 705

Amherst	LRAM	Henrietta	LRHE
Avon	LRAV	Huntington	LRHU
Black River	LRBL	LaGrange	LRLA
Brighton	LRBR	Penfield	LRPE
Brownhelm	LRBH	Pittsfield	LRPI
Camden	LRCA	Ridgeville	LRRG
Carlisle	LRCL	Rochester	LRRO
Columbia	LRCB	Russia	LRRU
Eaton	LREA	Sheffield	LRSH
Elyria	LREL	Wellington	LRWE
Grafton	LRGR		

LU — LUCAS COUNTY
Roll No. 706

Manhattan	LUMA	Toledo-Ward 1	LUW1
Oregon	LUOR	Toledo-Ward 2	LUW2
Port Lawrence	LUPL	Toledo-Ward 3	LUW3
Providence	LUPR	Toledo-Ward 4	LUW4
Richfield	LURC	Washington	LUWS
Spencer	LUSC	Waterville	LUWA
Springfield	LUSP	Waynesfield	LUWN
Sylvania	LUSY	Wing	LUWG

MD — MADISON COUNTY
Roll No. 706

Amity	MDAM	Monroe	MDMN
Canaan	MDCN	Pike	MDPK
Darby	MDDA	Pleasant	MDPL
Deer Creek	MDDE	Pleasant Val.	MDPV
Fairfield	MDFA	Range	MDRA
Jefferson	MDJF	Somerford	MDSO
Lafayette	MDLA	Stokes	MDST
London	MDLD	Union	MDUN

MH — MAHONING COUNTY
Roll No. 707

Austintown	MHAU	Green	MHGR
Beaver	MHBV	Jackson	MHJK
Berlin	MHBE	Milton	MHMI
Boardman	MHBO	Poland	MHPO
Canfield	MHCA	Smith	MHSM
Coitsville	MHCO	Springfield	MHSP
Ellsworth	MHEL	Youngstown	MHYO
Goshen	MHGO		

MR — MARION COUNTY
Roll No. 708

Big Island	MRBI	Montgomery	MRMT
Bowling Green	MRBO	Pleasant	MRPL
Claridon	MRCL	Prospect	MRPR
Grand	MRGR	Richland	MRRL
Grand Prairie	MRGP	Salt Rock	MRSA
Green Camp	MRGC	Scott	MRSC
Marion	MRMR	Tully	MRTU
Middletown	MRMD	Waldo	MRWA

ME — MEDINA COUNTY
Roll No. 709

Brunswick	MEBR	Liverpool	MELV
Chatham	MECH	Medina	MEME
Granger	MEGR	Montville	MEMO
Guilford	MEGU	Sharon	MESH
Harrisville	MEHA	Spencer	MESC
Hinckley	MEHI	Wadsworth	MEWA
Homer	MEHO	Westfield	MEWE
LaFayette	MELA	York	MEYK
Litchfield	MELI		

MS — MEIGS COUNTY
Roll No. 710

Bedford	MSBD	Orange	MSOR
Chester	MSCH	Rutland	MSRU
Columbia	MSCB	Salem	MSSM
Lebanon	MSLE	Salisbury	MSSL
Letart	MSLT	Scipio	MSSC
Olive	MSOL	Sutton	MSSU

MC — MERCER COUNTY
Roll No. 710

Black Creek	MCBL	Hopewell	MCHO
Butler	MCBU	Jefferson	MCJF
Centre	MCCE	Liberty	MCLB
Dublin	MCDU	Marion	MCMR
Franklin	MCFR	Recovery	MCRE
Gibson	MCGI	Union	MCUN
Granville	MCGR	Washington	MCWS

MM — MIAMI COUNTY
Roll No. 711

Bethel	MMBT	Newton	MMNT
Brown	MMBR	Piqua	MMPQ
Concord	MMCO	Spring Creek	MMSP
Elizabeth	MMEL	Staunton	MMST
Lost Creek	MMLO	Troy	MMTR
Monroe	MMMN	Union	MMUN
Newberry	MMNW	Washington	MMWS

MN

MONROE COUNTY
Roll No. 712

Adams	MNAD	Perry	MNPE
Bethel	MNBT	Salem	MNSM
Center	MNCE	Seneca	MNSE
Elk	MNEL	Sunbury	MNSN
Enoch	MNEN	Switzerland	MNSW
Franklin	MNFR	Union	MNUN
Jackson	MNJK	Washington	MNWS
Malaga	MNMA	Wayne	MNWN
Ohio	MNOH	Stock	MNST
Green	MNGR		

MT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Roll No. 713

Butler	MTBU	Dayton-Ward 1	MTW1
Mad River	MTMA	Dayton-Ward 2	MTW2
Miami	MTMM	Dayton-Ward 3	MTW3
Van Buren	MTVB	Dayton-Ward 4	MTW4
Washington	MTWS	Dayton-Ward 5	MTW5
Wayne	MTWN	Dayton-Ward 6	MTW6

Roll No. 714

Clay	MTCY	Jefferson	MTJF
German	MTGE	Madison	MTMD
Harrison	MTHR	Perry	MTPE
Jackson	MTJK	Randolph	MTRA

MG

MORGAN COUNTY
Roll No. 715

Bloom	MGBL	Marion	MGMR
Bristol	MGBR	Meigsville	MGMS
Brookfield	MGBF	Morgan	MGMG
Center	MGCE	Noble	MGNO
Deerfield	MGDE	Olive	MGOL
Homer	MGHO	Penn	MGPE
Jackson	MGJK	Union	MGUN
Malta	MGMA	Windsor	MGWI
Manchester	MGMH	York	MGYK

MW

MORROW COUNTY
Roll No. 716

Bennington	MWBE	Lincoln	MWLI
Canaan	MWCN	N.Bloomfield	MWNO
Cardington	MWCA	Perry	MWPE
Chester	MWCH	Peru	MWPU
Congress	MWCO	S.Bloomfield	MWSO
Gilead	MWGI	Troy	MWTR
Harmony	MWHA	Washington	MWWS
Franklin	MWFR	Westfield	MWWE

MU

MUSKINGUM COUNTY
Roll No. 717

Falls	MUFA	Zanesville (Town)	
Hopewell	MUHO	Ward 1	MUW1
Jefferson	MUJF	Ward 2	MUW2
Muskingum	MUMU	Ward 3	MUW3
Zanesville Tp.	MUZA	Ward 4	MUW4

Roll No. 718

Adams	MUAD	Highland	MUHI
Blue Rock	MUBR	Jackson	MUJK
Brush Creek	MUBC	Licking	MULI
Clay	MUCY	Madison	MUMD
Harrison	MUHR	Meigs	MUMS

SCIOTO COUNTY (Continued)

Monroe	MUMN	Salt Creek	MUSC
Newton	MUNT	Springfield	MUSP
Perry	MUPE	Union	MUUN
Rich Hill	MURC	Washington	MUWS
Salem	MUSM	Wayne	MUWN

OT

OTTAWA COUNTY
Roll No. 719

Bay	OTBA	Erie	OTER
Benton	OTBE	Harris	OTHR
Carroll	OTCA	Portage	OTPO
Clay	OTCY	Salem	OTSM
Danbury	OTDA	VanRensselaer	OTVR

PA

PAULDING COUNTY
Roll No. 719

Auglaize	PAAU	Crane	PACR
Benton	PABE	Harrison	PAHR
Brown	PABR	Jackson	PAJK
Carryall	PACA	Washington	PAWS

PE

PERRY COUNTY
Roll No. 719

Bearfield	PEBE	Monroe	PEMN
Clayton	PECL	Pike	PEPK
Harrison	PEHR	Reading	PERE
Hopewell	PEHO	Salt Creek	PESA
Jackson	PEJK	Somerset	PESO
Madison	PEMD	Thorn	PETH
Monday Creek	PEMK		

PC

PICKAWAY COUNTY
Roll No. 720

Circleville	PCCI	Perry	PCPE
Darby	PCDA	Pickaway	PCPC
Deer Creek	PCDE	Salt Creek	PCSL
Harrison	PCHR	Scioto	PCSC
Madison	PCMD	Walnut	PCWA
Monroe	PCMN	Washington	PCWS
Muhlenburg	PCMU	Wayne	PCWN
Jackson	PCJK		

PK

PIKE COUNTY
Roll No. 721

Beaver	PKBV	Peble	PKPB
Benton	PKBE	Pee Pee	PKPP
Camp Creek	PKCA	Perry	PKPE
Jackson	PKJK	Seal	PKSE
Marion	PKMR	Sunfish	PKSU
Mifflin	PKMF	Union	PKUN
Newton	PKNT		

PO

PORTAGE COUNTY
Roll No. 722

Atwater	POAT	Franklin	POFR
Aurora	POAU	Freedom	POFD
Brimfield	POBR	Hiram	POHI
Charlestown	POCH	Mantua	POMA
Deerfield	PODE	Nelson	PONE
Edinburg	POED	Palmyra	POPA

PORTAGE COUNTY(Continued)

	POPS	Shalersville	POSH
Paris	PORA	Streetsboro	POST
Randolph	PORV	Suffield	POSU
Ravenna	PORO	Windham	POWI
Rootstown			

PR

PREBLE COUNTY
Roll No. 723

	PRDI	Jefferson	PRJF
Dixon	PRGA	Lanier	PRLA
Gasper	PRGR	Monroe	PRMN
Gratis	PRHR	Somers	PRSO
Harrison	PRIS	Twin	PRTW
Israel	PRJK	Washington	PRWS
Jackson			

PU

PUTNAM COUNTY
Roll No. 723

	PUBL	Perry	PUPE
Blanchard	PUGR	Pleasant	PUPL
Greensburg	PUJK	Riley	PURY
Jackson	PUJE	Sugar Creek	PUSU
Jennings	PULB	Union	PUUN
Liberty	PUMT	Van Buren	PUVB
Monterey	PUOT		
Ottawa			

RI

RICHLAND COUNTY
Roll No. 724

	RIBL	Perry	RIPE
Blooming Grove	RIBU	Plymouth	RIPL
Butler	RICA	Sandusky	RISA
Cass	RIFR	Sharon	RISH
Franklin	RIJK	Springfield	RISP
Jackson	RIJF	Troy	RITR
Jefferson	RIMD	Washington	RIWS
Madison	RIMF	Weller	RIWE
Mifflin	RIMN	Worthington	RIWO
Monroe			

RS

ROSS COUNTY
Roll No. 725

	RSBU	Jefferson	RSJF
Buckskin	RSCH	Liberty	RSLB
Chillicothe	RSCO	Paint	RSPA
Colerain	RSCC	Paxton	RSPX
Concord	RSDE	Scioto	RSSC
Deerfield	RSFR	Springfield	RSSP
Franklin	RSGR	Twin	RSTW
Green	RSHR	Union	RSUN
Harrison	RSHU		
Huntington			

SA

SANDUSKY COUNTY
Roll No. 726

	SABA	Sandusky	SASA
Ballville	SAFM	Scott	SASC
Fremont City	SAGR	Townsend	SATO
Green Creek	SAJK	Washington	SAWS
Jackson	SAMD	Woodville	SAWO
Madison	SARC	York	SAYK
Rice	SARE		
Riley			

SC

SCIOTO COUNTY
Roll No. 727

	SCBL	Clay	SCCY
Bloom	SCBC	Green	SCGR
Brush Creek			

SCIOTO COUNTY (Continued)

	SCHR	Union	SCUN
Harrison	SCJF	Vernon	SCVE
Jefferson	SCMD	Washington	SCWS
Madison	SCMG	Wayne	SCWN
Morgan	SCNI	Portsmouth Cty.	SCPM
Nile	SCPO		
Porter			

SN

SENECA COUNTY
Roll No. 728

	SNAD	Loudon	SNLD
Adams	SNBI	Pleasant	SNPL
Big Spring	SNBL	Reed	SNRE
Bloom	SNCL	Scipio	SNSC
Clinton	SNED	Seneca	SNSN
Eden	SNHO	Tiffin (city)	SNTI
Hopewell	SNJK	Thompson	SNTH
Jackson	SNLB	Venice	SNVE
Liberty			

SH

SHELBY COUNTY
Roll No. 729

	SHCL	Orange	SHOR
Clinton	SHCY	Perry	SHPE
Cynthiana	SHDI	Port Jefferson	SHPJ
Dinsmore	SHFR	Salem	SHSM
Franklin	SHGR	Sydney (town)	SHSY
Greene	SHJK	Turtle Creek	SHTU
Jackson	SHLO	Van Buren	SHVB
Loramie	SHMC	Washington	SHWS
McLean			

ST

STARK COUNTY
Roll No. 730

	STCA	Osnaburg	STOS
Canton	STLE	Paris	STPS
Lexington	STMA	Washington	STWS
Marlboro	STNI		
Nimishillen	Roll No. 731		
	STBE	Pike	STTK
Bethlehem	STJK	Plain	STPL
Jackson	STLK	Sandy	STSY
Lake	STLW	Sugar Creek	STSU
Lawrence	STPE	Tuscarawas	STTU
Perry			

SU

SUMMIT COUNTY
Roll No. 732

	SUAK	Northfield	SUNF
Akron	SUBA	Norton	SUNO
Bath	SUBO	Portage	SUPO
Boston	SUCO	Richfield	SURC
Copley	SUCV	Springfield	SUSP
Coventry	SUFR	Stow	SUST
Franklin	SUGR	Tallmadge	SUTA
Green	SUHU	Twinsburg	SUTW
Hudson	SUNP		
Northampton			

TR

TRUMBULL COUNTY
Roll No. 733

	TRBA	Farmington	TRFA
Bazetta	TRBL	Fowler	TRFO
Bloomfield	TRBV	Green	TRGR
Braceville	TRBR	Gustavus	TRGU
Bristol	TRBF	Hartford	TRHF
Brookfield	TRCH	Howland	TRHO
Champion			

TRUMBULL COUNTY (Continued)

Hubbard	TRHU	Newton	TRNT
Johnston	TRJO	Southington	TRSN
Kinsman	TRKI	Vernon	TRVE
Liberty	TRLB	Vienna	TRVI
Lordstown	TRLO	Warren	TRWR
Mecca	TRME	Weathersfield	TRWE
Mesopotamia	TRMP		

TU TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Roll No. 734

Auburn	TUAU	Perry	TUPE
Bucks	TUBU	Rush	TURU
Clay	TUCY	Sugar Creek	TUSU
Dover	TUDO	Warwick	TUWA
Jefferson	TUJF	Washington	TUWS
Lawrence	TULW	York	TUYK

Roll No. 735

Fairfield	TUFA	Salem	TUSM
Goshen	TUGO	Sandy	TUSY
Mill	TUMI	Union	TUUN
New Philadelphia	TUNP	Warren	TUWR
Oxford	TUOX	Wayne	TUWN

UN UNION COUNTY

Roll No. 736

Allen	UNAL	Marysville	UNMV
Clairborne	UNCL	Mill Creek	UNMI
Darby	UNDA	Paris	UNPS
Dover	UNDO	Taylor	UNTA
Jackson	UNJK	Union	UNUN
Jerome	UNJE	Washington	UNWS
Leesburg	UNLE	York	UNYK
Liberty	UNLB		

VW VAN WERT COUNTY

Roll No. 736

Harrison	VWHR	Tully	VWTU
Hoagland	VWHO	Union	VWUN
Jennings	VWJF	Washington	VWWS
Liberty	VWLI	Willshire	VWWL
Pleasant	VWPL	York	VWYK
Ridge	VWRG		

VN VINTON COUNTY

Roll No. 736

Clinton	VNCL	North Brown	VNNB
Eagle	VNEA	Richland	VNRL
Elk	VNEL	South Brown	VNSB
Harrison	VNHR	Swan	VNSW
Jackson	VNJK	Vinton	VNVN
McArthur	VNMC	Wilkesville	VNWL

WR WARREN COUNTY

Roll No. 737

Clear Creek	WRCL	Turtle Creek	WRTU
Deerfield	WRDE	Union	WRUN
Franklin	WRFR	Washington	WRWS
Hamilton	WRHM	Wayne	WRWN
Salem	WRSM		

WS WASHINGTON COUNTY

Roll No. 738

Adams	WSAD	Ludlow	WSLU
Aurelius	WSAU	Marietta	WSMA
Barlow	WSBA	Newport	WSNE
Belpre	WSBE	Roxbury	WSRO
Decatur	WSDE	Salem	WSSM
Fearing	WSFE	Union	WSUN
Grand View	WSGV	Warren	WSWR
Independence	WSIN	Waterford	WSWF
Jolly	WSJO	Watertown	WSWA
Lawrence	WSLW	Wesley	WSWE
Liberty	WSLB		

WN WAYNE COUNTY

Roll No. 739

Baughman	WNBA	Green	WNGR
Chippewa	WNCP	Milton	WNMI
Clinton	WNCL	Paint	WNPA
East Union	WNEU	Salt Creek	WNSL
Franklin	WNFR	Sugar Creek	WNSU

Roll No. 740

Canaan	WNCA	Wayne	WNWN
Chester	WNCH	Wooster Town	WNWC
Congress	WNCO	Wooster Twp.	WNWO
Plain	WNPN		

WL WILLIAMS COUNTY

Roll No. 741

Brady	WLBR	Mill Creek	WLMI
Bridgewater	WLBW	North West	WLNW
Centre	WLCE	Pulaski	WLPU
Florence	WLFL	St. Joseph	WLSA
Jefferson	WLJF	Springfield	WLSP
Madison	WLMD	Superior	WLSU

WD WOOD COUNTY

Roll No. 741

Bloom	WDBL	Montgomery	WDMT
Center	WDCE	Perry	WDPE
Freedom	WDFD	Perrysburg	WDPG
Henry	WDHE	Plain	WDPN
Jackson	WDJK	Portage	WDPO
Lake	WDLK	Troy	WDTR
Liberty	WDLB	Washington	WDWS
Middleton	WDMD	Webster	WDWB
Milton	WDMI	Weston	WDWE

WY WYANDOTTE COUNTY

Roll No. 741

Antrim	WYAN	Pitt	WYPI
Crane	WYCR	Richland	WYRL
Crawford	WYCF	Ridge	WYRG
Eden	WYED	Salem	WYSM
Jackson	WYJK	Sycamore	WYSR
Marseilles	WYMA	Tyemochte	WYTY
Mifflin	WYMF		

NOTICE

The fee for verifications or certified copies became $5.00 each on October 1, 1984. In the future, please send this amount with all requests. Money orders or checks should be made payable to the State Department of Health. Cash is sent at sender's risk. Stamps are not acceptable for payment of fees. Fees paid more than 12 months ago have expired and cannot now be used to pay for certified copies. PLEASE ENCLOSE A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

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GUIDE TO IRISH QUAKER RECORDS

1654—1860

BY

OLIVE C. GOODBODY

WITH CONTRIBUTION ON
NORTHERN IRELAND RECORDS

BY

B. G. HUTTON



DUBLIN
STATIONERY OFFICE
FOR THE
IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION
1967

172. CULLIMORE, GEORGE, Ballykenegan, Co. Wexford, Farmer.

To my natural son, Peter Cullimore of Enniscorthy, cordwainer, £100 and to my natural daughter, Mary Caul, wife of Edward Caul of Growtown, cordwainer, £60. Servants, Mary Coleman and Honor Brien.

Fifty pounds to be paid on trust for the school maintained by the Province of Leinster, or, should it discontinue, to the poor among Quakers of the Monthly Meeting of Co. Wexford. To my nephew, Thomas Vallintine, £70; my nieces, Elizabeth Dalton and Experience Cooper, £20 each; my nieces Mary Murphy and Hannah Vallintine, £5 each. To Elizabeth Hallyer, Mary Clampite and Sarah Barton (daughters of my niece, Sarah White, late of City of Waterford, deceased) £60 to be equally divided. To my nieces, Elizabeth and Ruth Cullimore of Ross, £66 to be divided. All houshold goods, clothes, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, cattle, crop, farming utensils to Peter Cullimore and Mary Caul aforesaid. Executors: grand-nephew John Cullimore and Joseph Poole.

Dated 1st December, 1785.

Witnesses: William Sparrow, Robert Woodcock, John Furlong, (autographs).

173. WILLIAM EDMUNDSON.

(Copy from typescript presented by Mrs. Doreen (Edmundson) Foley).

To wife, Mary, all household goods, wool, lining, (?linen) brass, pewter plate, money in and about the house, together with two cows, one horse or mare and £100 sterling in money forever. Likewise my wife, Mary, shall have peaceable dwelling in the house I now live in, with gardens, orchards, etc. Grazing and hay for two cows on three small parks and grazing for horses of Friends visiting her. Also turf for firing on the farm and liberty for life from molestation or rent; after her decease all above privileges and appurtenances to son, Tryal Edmundson; said son interest in farm of Tineel, excepting aforementioned reserves. Likewise the graveyard which I give to my Friends, the people in scorn called Quakers. To said son, Tryal, interest in grazing on derry Lennoys, and to his children, forty pounds sterling to be improved by their father and divided to them or survivors with profits.

To children of unhappy son, William, forty pounds sterling, executors to pay it to their father to improve it and give greater part to good and gentle, and lesser to wicked and forward.

To children of unruly son, Samuel, forty pounds sterling to be paid to father when will proved.

To children of foolish and disobedient daughter, Hindrance Seale, Jane, Thomas, Martha, Elizabeth, James, Gregory, £10 sterling each, to be improved by executors with advice of Trustees.

To grandson, William Seale, apprentice with Michael Lightfoot, £15 sterling due on bond from Richard Grey and William Bushell of Mountmellick, executors, to improve till apprenticeship ends.

To rebellious daughter, Anne Moore, wife of Lawrence Moore, deceased, her three daughters, Ann, Anna, Rebecca, £10 sterling.

'To my seven children,' William, Samuel, Tryall Edmundson, Mary Fayle, Susanna Sheldon, Hindrance Seale. Anna Moore, £5 sterling each.

Son-in-law, Eleazar Sheldon, to account for substance already given in trust for children. All above donees to discharge with quietness receipt of legacies.

To children of step-son-in-law, Thos. Strangman, Thos. and Susanna Strangman, two guineas to be improved by their grandfather, Thomas Ashton.

Executors : George Rooke of Meath Street, Dublin, Tryall Edmundson.

Observers : James Hutchinson of Knockballymagher, Thomas Winslow of Birr, Richard Eaves of Ballymoyle, Joshua Strangman of Mountmellick.

Dated 19th October, 1710.

Witnesses : Richard Grey, Richard Eaves, Thomas Wilkinson, Richard Clarke.

174. ELLY, ABIGAIL, City of Cork.

Widow of William Richard Elly of Dublin.

Brother James Beale of Cork Trustee and Executor to receive dividends from St. George Steam Packet Company and to pay same in equal moieties to mother Susanna Lecky and sister Susanna Beale,

Finding A Quaker Ancestor

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of three articles by Julia Colflesh which will appear in *The Genealogical Helper.*

Article II - Some Quaker Practices

Members of the Society of Friends coming to America from England would bring with them their "certificate" - a short letter signed by Friends in their meeting in England stating that the man (and his family, if he had one) was well known to them and free from debts - a sort of letter of recommendation. When the newcomer arrived in America, he presented his certificate to the monthly meeting and it was recorded.

These certificates are extremely helpful to present-day genealogists in determining the town from which the family came.

The practice of issuing "certificates of removal" has continued to this day, although it is now signed by the clerk of the meeting. By using the records of these certificates we can trace Quaker migrations. A certificate for travelers or "visiting minute" was used by people traveling in the ministry and recorded or "minuted" in the monthly meeting records of the meeting where the minister preached. The date on a certificate of removal will often coincide with that of a deed recorded in the county courthouse.

A second kind of certificate was a "certificate of clearness". This was written to a monthly meeting when the groom was a member of a different meeting than that of the bride. Again, it was a short letter written by the clerk of the meeting stating that the groom was found to be of good standing, "free of encumbrances" and at liberty to marry.

Dr. J. William Frost gives a good description of the marriage practices in his book, *The Quaker Family In Colonial America*. "The man and woman first appeared at the woman's meeting, and a female Friend introduced them to the men's meeting. There they declared that . . . they intend(ed) to take each other in marriage. This first step corresponded to the publication of bans by Puritans or Anglicans. If both parents were present, they gave their permission. Otherwise, written approval by the guardians or father and mother of each couple was required, even though the young people were normally of age. If either boy or girl lived within the "verge" of another meeting, he or she was required to bring a certificate of clearness from that meeting . . .the women and men's meetings appointed a committee to determine whether anyone had objections to the marriage, if there had been previous engagements, and if the couple were good Friends.

The man and his fiancée attended the next monthly meeting, again declared their intentions, and the overseers reported . . . If the certificates were in order and the parents gave permission, the meeting approved the marriage." The couple would then marry according to the Friends discipline at a specially called meeting of friends and relatives and the third month the overseers would report

Continued On Page 266

Relatively Speaking

The Everton Publishers, Inc. invite our readers to share their unusual or amusing short anecdotes, quips, quotations or research stories concerning genealogy in the *Relatively Speaking* column. The *Helper* will pay $10 for each contribution we use.

The contributor's name and address should be on all items. Anecdotes should be typewritten and must be limited to 200 words or less. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned. Please address all entries to: The Everton Publishers, Inc., *Relatively Speaking*, P. O. Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321.

Northwesternterritory?

In reading a Marion County census I found the following family. CYPERT, Robert, male 42; Emly, female 32; Alabama, female 12; Arkansas, female 11; Tennessee, female 6; Missouri, female 3 and Northwesternterritory, male 1. All the children were born in Arkansas.

Mrs. Alice Jackson, R. 2 B. 2088, Red Bluff, California 96080.

Subject To A Fine

My wife and I were new at ancestor chasing, and our zeal and determination were unbounded. One night we pulled into a town where my wife's great grandmother was buried. It was about midnight and poured down rain. The attendant in the OPEN ALL NIGHT service station looked at us as if we were out of our minds, but he directed us to the cemetery.

Excited and unmindful of the rain, we started out with our flashlights to read headstones, my wife in one row and I in another. It must have been two-thirty by the time we covered the entire cemetery, and no luck. Wet and cold and miserable, we decided to call it a night and find a motel.

The next forenoon we came back and found the grave in a patch of laurel. We also found something else. On the opposite side from where we had parked the night before was a huge sign that read:

ANYONE FOUND IN THIS CEMETERY BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE WILL BE SUBJECT TO A FINE OF $300 DOLLARS.

Andrew Livingston, 1212 7th Street, Clarkston, Washington 99403.

Coincidence??

In September 1970 I began a Ph.D. program in Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania and in connection with an assignment for a class in Historical Archaeology selected the fate of the Swedish Capital and Governor's residence on "Tinicum Island" as my research project. I was to discover that Tinicum Island, now located in Essington, Pennsylvania near Philadelphia on the Delaware River, was first settled by the Swedes in 1643 and later taken over first by the Dutch in 1655 and ultimately by the English in 1667. In tracing the subsequent history of the capitol building I further learned that a wealthy Dutchman named Arnoldus de la Grange owned the entire island from 1672 to 1684 and perhaps lived in the two-storied capitol building and former governor's residence. In any event, de la Grange apparently practiced agriculture on open parts of Tinicum Island as early records indicate that he sent back to Holland for an overseer to come to the island and take charge of the farming.

After learning the above and other facts dealing with the early history of Tinicum Island, I eventually wrote a master's dissertation on the subject and was awarded my degree in May 1973.

Meanwhile during all this schoolwork, I continued with my hobby of researching my King family which settled in Washington state before 1890. I discovered that various ancestors lived in Jackson County Iowa with earlier generations in Mercer County Pennsylvania and Centre County Pennsylvania where they lived before 1800. Before the year 1778, however, I had no idea as to where the family lived.

Then in November 1973 after clues suggested that the family may have lived in Delaware, I visited the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington and was astonished to find a King Family Tree in their files taking the family back 100 years earlier than I knew to the immigrant ancestor named Pieter de Koning (later changed to Peter King). Much to my disbelief along with the family tree was documentary evidence showing that Peter King was the very same man whom Arnoldus de la Grange had brought over from Holland to oversee the farming of Tinicum Island!!! Thus I was to discover I was an 11th generation descendant of a man (whose name I had not discovered in my earlier research) having a direct relationship to my master's dissertation and of all the people in the country, and of all the possible dissertation topics I could have chosen this was an absolutely incredible "coincidence"!!!

Robert E. King, N.E. 1140 Harvey Road, Pullman, Washington 99163.

Desire ancestry of James **WILLIAMS** and wife Jane **LASTER** moved Monroe Township Washington County, Indiana 1812, from North Carolina. Son Thomas born North Carolina 1805. Ancestry of Cadwallader **JONES** and wife Chloe **JOHNSON**, from North Carolina to Indiana around 1812. Daughter Phoebe born North Carolina, 1812, married Thomas Williams. Edward **CAPEL**, Northampton County, North Carolina died 1795. Married Judith **PRITCHARD**. Did he render any type of service during Revolutionary War? Will share.

Mrs. James H. Creighton
3803 Chamoune Avenue
San Diego, California
92105

Notations are made for twins, for defects (blind, deaf or dumb), and if married within the year. The index is by surname.

* * * * * *

1850 CENSUS OF GEORGIA (LUMPKIN COUNTY) compiled by Rhea Cumming Otto (Mrs. Walter W.) 8816 Ferguson Avenue, Savannah, Georgia 31406. Paper cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, $6.75.

Nearly 8,100 free citizens are alphabetically arranged in this helpful book. The extracts include the full name, age, occupation and birth state. In the back of the book is a list of household heads, as they were numbered and recorded by the census taker.

* * * * * *

PEMISCOT COUNTY, MISSOURI MARRIAGE RECORDS 1882-1898 transcribed and compiled by Mrs. Jeff Wade, Jr., Route 1, Box 66, Bragg City, Missouri 63827. Orange cardstock cover, stapled, tape binding, 8½x11 inches, 112 pages, map, indexed, $5.00.

The marriage records in this helpful book have been transcribed from Marriage Books 1 and 2 located in the courthouse at Caruthersville, Missouri. The extracts include the name of the bride and groom, date and place of marriage, parents names are sometimes mentioned. The book also contains a list of persons performing marriages in the courthouse from December 1882 to December 1897. The index is by surname.

* * * * * *

INSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FROM TOMBSTONES AT SHARON METHODIST CHURCH, KINGMAN, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, WILMINGTON, OHIO recorded by Mary Jane Wadsworth, RR 5, Box 139-K, Wilmington, Ohio 45177. Paper cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, 17 pages, indexed, $2.50.

The Sharon Methodist Church is located on State Route 380 at Kingman, Chester Township, Wilmington, Ohio. The first Sharon Church was a log cabin built between 1825 and 1830, and located south of the present church. In 1838 the log church was destroyed by fire. A small wooden building with two entrances was constructed in 1848 on the site of the first Sharon Church. This small church was moved to a lot in North Kingman and is now used by one of the local farmers for grain storage. The present Sharon Methodist Church was completed in 1913 and is a typical country church, painted white and has eight beautiful stained-glass windows. The names and inscriptions compiled in this helpful booklet were copied from 83 tombstones located in the cemetery behind the church. The oldest tombstone in the cemetery includes information concerning Elizabeth LeMar who died December 31, 1812, at the age of 55 years. The inscriptions are alphabetically arranged in the book.

* * * * * *

SHAWNEE COUNTY CEMETERIES Volume I, Small Cemeteries in the City of Topeka. Published 1973 by The Topeka Genealogical Society, 2110 North Topeka, Kansas 66608. Green cardstock cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, 37 pages, $2.50.

In the spring of 1968 the Topeka Genealogy Workshop (forerunner of the Topeka Genealogical Society) initiated a project of locating and copying cemetery records in the Topeka area. In 1971 Helen King was appointed to coordinate the cemetery project. To date, 39 cemeteries have been located in Shawnee County, and 18 have been recorded from interment records or tombstones, or a combination of the two sources. This helpful booklet contains the following: Foster Cemetery Inscriptions, Curtis Memorial Gardens Inscriptions and Topeka's Jewish Cemetery. The inscriptions are alphabetically arranged by surnames with all names appearing on the same stone grouped together under one surname. The inscriptions include the full name of the deceased, birth and death dates, and the lot number. In many cases additional information is available in the files of the Topeka Genealogical Society cemetery committee. "Inquiries may be directed to Mrs. Helen King, 2343 Indiana, Topeka, Kansas 66605. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply."

* * * * * *

1850 CENSUS OF GEORGIA (FAYETTE COUNTY) compiled by Rhea Cumming Otto (Mrs. Walter W.), 8816 Ferguson Avenue, Savannah, Georgia 31406. Paper cover, stapled, 8½x11 inches, $6.75.

The extracts in this helpful book include the full name, age, occupation, if other than farmer, and birth state. Over 6,700 free citizens are alphabetically arranged by surnames. In the back of the book is a list of household heads, as they were numbered and recorded by the census taker.

Evertons Purchase Genealogical Publications

Continued From Page 221

Many Americans have at least one ancestor connected in some way with the state of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is situated so that colonists from all states north and east had to travel through it to migrate further West. Numerous western settlers trace their birthplace to the "keystone state". The book also contains other research aids as: Maps of Pennsylvania in 1800 and 1972, Trails and Cities about 1800, Philadelphia County in 1800, Philadelphia City Ward Map in 1800, Pittsburgh in 1795, List of Newspapers and Periodicals published in 1800, Major Libraries and Historical Societies in the state, and the compiler's suggestions for research after one had located an ancestor in the 1800 Census Index of Pennsylvania. This book is alphabetically arranged by full name of the head of household, with township and county of residence, page number of original census. This book is priced at $38.95; however, if you order your copy now before the supply is depleted, you may do so for only $30.95 and save $8.00.

GRASSROOTS OF AMERICA, A Computerized Index to the American State Papers: Land Grants and Claims (1789-1837) With Other Aids to Research, edited by Phillip W. McMullin. Of great interest to the genealogical researcher is the computerized index to the American State Papers. The papers consist of documents of the Congress of the United States in relation to the Public Lands. Nearly 80,000 diverse claims to land in early America (1789-1837) are included. Valuable genealogical and historical data is often given. The *Papers* were published in a limited edition (750 original sets), however many large libraries have microfilm copies of the published *Papers.* This book also includes valuable informative notes on claims by states and miscellaneous claims as: Indian Claims, Refugees from Canada, Military Bounty Lands, and Vine and Olive Emigrants. Maps included in the book are: Land Offices to 1840; Early Exploration Routes and Land Claims of the Thirteen Colonies. A valuable glossary of terms in the "American State Papers" is included. An alphabetical full name index with references to the volumes and page numbers in the *Paper* is also included. Order your copy before the limited amount of this book is sold and you can do so for only $21.95. The regular price of this book is $27.95; therefore, you will be saving $6.00 by ordering now.

No definite word is available as to when these publications will be re-printed. If you are interested in purchasing one of all three of these books don't delay because only a limited number are still available.

Finding a Quaker Ancestor

Continued From Page 223

back to the meeting - usually that "the marriage was carried out in good order".

A copy of the marriage certificate was often made in a record book, but if not, a marriage can sometimes be proven by searching the men's or women's minutes for the first and second declarations of intentions.

Names of the witnesses of the marriage were listed in a definite order on the marriage certificate. The parents of the bridal couple signed immediately under the bride and groom in the first column on the right. It is important that these columns be read from top to bottom and not left to right.

When it was reported to the monthly meeting that a Quaker had married a non-Quaker, he was considered to have "married contrary to discipline"[2] and was visited by representatives of the monthly meeting. These representatives would discuss the situation with their errant Friend. An apology or "acknowlegement offered to the meeting" would usually set things aright. If however, the newlywed chose not to see the error of his ways he was disowned for "marrying contrary to discipline".

If two Quakers were not married in meeting, but by license or a "hireling priest" (as any minister of another denomination was called) the meeting felt that they too, had married contrary to discipline and sent a committee to council with them. This again resulted in an acknowledgement or disownment.

"Marriage contrary to discipline" was a catch-all phrase that included such things as marriage by first cousins, and for awhile, marriage with the descendant's sibling.

Quaker records are seldom vague and many "family skeltons" are lying in the minute books. It is wise to be prepared them before searching too thoroughly.

1. *The Quaker Family In Colonial America* by Dr. J. William Frost, St. Martin's Press-New York; Copyrighted 1973. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 72-95835.

2. There is not a good definition of the difference between "married out of unity" and "married contrary to discipline". They seem to have been used interchangably.

SUBJECT:
DATE:
FROM:
TO:
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Obtaining Help In Scottish Genealogy

Dean . McLeod
P.O. Box 11937
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

Mr. McLeod has been engaged in genealogical research since 1960, and has been a full time career genealogist since late 1974. With a B.S. degree from Brigham Young University, he took special interest in genealogy courses offered there. He has lectured at Ricks College in Idaho, and Brigham Young University, as well as at special seminars. Author of recently published article entitled "Record Source Failure, Some Implications for Analysis", Mr. McLeod is the co-compiler *Aids to Scottish Research*, a syllabus on advanced Scottish sources. Residence in Britain for over two years and travel to Scotland three times in the past two years on research field trips has developed his knowledge and background. He is currently president of "Professional Genealogists," a chapter of the Utah Genealogical Association, on the Board of Trustees of Genealogical Research Foundation and does business under the name of Despain McLeod, Starks and Associates. He is an accredited genealogist. Mr. McLeod is married and has four children.

As interest in tracing your Scottish ancestry develops, the immediate question that comes to mind is where can you find the information and sources to locate your forebears.

For most, the best advice is to begin in your own home and in the attics and basements of your relatives. Often a three to four generation outline of the family history can be developed from documents held in what are termed by genealogists "home sources".

Beyond that, the search gets more involved, and also more exciting. The question becomes how do I proceed? What sources do I use? Where can they be found? Where can I get help? Most beginners tracing their Scottish forebears will have several (or even many generations) of ancestors in America and so will have to learn about American sources, techniques and methods. There are many "how-to" books published on the subject of genealogy. Two of the best are *How to Find Your Family Roots*, by Timothy Field Beard (McGraw-Hill, 1977) and *The Researchers Guide to American Genealogy*, by Val D. Greenwood (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1973).

These books are basic reference books to techniques, sources and use of archives and libraries. For the Scot in America trying to trace his family in America and then into Scotland there is one unexpected and largely unknown record repository.

Hidden in the midst of the Rocky Mountains of Utah 700 miles from any major city is the "Genealogical Treasure House of the World". Housing microfilms equivalent to over 1 billion pages of genealogical material and well over 300,000 bound volumes, the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City, Utah* is unique as a resource for genealogists.

There is special interest for those seeking their Scottish ancestors. Resources for every state in the union are available in the library. Of greatest Importance, though, is the collection of sources relating directly to Scotland. Listed below is a very general outline of the collection.

Vital Records: All existing births, marriages and deaths 1855-1875, indexes up to 1922. (3342 rolls of film)

Parish Registers: Church of Scotland--nearly all existing registers 1600's to 1854 (1032 rolls)

Census Records 1841-1891: All existing national census records for the period (1546 rolls)

Land Records: Sasines (110 rolls); Deeds (28 rolls); Services of Heirs (370 rolls).

Probate Records: Testaments of Commissariot of Edinburgh (115 rolls)

Court Records: Court of Lord Lyon (35 rolls); General register of hornings (22 rolls); General works on court records (many).

Merchant Naval Records: Extensive collection of British (including Scottish) crew lists (5076 rolls)

Army Records: Service records of British (including Scottish) soldiers (1363 rolls).

In addition to these major record classes the following catagories of records round out the collection to make it second only to the Scottish Record Office in Scotland for completeness:

atlases
bibliographies
clan & family histories (over 1500 Scottish & related titles)
directories
emigration and immigration
gazetteers
guides to repositories
heraldry
histories (one of the best resources of Scottish history in the Western United States)
How To Books (all of the best ones)
Indexes**(best collection almost anywhere)
maps
monumental inscriptions
tax records

There is little question that Salt Lake City should be the place of first resort, once you have reached the point of needing Scottish sources. Those who have used the above records both in Scotland and in Salt Lake contend that they are more efficiently used in Salt Lake because of the modern facilities and easy micro-film access. For those not able to travel to Salt Lake City, professional genealogists and record searchers can be located by writing to "Professional Genealogists", Utah Genealogical Association, P.O. Box 112004, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84147. There are also some 300 branch libraries of the L.D.S. Genealogical Society around the world at which films can be ordered from the main library.

Tracing your Scottish heritage is an exciting endeavor, and knowing where to turn when you need help could mean the difference between frustration and ultimate success.

---

*50 E. No. Temple, S.L.C., UT 84150

Two massive indexing programs are now underway which will, over the next 7 years result in the complete indexing of the 1841 & 1851 censuses and **all of the parish registers.

NORWELL
YOUTH FOR CHRIST
Post Office Box 117
Ossian, Indiana 46777

Newspapers Contain Wealth Of Information

By
Mrs. Dixie Kline
Assistant Managing Editor
Spencer Evening World
P.O. Box 226, Spencer, IN 47460

As a collector of anything historical or of a genealogical nature connected with Owen County and as a newspaper woman, I want to impress upon family tree climbers the great wealth of material to be found in newspapers.

In earlier days, before "libel" came to the fore and "privacy" was not such a touted topic, the happenings of everyday life in the community made the papers in an informal, "folksy" manner. This included the "bad" as well as the good.

Never overlook the small "social" items. For instance, I found this intriguing little item. "Over at Bowling Green, Hugh Reese and Hugh Harvey, aged 12 and 14, have gone west to fight Indians." Exasperating that more wasn't told, but what a great find if someone were looking for those two!

"Uncle John Kay died from the effects of a broken limb. His remains were interred in the Barton Cemetery". Perhaps by now not only Uncle John's stone has weathered away, but the Barton cemetery long overgrown and obliterated.

Here's another gem in the country correspondent's column: "Ann Parson whose husband died in an adjoining state about a year ago has received $50 back pay from the government; her husband was a pensioner at the time of his death".

Hundreds of good leads, facts, and "ties" can be found in any bound volume of old newspapers. Not to mention the obituary material which contained more detail than is ever printed in today's issues. Marriages, births, birthday celebrations, old settlers' events, even advertisements must not be overlooked.

The legal advertisements can be a goldmine. Quiet title suits in which all the holders of title in one piece of land back to its first owner often show a line of descent in a family, or other heirs and connections of family interest. These can mention relatives of which there may be no other written record.

Divorces, estate settlements, even lawsuits in civil and criminal matters may reveal something you're looking for or should be seeking. And these can send you off to the courthouse, but then you know what you need to find.

Most newspaper plants have all their issues in bound volumes back to their inception. In areas where newspapers have passed out of existence and are not in the local plant or library, check with the state library archives. Unfortunately, many newspapers of bygone days were never kept and a wealth of valuable "news" of vital interest to genealogists and historians is lost.

But never fail to check with the newspaper history in the area of your search.

Landowners' Estates In Scotland

By
Ms. Lee Anne Walker, A.G., B.A.
Box 112005
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Beginning in the year 1514 the Commissary Court of Edinburgh had authority to confirm all testaments involving more than £50 worth of property. Some estates over £50 were handled locally, but a genealogist should search the Edinburgh Commissariat for estates of landowners, no matter in which of Scotland's commissariats the estate was located, before concluding that there was no probate record left.

The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints microfilmed the testaments of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, from the earliest to the date of the microfilming. These films are available at the Society's library in Salt Lake City, and through the various branches of this library.

Indexes to the testaments made by the Scottish Record Society have been printed. Copies in the Genealogical Society have the call number 941 B4sr, and are catalogued under *Scottish Record Society-Publications*. The records of Edinburgh Commissariat, 1514-1800, are in the first three volumes of this series. Also, indexed abstracts of the Edinburgh Commissariat are to be found at the Society on the film numbered 59846.

There are two types of testaments, and the contents vary accordingly. A testament testamentar was made by the person who owned the estate, and typically contained the name of the estate owner, the date the paper was made, items he wished to bequeath, his heirs and possibly their residences and relationships. A testament dative was an instrument to dispose of the property of one who made no provision for such disposition before his death, and would typically contain the name of the deceased, the administrator appointed by the court, a description of the estate, an inventory, and a statement as to the disposition of the estate.

The records of landowners' estates have value for the genealogist both for the data contained therein and also for the other records the information may lead the researcher to. For instance, the dates between which a man wrote his testament and the testament was probated indicate the period which should be searched in the death records for his death. Administrators are often relatives. The researcher may go from the testaments to services of heirs and the sassine records as the testament is an indication that there will be an heir proving his right to some land, through the services of heirs, and then registering his title to the land, which will be recorded in the sassine records.

Limitations of this type of record are that it does not contain records of the whole population but only landowners, and that a man's testament would likely mention only living relatives as there would be no point in trying to bequeath something to someone already dead. Some relatives might be left out of a will for various personal reasons. Despite these limitations, however, a knowledge of the landowner's estates should be part of the Scottish genealogist's resources.

JOHN DODGE

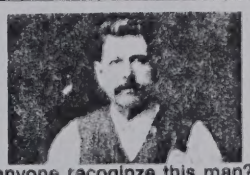
John Dodge who appeared in the 1790 New York State Census in Harpersfield Township, Montgomery (now Delaware) County. 6 males over 16, 1 male under 16, and 3 females. Census listed neighbors as Nathaniel Wattles (Sidney and Franklin Twps of Delaware County); Oliver Hangerford; and Silas, Phineas, and Reuben Bennet.

RICHARD H. DODGE
1514 Eastlawn Drive
Midland, Mich. 48640
517-832-3096

NORTH KINGSTOWN, SOUTH KINGSTOWN, EXETER AND RICHMOND, RHODE ISLAND MARRIAGES FROM THE PROBATE RECORDS 1692-1850
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NEED HELP?

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Stockton, California 95205



Does anyone recoginze this man? What is your relationship to him? He was my grandfather, William Albert Six, Alias Allen Six, Albert Six, Doc Six, W.A. Miller, Albert Miller, and Doc Miller. Born 6/10/1864. He was a veterinarian and Mason (brick layer) by trade.

Please send all information you have to me. I'm trying to find out who my grandmother was. I find no records on him between 1887 and late 1892.

MRS. LESLIE BROWN
3925 S. 37 Mi Rd.
Cadillac, MI 49601

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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FROM:

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SUBJECT:

&R BLOCK®

25 Diplomat Plaza
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American Families At Four Frontier Posts: Pensacola, Mobile, Natchez and Missouri

By Winston DeVille, Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Drawer 51359, New Orleans, Louisiana 70151

Editorial Note: In addition to the two articles published in earlier issues of the *Helper*, readers may wish to consult DeVille's article, "Anglos and Anglo-Americans in Early Alabama" containing more names for the 1789-1791 period. *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 70, No. 4 [December, 1982] pp. 243-245. DeVille serves as co-director of the National Institute on Genealogical Research and is engaged in full-time research and writing.

During the mid-18th century, there occurred two major international political events which changed boundaries in the lower south and up the Mississippi River Valley, thus creating new influxes of population into what had been primarily French territory. One was the Treaty of Paris in 1763, ending the Seven Years War. In addition to territorial transfers in other parts of the New World, including Canada and in Europe, by this treaty France yielded all land east of the Mississippi River (except the New Orleans area) to Great Britain. The second event was the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau which had been signed only a few months earlier. By this second action, Spain added the vast area west of the Mississippi (including the New Orleans area) to what she already possessed in Texas and in Mexico.

Great Britain was quick to take control of her new territory in the south, dividing it into two provinces: East Florida, the area generally east of Pensacola, and West Florida, the area west of that place, including the Alabama settlements and Natchez, Mississippi. New settlers, Anglos and Anglo-Americans, arrived speedily as we shall see. East and West Florida were to remain English only until captured by Spain toward the end of the American Revolution, when all of the lower south and "the West" became Spanish - in name, if not in population.

Spain, on the other hand, was slow to take possession of her new colony in 1763; it was not until 1769, seven years later, that Spanish officials firmly established control in *Luisiana*, which included the Missouri country, then referred to as Illinois. Even when they did take control, a politically Spanish Louisiana territory did not imply that one of the major resulting migrations which was to change the ethnic composition of that colony would be Spanish. It was not; that migration, again, was Anglo and Anglo-American. In spite of Spanish law and the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, Protestants were welcomed; Spanish officials were more than a little relaxed on questions of religious practice. The "Americans" (the term we will use instead of Anglo / Anglo-Americans) were given free land and treated in a most humane manner. More and more Americans arrived; by the end of the 18th century, some settlements which had been primarily Latin (that is, French and Spanish), became overwhelmingly populated by families from the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, as well as from other areas on the Atlantic seaboard, and from Kentucky and Tennessee. One good example of this population turnover was at Rapides Post in central Louisiana: by 1799, considerably over half the families there were "Americans."

In the following lists, we will observe some examples of Americans and some Englishmen on frontier fringes. First, however, some words of explanation and caution are in order: Most of these data are transcribed from typescripts in the Library of Congress. One is a W.P.A. typescript, and another is a handwritten transcript of the original in the Public Records Office in London, both cited in detail below. Caveat: all are copies and the originals or photocopies of the originals have not been consulted.

While this fact increases the possibility of spelling errors, the major problem we have with some of the names spelled in such a peculiar way is that, usually, we find a French officer trying to write an "English" name in the Spanish idiom. Often, as the reader will see, chaos resulted. In some cases, we have parenthetically, suggested what the correct name might actually be - but no guarantees! The reader should examine the name both as the colonial scribe wrote it and, if one is made, this writer's suggested name - remembering that the suggestion is only a possibility. Common given names in Spanish (Pedro = Peter, Juan = John, Guillermo = William, etc.) have not been translated. M's and N's are often substituted one for the other, particularly as a final sound in a syllable. "J" beginning names may result in several sounds - so use your imagination! First letters of last names may have been juxtaposed to become the last letter of the first name (as for example, Jacobo Conner, which is probably, or could easily have been Jacob or Jake, O'Connor). Other variations and substitutions of letters occur, too numerous to mention here. In deciphering the names, substitute possible letters and remember that, in almost all cases, the scribe was writing the name as he heard it spoken, thus phonetic interpretation is essential. Of course, examination of the original or a photocopy of it will be the final test.

Because these names are so peculiarly spelled, and due to the lack of space that cross-referencing would require, as well as the futility of attempting to cross-reference all actual names with their foreign spellings, these lists have not been alphabetized. As usual, too, there is value in knowing who accompanied a particular person as a passenger or who took an oath with him.

Except for the first two lists, for which particular sources are cited, the originals of all these documents are in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba section (papers originating in the jurisdiction of Cuba), General Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain. Specific numbers of legajos (bundles) are given throughout this article. All data falling under an assigned legajo number come from it.

Pensacola, West Florida

We recall how quickly England was to claim and settle its new territory on the Gulf Coast. Five years later,



Original Shaker furniture stands below a miniature Schoolhouse quilt from Gwen's gift shop, which sells locally made items. Gwen collects kerosene lamps. Amish hat sits on the rocking chair, near an original, framed Shaker produce label.

Doug made the Norens' bed; it's a Shaker reproduction. The bed's Sampler quilt was quilted by the Amish. An antique Amish crib quilt hangs on the wall. The Norens bought their Amish bird's-eye maple turn-of-the-century dresser at the Amish Auction and Flea Market in Shipshewana. Antique plaster mannequin wears an original Shaker bonnet.

MORE ▶

however, they still had no place of worship. The following petition for a church-house gives us the names of some of the early settlers in the eastern part of West Florida. A handwritten copy of the original is in the Mississippi Provincial Archives section, Mississippi Department of Archives, Jackson, Volume III, pp. 217-219.

"To the Right Honorable, the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for America. [Drawn at Pensacola, 30 July 1768]"

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of Pensacola in the Province of West Florida Humbly Sheweth:

That the King having been graciously pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Cotton Minister of this place, he is now arrived among us to our great comfort; for from the first settlement of this colony we have been generally destitute of a regular clergyman to administer the sacred ordinances of the Church.

That your Memorialists in their present situation are nevertheless deprived of reaping the benefit of His Majesty's most gracious intentions as there is no place of Publick Worship to accomodate the Inhabitants; such unavoidable expences and inconveniences do always attend a first settlement, that after several meetings and consultations relative to that affair, your Memorialists find that they are really incapable of themselves to raise a Fund sufficient for building a decent Church or House suitable for that purpose.

That your Memorialists do most sincerely regret the present want and their inability to support it; more especially as the Foreigners who resort to this place are too apt to consider the same as a mark of disregard to the Duties of Religion, while the only House of Worship in this province belongs to the Roman Catholicks at Mobille.

Your Memorialists therefore beg leave to submit their case to your Lordship's consideration, and do most Humbly pray your Lordship will be pleased to procure for them that Assistance from Government which may enable them to build a decent Church and House for the Clergyman's Residence as is customary in all other Colonies, a just estimate of the Expences whereof His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will herewith transmit to your Lordship.

And your Memorialists (as in Duty bound) shall ever pray, etc...[Signed]

John Crozer
David Williams
John Hayton
Jas. Blackwell
James Jones
Evan Jones
Lionl. B. Westropp
Patrick Morgan
Wm. Williams
Ja. Ferguson
Walter Hood
Caleb Carpenter
J. Price
John Firby
James Ross
David Ross
Wm. Garden

Franc. Pousset
Matt. McHenry
T. Hardy
A. McPherson
John Gradenigo
Robert Collins
William Marshall
Jas. Amoss
Elias Durnford
Valens Stephen Comyn
David Hodge
Alexander Moore
Robt. Crooke
Arth. Neil
Jacob Blackwell
Joseph Garrow
John Stephenson

Jno. Maitland
Silvester Fanning
Arthur Gordon
William Godley
George Raincock
Chas. Strachan
Jo. Blommart
Alex. Branden
Fisher Tench
J. Lorimer
Jno. Watkins
Bryce McCumming
Wm. Wilton
Willm. Cox
Joseph Smith
Thomas Green
Thos. Heckstall

John Misdale
Jno. Falconer
Tho. Mills
John Cowan
John Ames
Johon Haigh
Geo. Urquhart
Israel Boardman
William Jackson
Catherine Wisner
Lewis Crouel
John Simpson
Walter Battison
William Miller
Ben Ward
Jams. Michell
Ignatius Farrell

James Aird
Thomas Underwood
William Aird
Jerimiah Terry
John Miller
Frans. Guerin
Robt. Barrie
Jo. Elliott
Abia. Bates
William Constant
James Crawford
William Barrow
Robert Barrow
Richd. Vickers
George Rose
Benjm. Gower

South Alabama: Mobile

In other articles by this writer in the *Helper* (September-October 1982; January-February 1983), readers were offered two census records which revealed the families of some American pioneers in what is now the greater Mobile area. The following gives us the names of still others, with details on some who appear on the earlier-published lists.

District of St. Stephen at Tombigbee, Alabama. Statement of the Families in This District from 1796 to 1797. Legajo No. 64, from a W.P.A. typescript copy in the Dept. of Archives Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. The number following the name is the age. If two numbers appear, the second is the wife's age. All are designated as "American" unless otherwise noted.

Julian de Castro, 40, Spanish, 22
Juan Baker, 38, 36
Juan Megar, 58, 43
Andres Bosquier, 34, 35
Juan Bosquier, 23, single
Marion Guite (Wheat, Haite), 58, widower
Vober Guiens, 39, 32
Tobias Paines, 43, German, 24
George Viros, 37, 24
Aro Bruo (Brewer), 62, American, widower
Isabel Bruo, 24, widow
Jacobo Magui (McGee), 52, 44
Connigre Nell, 35, 25
Roberto Wuelcher, 48, 38
Carlos Bruos, 32, 32
Natalso Blackwell, 33, 28

Tomas Bazet, 38, 35
Tomas Ouitres (Wheat), 39, 33
Isabel Tomson, 48
Eugenio Suliben (Sullivan), 45, 42
Daniel Jackson, 70, 58
Juan Foucher (Foshee) 47, 45
Tomas Johnson, 35, 28
Cornelio Henz (Haynes), 23, 20
Jacobo Sansbel, 20, 18
Elias Powel, single, 18
Samuel Grifen, 29, 24
Guillermo Lucy, 36, 28
Juan Bruo, 50, 50
Juan Danile, 46, 25
Abraham Bacon, 45, 44
Ricardo Vicher (Fisher), 44, 25

Tomas Ly (Lee), single, 38
George Jackson, single, 26
Jacobo Morelny, single, 20
Juan Woods, single, 22
Ricardo Telos (Tullos), single, 24
Juan Bores (Burroughs), 26, 22
Guillermo Bores, 33, 22
Abraham Manger (Maynard), single, 23
David Crais (Crisp), single, 24
Tomas Strington, single, 40
Francisco Estringnon, 40, 23
Joseph Bryan, 38, 25
Pedro Dyni (Deeny, Denny), single, 30, Irish
Jacobo Diny, single, 36



INDIANA LOG HOME

Gwen and Doug Noren aren't Amish, but they moved from Michigan to Shipshewana, Ind., to lead a simple, reverent, largely self-sufficient life in an Amish community

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER. SEE SHOPPING GUIDE FOR DETAILS.

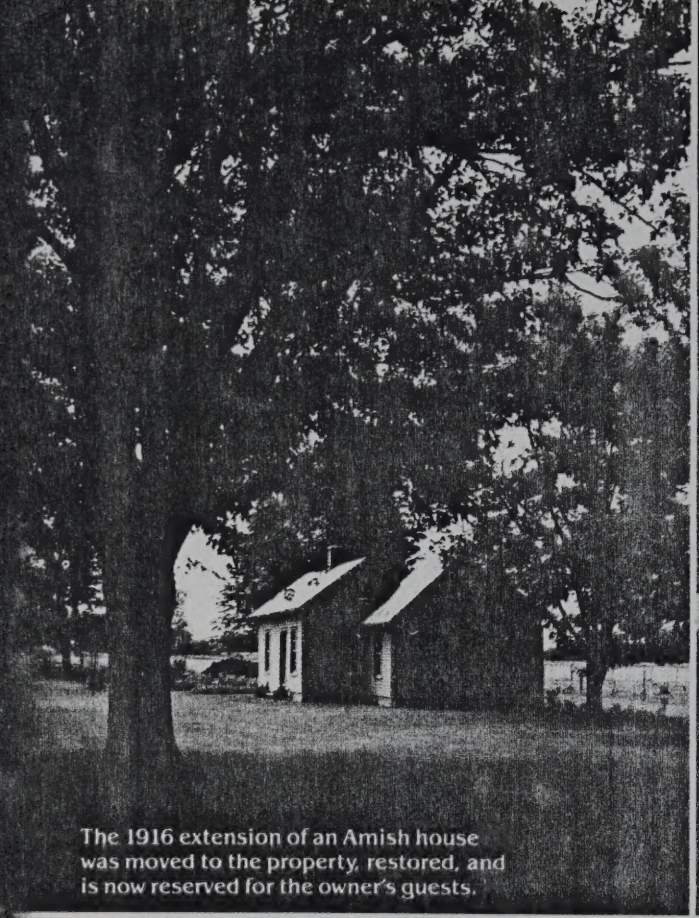
Like their Amish neighbors, the Norens rely on a Jøtul wood stove from Norway, corncob kindling, and bottled gas instead of electricity. Doug's business is furniture making; his corner cupboard, woodbox, and Shaker boxes join an antique Hoosier cupboard in the living room. Gwen's bottle collection parades below her great-great-grandmother's quilt. *Inset, above:* The Norens built their house themselves, using wood from two Indiana barns: a log barn built in 1830, and a post-and-beam barn built in 1920. At one of Gwen and Doug's Amish-style "frolics," their neighbors helped put a roof on the house. (Our next story shows another frolic where everyone helped to build Doug's woodshop.)

Natchez-on-the-Mississippi

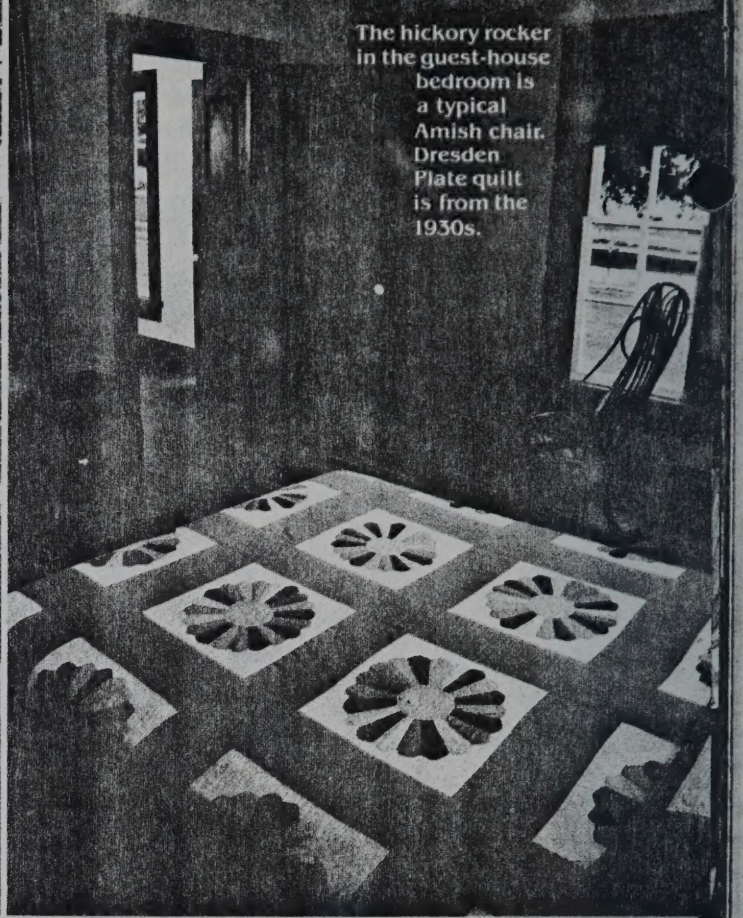
One of the major concentrations of American families in what was first French, then English, and by the last two decades of the 18th century, Spanish Natchez, had begun during the English period. By and far, however, the greater part of the American population arrived during the Spanish period. Natchez must be considered a major gateway to America's west in the late 18th century and, certainly, during the early part of the next century. The following lists will tell us the names of some, but by no means all, of the American families in the greater Natchez area. Many of these families actually settled there; others were to use the area as a stopping place, perhaps for one or more generations, before moving on. Still others were there only to discharge produce or passengers, then to return home, but that they left behind various records is evident. Because of its importance as a major migration point in the South, we have chosen to highlight Natchez with a great many records, selecting a particularly rich group of Spanish documents from which to glean some names of these families. First, we will present a document which typifies the kinds of records to be found in Spanish archives for American genealogy.

Report on the tobacco growers at Natchez during the past year, signed on 2 March 1790. **Legajo 16.** (Almost all names listed in the original were Americans, and only those names are excerpted here.)

Moses Bonner, Jr.
Joseph Bonner
Thomas Jordon
Gabriel Beneest
William Henderson
John Bisland
William Collins
Moses Bonner, Sr.
Manadau
James Banner
Manuel Maddin
William Owens
James Wade
Thomas Esser
Stephen Stephenson
Samuel Sthenson (Stinson)
Robert Ford
Charles Cason
Thomas Morgan
James Oglesby
John Armstrat (Armisted, Armstrong)
Jeorge Richardson
James Richardson
Ezra Marble
John Nutom (Newton)
Benjamin Ballock (Blaylock, Pollock)
William Ratles
Joshua Houvard (Hubbard, Hoover)
Henry Richardson
Ysaac Alexander
Roberts Abrams
William McIntosh
Obadiah Brewm (Broom, Brown)
Cabel King
Nathan Sweese (Swazey)
William Short
John Cavrey (Caffrey)
James Herk (Hart)
Mistress Gilliard (Hilliard)
John Lusk
Lan & Hugh Davis
Ruffin Gray
Areh Palmer
William Scott
Thomas Cummens
Elisha Davis
James Nicholson
Daniel McKey (McGee)
Stephen Ambrose
Gabriel Suceze (Swazey)
Charles Perdry
Zachereah Smith
Henry Roach
Daniel Ogdon
John Lovelass
Thomas Lovelas
John Alsten
Levis (Levi, Louis) Alston
William Alston
James Alston
Christopher Bingeman (Benjamin, Bingham)
Mistress Rou (Routh)
John Coleman
William Coleman
David Jomes (Holmes)
Daniel Clark
Joseph Holmes
William Hudsell
Arthur Cobb
Phellinder Smith
John Ellis
Nmiah. Carter
Abner Green
Antony Hutchens
Nicholas Robb
Richard Ellis
Abraham Ellis
Elias Bennell (Pennell)
Jesse Caster
Samuel Phipps
Charles Sarget (Surry, Sargent)
William Dambar (Dunbar)
Ysaac Johnston
David Mitchell
Matheu White
James Jrivin (Irwin, Irving)
Benjamin Holmes
William Coper
Samuel Coper
Henry Cooper
David Odam
Patrick Jool (Jewel, Ewell)
Henry Green
John Smith
Barney Jsinhood (Hazlewood)
Joseph Dyson
Charles Simmons
Abraham Jharton (Horton, Wharton)
John Coartney
Mark Cole
Thomas Smiley
John Jones
Clement Dyson
James Spalden
John Staybraker
Thomas Dyson
Hustes Humphries
James Elliot
William Farbanks
Thomas Green
Cato Ulest (West)
Parker Caridene
David Holt
James Jruley (Truley)
William Ferguson
Richard Harrison
Frances Spain
William Thomas
John Stampley
James Cale (Cole)
Samuel Davis
Jesse Hamilton
William Jreven (Irwin, Irvin)
George Fermount
James Cole, Sr.
Stephen Cole
William Bell
John Marlin
Daniel Perry
James Hay
Sebastien Daw
Samuel Bell
Henry Jacobs
Adam Lenhart
Mistress Goadevin (Godwin, Goodwin)
John Burnet
Ezekiel Haxman (Hickman)
Buzeles Pruett
Ephraim Bates
Williams Calvit
John Ford
Williams Fltcher
Williams Lei (Lay, Lee)
Peter Nelson
Thomas Ballou
John Ratliff
Alexander Fanou
George Beley
Thomas Calvet
Richard Jravellion (Trevillian)
Joseph Green
John Jerry
George Stamply
William Hamberlin
Stephen Dalva
Henrry Platner
William Curtes (Curtis)
John Holt
Jean Rumsey
Jacob Cable
Gaspar Sinclair
James Harman
John Heartley
David Smith
Benjamin Foye
William Meller
John Boathe (Booth)
Elisha Flowers
Thomas Hoblard
Jacob Coburn
Samuel Gibson
William Brocas
Gibson Clark
Daniel Chambers
Moses Armstrong
Ebenezer Smith
Ysaac Fife



The 1916 extension of an Amish house was moved to the property, restored, and is now reserved for the owner's guests.



The hickory rocker in the guest-house bedroom is a typical Amish chair. Dresden Plate quilt is from the 1930s.



The guest-house kitchen is equipped with an early-1900s Tappan gas stove bought at an auction. Old kitchenware makes simple silhouettes above the sink.

Ulalterman (Waterman) Crane
Matheu Jurney (Harney)
William Faber
Thomas Voss
William Smith
William Howie
Ralph Hamphres
Peter B. Bruen
Joseph Perhins (Perin, Perkins)
George Killion
Cader (Cade) Raley (O'Reilly)
David Lambert
William Ryon
Archd. Miller
Joseph Ford
Thomas Andersom
Wiley
Samuel Seveeze (Swazey)
M. Glascok
James McIntosh
Adam Bengeman
William Smith
Phel Smith
Jonathan Parkins
Nathn. Jambleston (Hamilton)
Ricard Bacon
Jacob Shelling
Ebenezar Dayton
Andreu Beall

John Fosten (Foster)
Daniel Wheteker
Mary Carpender
William Jriven
James Hays
Benjamin Curtes (Curtis)
Jeptha Higdon
Mary Higdon
Richard Curtese
Gabriel Griffen
John Griffen
Fedrick Calvet
John Bouls
Gired (Jared) Brannon
Robert Danbaw (Dunbar)
Benjamin Belth
John Odam
Robert Carter
Gabriel Gibson
Samuel Raner
Winsor Pipes
John Slavers
John Harrison
Ezekiel Duitt (Dewey, De Witt, Dwight)
Eduard McCabe
John Bullen
Alexander Henderson
"Doctor" Flowers

Mistress Dove
Ruben Gibson
William Lum
David Mulkey
James Foster
William Foster
David William
Bernard Williams
Bernard Lenetol (Lentil, Little)
Jeremiah Coleman
Thomas Foster
Abram Hoston (Houston, Holston, Alston, Austin)
William Welks
George Felzgerald
Daniel Grafton
Joseph Barnard
Bolser Shilleng
John Shunk
John Menor (Maynard)
Herde (Hardy) Ellis
Isaac Gilleard (Hilliard)
Mistress Savage
Jacob Leaphart
Justin King
Richard King
Cabel King
Richard Sevuzd

Following are lists of people arriving from the United States At Natchez. Fortunately, in many cases, the states from whence they came are specified.

Legajo 16. Notice of people who arrived from Kentucky, at Natchez, 23 February 1790. On the boats were:

Marke Lee
Ramon Bocoman (Bockman)
Robert Fryel
Leonard Bocoman
Guilleormo Giffoed
Jno. Nuoy
Jno. Lee
Jno. Waziam

Jno. Harrison
Eduard Cathors
Israel Wilson
Patreik Gollcher
Jun Brocon (Bracken, Brocaw)
Juan Hater
McGallihan, 5 children
Phillimon Thomas

Richard Thomas
Charles Smith
Samuel Mooney
Frances Griffon
John Carmack
John Moore
Florance Morely
Benjamin Grubb, wife, daughter, from S.C.

Passengers and employees on boats which arrived from various "provinces" of northern America, some intending to establish themselves here. Natchez, 12-14 March 1790.

From South Carolina:
Juan Williams
Presten Tendesley

From Cumberland:
Juan Deaderiek
Juan Perleny
Juan Penkly
Juan Chisper (Jasper)
George Winchinsior (Winchester)
David Berruy
Miguel Kelly
Nathaniel Puller
David Winchinster

From Kentucky:
Samuel Soulh (Soule)
Williame Luck (Locke)
Shadrack Cutts (Kootz)
John Sterret
Samuel Sterret
Van Siueoringen
James Clark
Eduard Maddin
Lengjerd (Leonard) Herring
Moses Jandy (Handy)
Job Routh
John Mott
John Vowley (Fowley)
Geremiak Orewdy (Hardy, Jeremiah Garrity)

Legajo 17:

Arrivals at Natchez:
Mateo Falcon, 15 April 1791

From Kentucky, 10 April 1791:
Claudio Beaufort
Juan Maria Loye
Matheu Falen
Augustin Tentunil
Jams Sommerlle

From Ft. Pitt:
Juan Bartelet, 14 April 1791
Preston Tinsley, 14 April 1791
Benjamin Newman, 26 November 1791
Guillermo Kelsey, 10 January 1792
Carlos Percy, 10 January 1792
Santiago McCluncy, 31 January 1792



The owner of the Honeyville General Store hasn't always lived in northern Indiana. While traveling in the area, he struck up a friendship with an Amish couple, and moved to Shrock, Ind. (Shrock is nicknamed Honeyville because it was once a center for beekeeping.) There, he reopened the old general store catering to the Amish community. The owner lives on the second floor, where his collection of antique Amish quilts takes center stage.

In the owner's bedroom, *above*, the 1820 Pennsylvania German cupboard is decorated with at least 12 different kinds of graining. The Lone Star quilt on the bed was newly made by Amish quilters.

MORE ▶

Legajo 16

Individuals who came to Natchez, 16-19 April, 1790, from:

Pennsylvania:

Ezikiel Forman, wife, son, 3 daughters
Ebenezer Smund
Elizabeth Chacach (Shaker, Jagger)
Christian Harltock
George Robens
Guillermo O'Conor

Kentucky:

Jun Rid (Reed)
David Ferguson
Jacob Huber
Thomas Hall
Francis Hughs
Patrick Juin (Wayne, Wynne, Winn)
Juan Caulan (Cullin)
Samuel Lame (Lamb, Lumm)
Peter Kens
Peter Joung (Young)
James Grahams
David Greenleef
John Coil
John Paul,
Matias McCau
Abel Stout
John Pierre (Peters)
Wm. Pierre (Perry)
Alexander Ynnis
Wm. Nerris
David Nerris
David McGuirel
John Davis
Edmund Folbert
Guillermo Thompson
Thomas Anderson
Matias Joteton (Hotten, Hutton)
Andreus Blackamene)
Dorcas Blackamene
Hohn Elsivonth
John Bull
John Linsey
Tomas Adans (Eddins)
Davenport
Alexander Mright
Philip Board
Wm. Almestrong (Armstrong)
Wm. Hall
Anthany Robert, wife, son, daughter
Hugh D'Finny (Duffny, Doffney, Daphne)

People who, for the most part, will establish themselves in this district, Natchez, 20-29 April 1790:

From Virginia:

Patrik Sharky
James Handerson
John Stogan
Thomas Smith
Thomas McElwce
Edmon Johnson, family of 5
Berry Thuns, family of 4
John Roberts, family of 3
Thomas Daniel
Thomas Sulban (Sullivan)

From Kentucky:

Hugh McGaney (McKinney)
Joshua Richards
Lubis (Lewis) Holms
Lubis Whitsel
John Coburux (Coburns)
Charles Fodd
Robert Connelly
Uriah Gazon, two sons (?)
John Keyser
Peter Suman (Seaman)
George Parker
Michael Rayber (Rayburn)
John Cowa (Coe)
Peter Jounge
James Graham
Samuel Lame (Lumm)
George Bveralter, wife, son
Charles Jones, wife, 2 sons
Jacoub Roadx (Rhoads, Jack Broadax)
George Walker
Joseph Walker
Luis Evans
James Stewart
Joseph Slone
Authir Slone
John Enrufty
Michael Willson
William Perkins
James Lusk, wife, 2 sons
Francoa Jones
Wm. John Grant
Samuel Lee
Robert Mickelbuscoug (Mc Elb...?)
Michael Sheehy

17 May - 30 April 1790:

From Kentucky:

Ysrrael Doick (Duck), resident of Baton Rouge
Juan Btakmon, resident of Baton Rouge
Robert Gordon
Godfray Smith
Jacobo Hover
Robert Rox (Ross)
Juan Boyle
Hugh Matws (Matthews)
Carlos Ewing
Guillermo Broder
Leonar Robol
Samuel Ewing
Ricardo Payl (Pyle)
James Smith
Borel Bulet
Jorge King
Benjamin Wilcoxas (Wilcockson)
Juan Onan

From Pennsylvania:

Juan Pery
Miguel Puuers (Powers, Poors)
Abran Roberson
Jams Bron (Brown)
Gorge Wolph
Guillermo Beship

New immigrants at Natchez from northern America...

30 April 1790, from Pennsylvania:

Alexandro Fowler
Thomas McDermot
Frederick Mureus (Morrows, Morris)
Casper House
Daniel Jph. Jylas
James Grey
James Amberson
William Dougherly (Darling, Dougherty)

4 May 1790, from Kentucky:

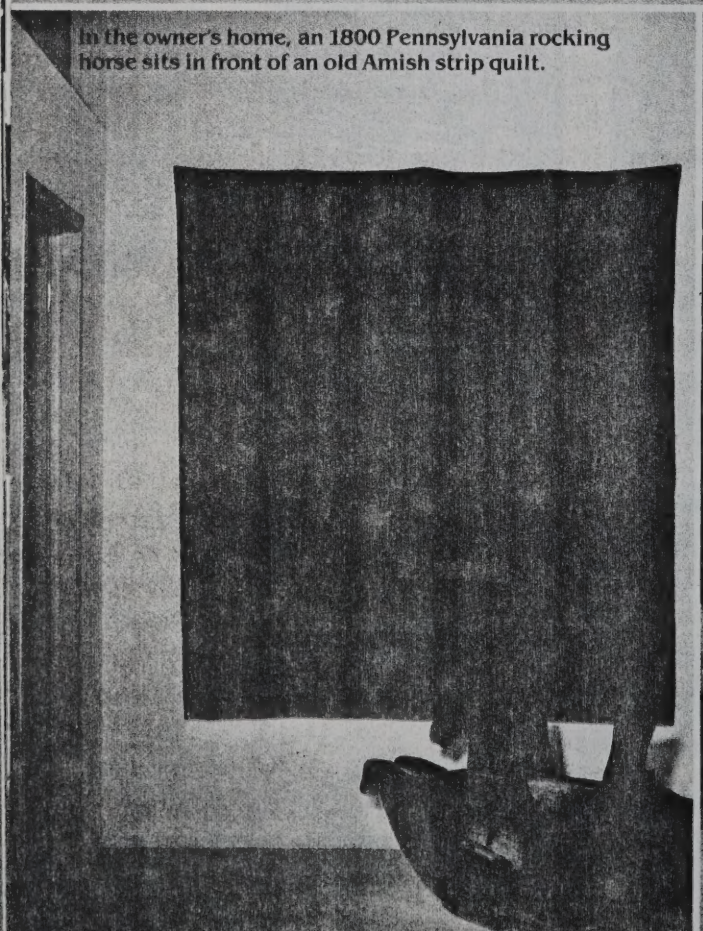
Enrique French
Juan Paterson
Lavallin Borry
James Liddle
Adam Gutery
Guillermo Jensly (Hinsley)
Tomas Clements
Fransh Wilson
Ricardo Perey

1903 AMISH STORE

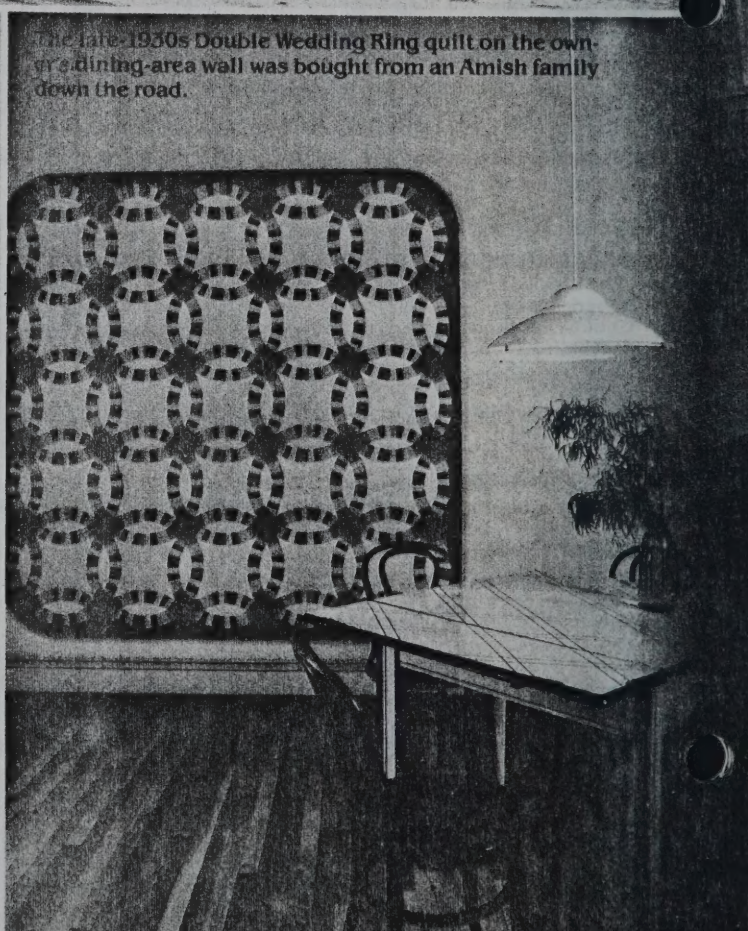
A general store, well stocked with goods for the Honeyville, Ind., Amish community, is also the home of a quilt collector

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER.
SEE SHOPPING GUIDE FOR DETAILS.

In the owner's home, an 1800 Pennsylvania rocking horse sits in front of an old Amish strip quilt.



The late-1930s Double Wedding Ring quilt on the owners' dining-area wall was bought from an Amish family down the road.



...on 22 June 1790...

From Ohio, on the vessel *The Nancy:*
Samuel Forman
Ezek Forman
Juan Books
William Cavioll
Federico Wishant

from Kentucky:
Thomas January
James Pringle
William Mitchell
Jacobo Gole (Cole)
Juan McKey
Elisha Wintois (Winters)
Samuel Shamon
William Davis
John Galo
Daniel Ganos Flatt
Daniel Ganos
Danil Goud (Good)
Eusebio Bushuell (Bushwell)
John Gullion (Julien, Gilliland)
Andres Murphey

19 June - 31 July, 1790, from Kentucky:

Josef Balbingh (Baldwin)
Thomas Hopkins
Leth Lalsbery
Lackin Albott (Albert)
Josef Gale (Hale)
James Wilson
William Tomas
Jacob Moller
Michael Feler
George Cooper
Andres Miger (Myer)
Auchabald Price
Jacob Spangle
James Walmer
James Clark
William Buckin
William Canghal (Cahill)
Carlos Morea (Murry)

Arriving at Natchez 30 April 1790 - 8 May 1790:

From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania:
Carlos Wilkins
James Euing
Guillermo Blahny
James Adams
Robert Aithynson (Atchinson)
Guillermo Coliens
Juan Holosof
Luis Waunos (Warners)
Guillermo Farnix (Furness)

From Pennsylvania:
Guillermo Minor
Jhiophilus (Theophilus) Minor
Russell Oliver
Tomas Martin
Jacob Jrimble (Trimble)
John Kendricle (Kendrick)
James Woods
Francisco Jacobo
Juan Quine (Keen)
Juan Oaza (Wizer)
Juan Begam (Bihm)
Roberto Omestzon
Elexis Ratel
David Achisan
Alejandro Laun
Ricardo Miller
Roberto Pefher (Pafford)
Rodger Hachuy (O'Shee)
Federico Tettman
Samuel Reduk (Reddick)
Jose Orr
James McHamer
William Efheuc (Iffwick)
Roberto Cochran, resident at Natchez

At Natchez, 16 May 1790...

From Pennsylvania:
James Beatty
Laurence Milchez
William Miller
Jurpin Fales
Ducan McKensy
Josiak White
Bernard Edgun (Edgar)
John Jate (Yates)
Miguel Jacobs
Jph. Shery
Tomas Peterson
James Dorning
William Chambers
James Kellgow (Kilgore)
Wm. Breman (Brennan)
Thomas Frenck (Frank)

From Kentucky:
George Marshall
Abran Darlington
Friend Carter
John Armstrong
Wm. Major
Aaron Lawson
Adam Fruvin (F. Reuben)
Stephen Jeriberse (Rivers)
Abraan Scribner
Richar Broungh (Brown)
Wm. Jomson (Jamison)
Charlos Depos
Ysaac Morris
Juan Collek
Martin Marrou
George Fravzer
Carlos McMullir

Arrived at Natchez June 2-10, 1790...

From Ft. Pitt:
Thomas Reid
James Guillespie
Michael Tenisin
Roberto Jimpleton (Hamilton)
Francisco Jacobo
James Blon (Bland)
Daniel Fulds
Felipe Fulds

Juan Tomas, wife, son
Christopher Smith
Matheu Zyon
Yargues Jacobo
Jph. Goung (Young)
Patricio Culaohen (Callighan, o'Callighan)
Patricio Wound

From Virginia:
Eprahim Hubbard, wife, 9 children



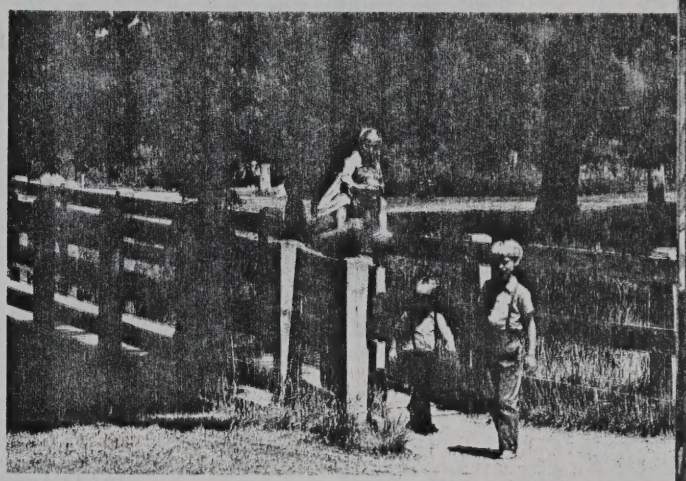
About 30,000 Amish farmers live in northern Indiana. This region is quilted with fields of corn, wheat, and vegetables, and every Amish farm has a big barn built by the whole community. If you drive through northern Indiana, watch out for the slow, horse-drawn buggies that the Amish use instead of cars.

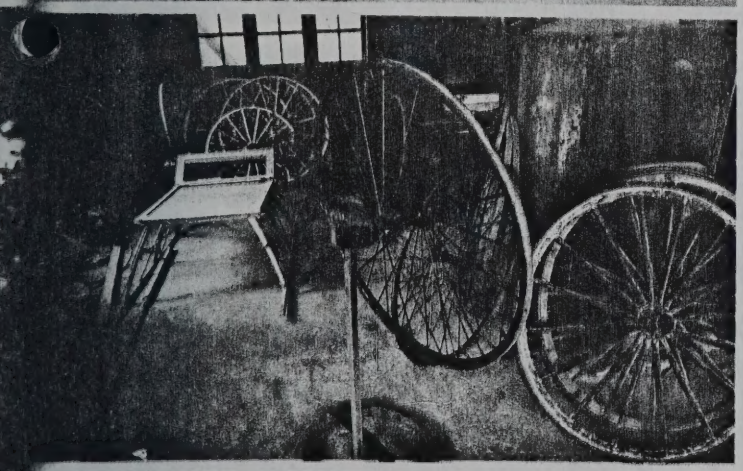
Even though the Amish are known as the "plain people," their lives are not without color. In Indiana, you'll see Amish children in bright, solid-colored shirts, and adults sometimes wear pastels under their black or brown outer garments. Amish flower gardens are another place where blooming color has free rein.

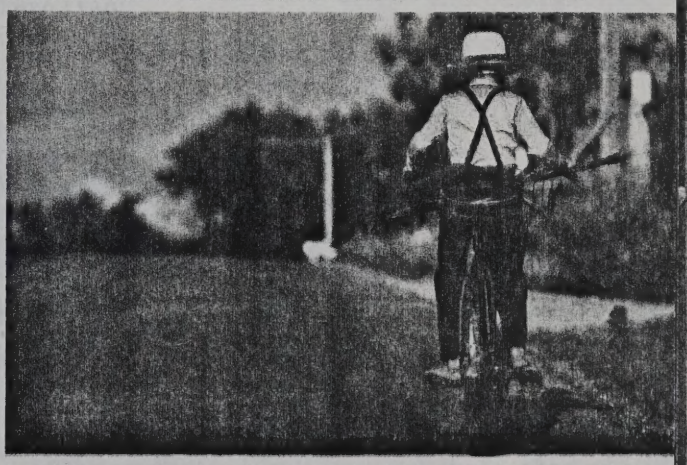
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER

















Legajo 2361.

When new settlers from America wanted land grants, they had to become Spanish subjects. We suggest that they pledged their allegiances to the Spanish king, probably, with their fingers crossed. Could they have had any idea that Mississippi would becomae a territory of the United States within only a few years, making them once again American? Following are numerous lists showing those who took oaths of allegiance to Spain.

2 October 1788 - 29 December 1788, all given as "Englishmen." We should be aware, however, that such a designation does not necessarily imply that they were born in England.

Robert Cochram
John Land
Lovis (Louis) Luving
Hugh Barney
George Holstein
Henry Deetz
George Selden
Josiack Rondel (Randall, Crandale)
Rubin McGouveck (McGuffy)
Seth Rondel
William Basset
William Miller
Benjamin Joy
Jousha Hayeesard (Hazard)
John Etherington
Thomas Reed
Adam Beckley
John Hamtil

7-10 January 1789, "Englishmen:"

Andreu Balli
John Brand
Thomas Brawn
Williroit (Willy Roy, etc.)
Daniel Finnan
Patricio Quin (Patrick O'Quinn)
Hohn (John) Clark
James Briens
James Willey
Tomas Huges
Juan Federico Rigt
Carlos Colens

12 January 1789, "Englishmen:"

Rafael Humphreys
Suvillan Price
Jph. Darlington
Willis Burgde (Burke, Byrd, Burt)
Daniel Colt
James Likins
Andres Scandling
Christian Winskey
Steward Hichison
Estevan Vintris
John Bell
John Baust

5 February 1789, "Americans:"

David Jones
Roberto Giningson
Jacoba Spungel
Petrick Kirk
Wm. Gallichan
John McHatin
James Patlin
John Jate
William Balmer (Palmer)
Peter Jayor
John Dun
Jacobo Upp

20-23 February 1789, "Americans:"

Pedro Poulus
Jereos Wilcok
Matias Oconame
Andreu Bartle (Bartley)
Jacobo Bartle
Martin Ramson
Eliphtatel Richards
John Gibson
Timothey Ryon
Wm. Hamilton
John Koray (Correy)
Jacobo Meffords
Daniel Holbrouck
John Cogan
John Smith
Daniel Dunaven
George Clair
Boner Pittman
Thomas Buskirk
John Shwly
James Eleaver (Cleaver, Lever)
James Brennan

7-24 March 1789, "Americans:"

Perminus Bullett
Jph. Small
Jacoba Torret
Samuel Man
Juan Luis
George Kidley
Wm. Martin
Michael Shaver
George Wenchester
Geremiak Guilfor
Wm. Walton
Reubin Smith
Antony Glass
Ben Chambers
Jph. Grauford (Crawford)
Wm. Moore
Wm. McClintick
Stewar Sterret
Humphrey May
John Vandewal
Mack (Mark) Lee
Wm. Stille (Steel)
Jacobo Beek (Beck)
Wm. Tompson
Samuel Tinley
Benjamin Stout
Jphn. McCartney
Jacobo Coonts
Thomas Hawison (Hawson, Harrison)
John Bosley
Alexus Fulton
James Campbel
James Collins
Wm. Baker
Thomas Burno
Thomas Kelly
Augusuto Chrystian
George Ellhlm (Elum)
Christian Bollyny

8-12 April 1789, "Americans:"

Wm. Canstonck (Comstock)
Jph. Hernois
Peter Lousbiwig
Abner Luis
Whittington Walles (Wallace)
Hardy Perry
Valentin Thomas Doton (Dalton)
Morduar Richards
Jacob Night
Gilbert Gounger (Younger)

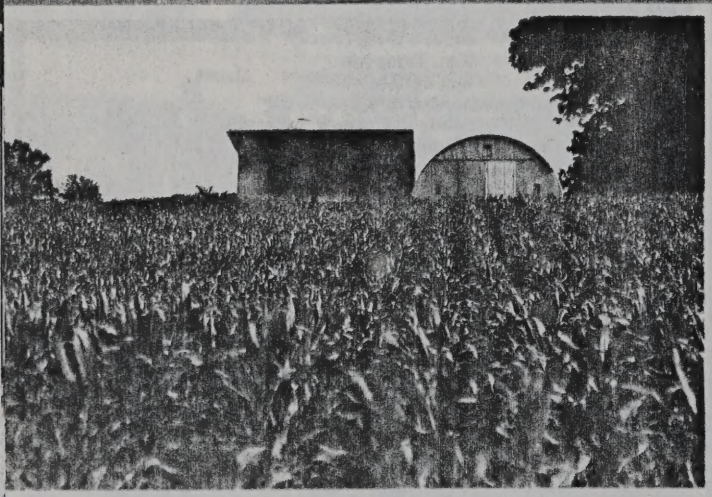
1-26 May 1789, "Americans:"

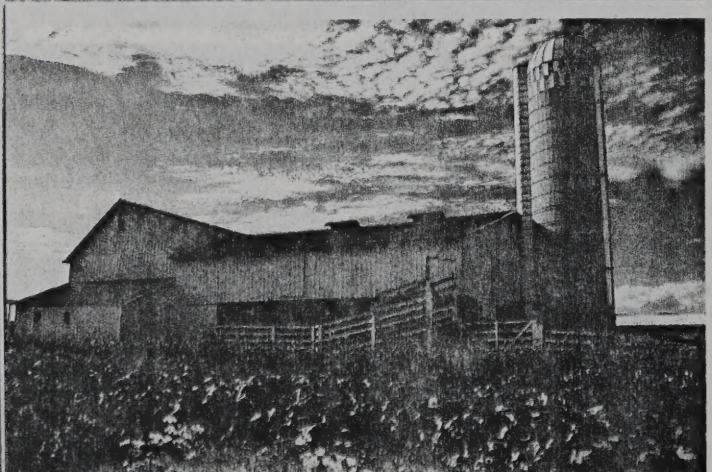
Wm. Barnet
Juter Burnham
Pedro Hufman
Juan Harrison
George Ledyar
Jacob Welk
John Fisher
Guidion Wats
Wm. Crump
Nicolas Locaman
James Smith
Luvis (Louis) Ward
George Roper
James Murry
Daniel Rasmus
Julding Ballard
James Wats
John McBride
Frederik Man
Patrick Sulliwan (Sullivan)
Andreu Perter (Porter)
John Gilmore
George Jackson
Thomas Lelly
Nicolas Flewe
Thomas McBelland
Francis Junes
Wm: Morrison
Roberto Smith
Wm. Still (Steel)
Abraan Clasoson (Clawson)
Wm. Fres
Abner Martin
Daniel Connel
Wm. Brockhan
James McKensey
Adan Wert (West)
Wm. Rowe
Ephrin Story

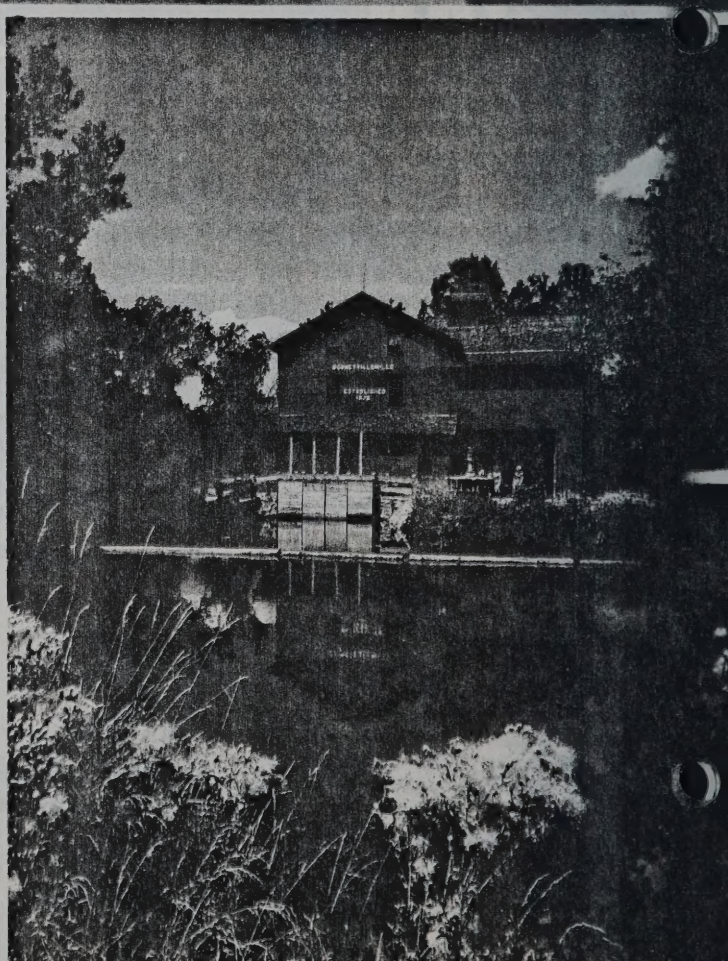
AMISH LIVING

The Amish have led a country life in touch with nature and the community ever since they came to the United States in the 1700s. Jessie Walker photographed these scenes in Indiana.









1-26 May 1789 - "Americans" (continued)

Rober Watts
Dennis Collins
John Holy
John Marshall
Wm. Pauling
Wm. Clafford (Clifford)
Samuel Gillmore
Peter Bukholls
Peter Killor (Keller)
Hugh Killpatrick
Thomas Ross
Thomas Welch
Cristobal Brackfor
Noble Wilkey
Wm. Peat
Jph. Lajough (Lovejoy)
John Williams
Eduardo Williams
George Mar
Winter And (Hand)
Snody

Abner West
James McClory
Samuel Walles
Thomas Connenghan (Cunningham)
Augustus Roddy
Samuel Eueng
Stephen Cleaver
Samuel Hoirn (Horn, Herrin)
James Wilson
James McColoeck (McCullough)
John Tibbs
Jacob Stilinger
Ambros Gains
Jacob Stefen
Daniel Grefin
James Begers
Jph. Smith
Roberto Patrick
John Leman
Rhuben More
George Wilkinson

James McGill
Peter Coleman
James Forsyth
Enrique Coleman
Salomon Lirer (Leary)
John Brynly
David Wefe
Wm. Baird
Enrique Willis
Samuel Stevenson
Wm. Bellu
David Jones
Wm. Brown
Thomas Esheria (Israel)
John Jur
Demes Novel
John Fordler
Patrick Geonel
Cabel Hagel
James Cole
Juan Bautista Baken

3 June - 5 July, 1789:

Nicolas Levins
Wm. Addison
Wm. Peterson
Henry Crustcher
James Lamers
Jph. Boon
Eduard McVoy
Jacobo Cacenhos
Thops Phelips
Wm. Minor
Thops Minor
Thomas Williams

David Duglas
Antonio Keen
Alexander McDonel
Huch Ross
Rud Linchs
George Frahise (Frazer)
Luis Rubel
James Mills
Jaime Johnstone
Juan Jwis (Weiss)
Tobias Brashars

Elya Nelson
Wm. Vardeman
John Dunlop
John McFagin
Eduardo Smith
John Tulds (Tullos)
John Wibles
Roger Dickson
Thomas Bages
Mordeca Fhrockmorton
Francisco Natler

John Natler
Cornelius Jhons
Wm. Jhow (Show)
Hugt Show
Wm. Harkins
Elijah Smith
Wibb Nash
Thomas Jufy
Juan Barken
Junes Gardner
James Gown

John Lyy (lee)
John Mazaes
Esep Paiper
Ahcluio Jaiksor (Jackson)
Josayas Adams
Niclis May
Guillermo Rusen
Carlos Smith
Ozwall
Benjamin Smith
John de Bridis (D. Brady)

The Missouri Country

Americans had begun to settle in what is now the state of Missouri following the American Revolution. While the following lists do not include the earliest-known settlers, they do give us some idea of the numbers who migrated there early on.

Legajo 17. At St. Louis, Illinois (sic.) 16 Ap½ril 1789, on their way to Natchez . . .

David Helebran (Hillburn), wife, son
Jacob Fhelin, wife, 6 children
Guillermo Rull
Juan Spricakman (Speakman)
Pedro Perales (Presler, wife, 8 children)
Juan Cormer
Jayme Heword (Hayward)

Legajo 16. Americans who pledged allegiance to Spain at Lance à la Graice (Missouri), 12-15 April 1790:

Aaron Day
Thomas Logan
Gameo (Gamaliel) Cooper
Thomas Berdun
John Aewart (Hayward)
William Mock (Monk)
Azour Rees

Jerimah Kendall
Frederico Toope
Pedro Darouhe (Darrow)
Antoni Klicky
Joseph Locke
William Kendall

Daviex Anderson
Samuel Davis
William Forman
Richard Pearl
Benjamin La Frete (Lafferty)
Arthor Mullen

Americans who pledged allegiance at New Madrid (Missouri), 25 October 1790:

Richardo John Water, doctor, single
Jos. Singleton, carpenter, single
John Colbert, single
Joel Bocker, smithy, single
Levi Fech (Fish), deserter, single

Thomas Constheck (Comstock), single
Moris Relh (Rill, Ray)
Moses Wellams Poles, deserter, single
Michel Byme
Hugh Mariland

James Makinny
David Core
Abram Fhipy
James Bayle
Francis Gaint

Legajo 17.

The following American names are mentioned in documents dated 24 July - 10 August, 1791, at New Madrid...

Jorge Morgan
Carlos Nicolas Bolos (Bolls)

Juan Rebum (Rayburn)
Samuel Sioisck (Sussex)

Jorge Beken
Jomes Esiltom (Hazleton)

The following pledged their allegiance to Spain at New Madrid:

19 December 1791:

Juan Herby
Hefraim Conor
Elias Yaksons (Jackson)

Andres Truguembrot
Juan Truguembrot
Joni Dorines (Dorrance)

Guillermo Cowan (Corwin)
Juan Yonis (Yantis)



AMONG THE AMISH

Scattered across the United States and Canada, the "plain people" uniquely embody the spirit and values of country living

By Katie Kelly

The Amish are one of the most distinctive societies flourishing in America today. Hundreds of individual Amish communities have preserved an old-fashioned, rural lifestyle for almost 200 years.

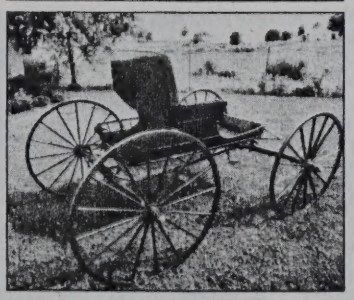
Both the Amish and the Mennonites, their religious cousins, trace their roots back to the Swiss Anabaptist movement that began in the early 1500s during the Protestant Reformation in Europe. One leader of the Anabaptists was Menno Simons, a Dutch priest whose followers were nicknamed "Mennonites." In 1693, a young Mennonite elder, Jacob Amman, broke away from the Mennonites because he thought the church was losing its purity. He formed his own group, the Amish. To this day, the Amish are more conservative than the Mennonites and the Old Order Amish are the most conservative of all.

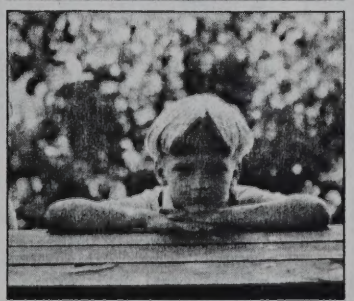
Hundreds of Amish people first came to Pennsylvania in the early 1700s because they were being persecuted in Europe. More Amish immigrants arrived between 1815 and 1860 and settled further west. Today, there are approximately 100,000 Amish people in the United States, most of them living in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The Amish still speak their native language, German and Pennsylvania Dutch (a German dialect), as well as speaking English. The Amish refer to anyone that's not Amish as "English."

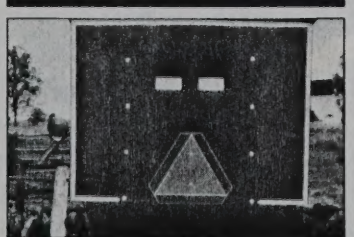
The Amish organize themselves into church districts. The size of each church district (about 30 to 40 households) is determined by the number of people that can fit into a home for biweekly religious services. Amish homes are designed so the rooms can be opened up to accommodate a crowd. Each church district has its own officials, and the group's behavior is prescribed by an oral, unwritten set of laws, the *Ordnung*, which is strictly enforced. The *Ordnung* determines a community's dress code, behavior, and beliefs. Because the *Ordnung* varies from district to district, it is difficult to generalize about the Amish. Some communities are very strict; others are more liberal.











PHOTOGRAPHY BY JESSIE WALKER

Amish people dress very distinctively. Adults always wear dark, unadorned clothing, which is one of the reasons the Amish are called the "plain people." Some Amish communities consider buttons too showy, so clothing is fastened with hooks and eyes, or pins. Single men are clean-shaven; married men have beards, but mustaches are forbidden. Women wear their hair in a tight bun, topped with a white organdy cap or a white net covering. When they go to town or church, women wear a stiff black bonnet over the covering. Young women and children usually wear brighter, solid colors.

The Amish have been farmers for centuries. Farming is their livelihood—a source of both food and income—and life revolves around the farming calendar. Farm sales used to traditionally take place in February and March before planting started, and weddings were scheduled for November or December when the work of the harvest was over. These days, there are so many farm sales and weddings that they are scheduled throughout the year.

When the Amish settled in the New World, they chose some of the most fertile land in the country. For example, a typical Amish farm in Lancaster County, Pa., has about 60 to 75 acres of alfalfa, corn, tobacco, and grains, along with flower and vegetable gardens, and livestock. Because machines are not permitted to be used, the Amish use horse-drawn equipment in the fields, and cows are milked by hand.

Farms are passed down from one generation to the next. When the parents decide to turn over the reins, the child who is the most devoted to the farm is offered the property first. Families are usually so large that there are not enough farming jobs or acreage for everyone. As an alternative, some Amish people choose farm-related jobs, like running a general store, working in a black-

Continued on page 152

2 March 1792

Julian Mepoces (Mapes)
Guillermo Berri
Richard Filiran
Carlos Biggs

Enuardo Gones
Federico Wsulivan (O'Sullican, Sullivan)
Samuel Doiser

Francisco Languille (Langhill)
Juan Vandenbenden
Guillermo Eliot

As these pioneering American families moved steadily westward on foreign frontiers, we doubt that they realized how dramatically they had become the vanguard of a "destiny" which was not to be called "manifest" until more than a half-centry later. We hope they knew that they were contributing to the strength of their newly independent nation in a way that less-daring and less-hardy people could not.

Have large files on following families, all spellings Basham, Bolton, Church, Cole, Collins, Connell, Copeland, Gamble, Graham, Gunn, Hailey, Hitchcock, Montgomery, Roberts, Strickland, Stubblefield, Tucker, Watkins, Williford. Let me help you -- no charge if nothing found.

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Northern Ireland 15p 8001 $3.00
Republic of Ireland 8002 $6.00

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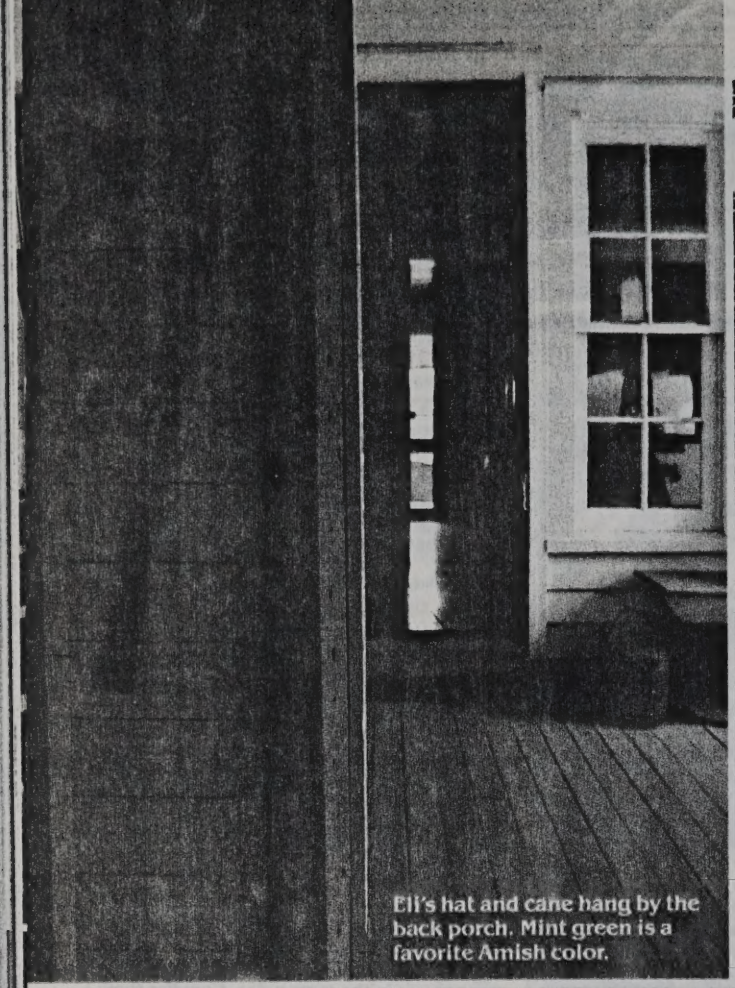
History of Monterey County, 1881 by Elliott & Moore. Originally published in 1881, this book is now available in a facsimile reproduction which preserves the beauty of the original, especially the more than eighty lithographs & biographical sketches of the citizens.
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Eli's hat and cane hang by the back porch. Mint green is a favorite Amish color.



A row of sunny day lilies greets visitors near the front door.



Younger generations of Eli's family go off to work the rich farmland, using horse-drawn wagons instead of tractors.

Early Anglo-Americans In The Deep South: Mobile, Alabama In 1780

By Winston De Ville*
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists

(Editor's note: The response to Mr. De Ville's article ["Some Anglo-Americans in the Deep South : 1785"] in the September-October 1982 issue of the *Helper* was so great that we are pleased to offer another interesting piece on the same general subject, but of an earlier date.)

A little-recognized fact in general American history is that the Gulf Coast saw its share of military and political action during the American Revolution. During the latter part of the war, Spain became a staunch ally of the colonies in revolt. Following the American-Spanish treaty, the Spanish, then in control of the Louisiana Province west of the Mississippi River, immediately began aggressive movements against the English colony in the lower South, east of the River. Having acquired "West Florida" in 1763, within a short time England had created what she hoped would be strongholds of British strength in four major Gulf areas: Natchez, Mississippi; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Pensacola, Florida. By 1781, all these posts had been captured by Spain.

During the relatively short period of English domination, new settlers had arrived in very large numbers from the Atlantic coast colonies, as well as directly from England. We have seen (in the writer's article on this subject, the *Helper*, September-October, 1982, pp. 5-6) that many, or most, of these Englishmen and Anglo-Americans remained in the Gulf South and there established some of the oldest non-Latin families in the southern states.

As another example of the vast amount of data in Spanish archives for the genealogies of early Deep South families, the following is a translation and transcription of the document which recorded the oaths of allegiance from the English residents of Mobile, Alabama, to Spain after the English capitulation of that fort three days earlier. The original is written in French and is part of the Cuban Papers, General Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain, *legajo* no. 200. For this study, the writer used a photocopy.

"Oath of Allegiance sworn provisionally by the English inhabitants of Mobile, 17 March 1780, at three o'clock in the afternoon."

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Mobile, having been taken by the armed forces of the monarch of Spain, commanded by *Don* Bernard (*sic*) de Galvez, pensioned knight of the royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, brigadier of His Majesty's armies, inspector and intendant-general of the Province of Louisiana, do swear before God and promise on the Holy Gospels and Scripture not to betray, cause, nor permit any hostilities directly or indirectly against the Spanish nation, against the conquered fort and countryside, nor against the state during the entire term which we remain under [Spanish] domination and established on the lands under its jurisdiction; to give to the officer destined to command the fort, to his garrison and to other inhabitants to be established here, all the help possible, and assistance in goods and produce of the soil, and to lend ourselves cheerfully to relieve needs and mutual necessities according to the rules of humanity. To the extent possible for us: Not to fail in warning and giving necessary notice due to the said commandant of the fort should the enemy plan to attack, to the extent that, upon learning of such, to take and employ the means he suggests best for defense and for repulsing [the enemy]. And finally, to live and behave ourselves during the eight month period which is accorded to us [to put affairs in order] as good and faithful subjects of the Catholic King, without, however, being obliged to take up arms against our English nation."

[The signatures follow, with each group alphabetized for this article:]

John Albey
Thomas Atkinson
Thomas Baley
Sutton Bankes
Peter Biessen
Ichabod Billings
Abraham Bird
Henry Bradley
John Brady (?)
James Brown
John Brown
Thos. Burkett
William Burnett
John Cary (?)
Richard Choat
John Clark
John Clark
[Note above: two different John Clark signatures appear.]
Wm. Collins
James Cooper
Samuel Cooper
James Coplen
Richard Corck (?)

Winston De Ville, recently elected board member of the Association of Professional Genealogists, is engaged in genealogical research and writing. His address is P.O. Drawer 51359, New Orleans, Louisiana 70151



NORWELL
YOUTH FOR CHRIST
Post Office Box 117
Ossian, Indiana 46777

Robert Cousin (?)
John Dawson
John Dyer
Leonard Dyson
John English
Stephen Eubank
John Evans
Alex. Farrow (?)
John Fogel
Benjamin Fooy
Phillip Georgias
Nimrod Gilcrist
David Gillies
Wm. Gordon
James Gray
John Gretion
Henry Hall
Danl. Hardy
John Hencock (or Hancock)
Wm. Hencock (sic)
John Hickman
Saml. HigheBottom (sic)
George Hill
James Hoggatt (or Haggatt)
Walter Hood
Abner Hoplon (or Hopton)
Jas. Jackson
J.L. Jackson
Thos. Kirton (McKirton ?)
Gilbert Lemman (or Lemmans)
Abraham Littell
Gershom Lord
Absolom Lott
George Man (?)
Alexr. Mather
Andrew Mathews
John McCullogh
Cornelius McCurtin
_____ McGilivry ?
Jas. McGillivray
Edmon (sic) Mcglaum
James Mcglaum
John Mcgochn (?)
John McIntosh
Peter McIntyre
Peter Merselis
Daniel Mortimer
Jas. Munford (sic)
John Murray
Jesse Nell
John Pigg
John Price
Hardy Read
Huberd Rees (?)
Francis Root
Benjamin Routh
Ephraim Sawer
John Smith
Alexr. Son (Sorel ?)
William Spiers
William Stevens (?)
Pat. Strachan
Charles Stuart
Dan. (?) Tallow (?)
Thomas Taylor
Wm. (?) Tinsdale (?)
Geo. Troup
Charles Tucker
Walter Turnbull
George Vansant
Edouard Weden
Thomas Williams
Jo. Wind (or Wine)

[The following portions of names are decipherable from otherwise illegible signatures:]

Robert_____ ?
John _____ier
John B. _____ ?
Amos _____ ?

[Written in English is the following:] "In their absence, signing for them myself by the colonel's liberty:"

Elija Brazeal
Thomas Browne
James Fordice
Daniel Hull
Js. _____chel
William Mitchell
John Rainsford
John Whitehead

[In French:] "I Pierre Desforges, authorized by powers of attorney from

John Archer (?)
Patrick Galahan
John Gardner
Robert Gray
William Oats
Christopher Snell
Joshua Stacey

[I sign in their names (signed:) "Peiere (sic) Deforge"]

[Ending the document are four additional signatures:]

Henry Latto (?)
Lachlan McGillivry
Ezekel (?) Multeair (?)
Joel Walker



NORWELL
YOUTH FOR CHRIST
Post Office Box 117
Ossian, Indiana 46777

SS# _____ RAL ☐ DD ☐ IRS ☐

NAME _____ PHONE _____ PICK UP DATE _____

MAIL DATE _____ EMP # _____ M _____ T _____ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ FS _____ OTH _____

OFFICE # 4

FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS FIRST CLASS

OLD NORTH WEST TEXAS HISTORICAL STATISTICAL BIOGRAPHICAL VOL I-A
NAVARRO CO 1846-1860

the *empresario*. The latter could not issue titles but had complete control over who would receive titles within his colony.

The commissioners could grant land and issue titles for areas not covered by contracts. The law provided for the sale of public land, but to Mexicans only and not more than eleven leagues per person. Colonists had to adopt the Catholic religion and take an oath to uphold the Mexican laws. Some Americans became Mexican citizens in order to buy land. The Mexicans also continued the Spanish policy of "shouting-out and proclaiming."[3] The Spanish and Mexican titles (except the eleven-league grants made in 1835 by the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas) have, with few exceptions, been upheld by the courts and are valid today.[4]

During 1835 political relations between Texas and Mexico were very strained. Revolution was in the making. The consultations of the municipalities resulted in the formation of a provisional government and a declaration of grievances against the Mexican authorities. The Consultation of 13 November 1835 adopted an ordinance (Article 14) providing that "all land commissioners, *empresarios*, surveyors, or persons anywise concerned in locating lands, be ordered forthwith to cease their operations . . . during the agitated and unsettled state of the country, and . . . until the land office can be properly systemized by proper authority. . . ."[5]

Late in 1835 the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas began making excessively large and fraudulent land grants. On 2 March 1836, Texas declared its independence and won independence on 21 April 1836. The constitution of March 1836 declared invalid all land grants made by the Mexican government after 13 November 1835. This date closed the Mexican land grants in Texas.[6]

On 22 December the Congress of the Republic of Texas passed an act calling for the establishment of a General Land Office and required all *empresarios*, commissioners, political chiefs, *alcaldes*, et cetera, to deliver up all titles, books, surveys, papers, and documents.[7]

3. Republic of Texas. The Republic began operation with $55.68 in its treasury. Donations soon increased its total, but were not nearly enough. Two loans of $200,000 each were arranged in January 1836, with "land script" as security, but only about $20,000 was advanced. An act of 10 December 1836 authorized the President to issue land scrip for sale at not less than fifty-five cents per acre. Thomas Toby of New Orleans became the Republic's most successful salesman. Land scrip was simply evidence of debt which was payable at a given rate with land. It did not require residence in Texas and was also assignable.[8]

The Republic of Texas adopted the Mexican land laws and land system, probably as a matter of expediency, since it was these laws under which Texas had operated for so many years. The land titles (perfected and unperfected) depended upon Mexican laws, and Mexican laws had been liberal. Thus, Texas recognized Spanish and Mexican grants and adopted a policy of preserving and confirming them. With such a vast public domain, Texas had to organize a system of land management. The General Land Office opened in Houston in 1837 but did not begin operation until 1838, the year that marked such a flurry of surveying.

Since the Republic was rich in land but poor in dollars, offering land to attract immigration seemed one way to build a financial foundation. A number of land acts were passed by the Congress of the Republic.

There were four classes of Headright certificates. The First Class was defined in Section 10 of the general provisions of the Constitution of 1836. It provided that every person (except Africans or Indians, or those who had left Texas to escape military service) was entitled to a league and a labor of land, if a family head, or one-third of a league, if a single man seventeen years of age or older. All had to have been in Texas by 2 March 1836 and could not have already received land from Mexico. They were not required to live on the land but had to mark it.[9]

Second Class Headright certificates went to heads of families (1280 acres) and single men (640 acres). It was a conditional grant for all those who reached Texas after 2 March 1836 and prior to 1 October 1837, provided they remained three years, performed all duties of citizenship, and paid office and surveying fees.[10]

Third Class Headright certificates provided for immigrants after 1 October 1837 and before 1 January 1840. Heads of families received 640 acres each and single men 320 acres. The requirements were the same as those for the Second Class Headright certificate.[11]

Fourth Class Headright certificates were awarded to immigrants who reached Texas after 1 January 1840 and prior to 1 January 1842. Young men who became age seventeen after 1 January 1840 were also eligible for land under this classification. Family heads were allotted 640 acres and single men 320 acres. The requirements were the same as before, except at least ten acres had to be cultivated.[12]

The purpose of the First Class Headright was to reward those who had aided Texas in gaining independence, and the purpose of the other three was to encourage settlers to come to Texas.

Military service was not required to receive a Headright certificate. Three other acts, passed by the Congress, either increased the amount of land granted or gave special benefits to men of military service.

The first Military Headright (First Class) act was passed 14 December 1837. All volunteers who had arrived in Texas after 2 March 1836 and before 1 August 1836, and had received an honorable discharge, or heirs of those who had died in service or had since died, were entitled to the same amount of land as a First Class Headright. Also, all soldiers who were in the service of Texas prior to 1 March 1837 (whose families were then in Texas or whose families should arrive within twelve months from the date of his discharge) were entitled to the same amount of land as a First Class Headright. A non-soldier arriving within those dates would have received a Second Class Headright certificate.[13]

Another act granted a Special Headright to the heirs of those who fell with Fannin, Travis, Johnson, or Grant in the spring of 1836.[14] This act was passed by a joint resolution of the Congress on 24 May 1838. A Special Headright of one league was granted to those permanently disabled

while in the service of Texas.[15] Nearly one-half of the Military Headright certificates were sold (unlocated) by the original grantees prior to patenting.

The Republic gave Bounty land certificates to those with military service, also Battle Donation land certificates to veterans after service. The first Bounty act came when the regular army was created, on 24 November 1835; it awarded 640 acres for those serving two years or for the duration of the war.[16]

On 5 December 1835 an auxiliary volunteer corps of the Texas Army was created. Those who volunteered were promised 640 acres of land if they served for the duration of the war. If they died in service, their heirs would receive the land. Volunteers who served three months were promised 320 acres. An additional 640 acres would go to heirs of any volunteer who was killed in service or who died from any cause while in the army. Thus, we may find written on some certificates "320 acres for service and 640 acres for death of said soldier."[17]

On 14 December 1835 a Bounty act increased the amount of land by 160 acres, making a total of 800 acres. On 14 March 1836, the Constitutional Convention passed a resolution with respect to bounties; to those already in service and continuing to serve for the duration, 1280 acres; to those who had served and would serve an additional six months, 640 acres; to those who had served and would serve another three months, 320 acres; to those who volunteered before July 1836 and would continue to serve for the duration, and provided the war continued six months, 960 acres.[18] The mounted riflemen on the frontier were allowed the same grants under the same conditions.[19]

On 24 November the Congress of the Republic of Texas passed an act extending bounties to those who entered service after July 1836. Still another act ended bounties: no lands would be given those entering service after 1 October 1837. On 4 December 1837 the Congress passed an act to clarify and bring the various Bounty acts under one act, and provided that 320 acres would be given for each three months service up to one year, and 1280 acres would be the maximum for one enlistment. There was one exception: for less than three months service those who had participated in the siege of Bexar from 5 to 10 December 1835 would still receive 320 acres.[20]

An act to protect the north and western frontier was passed on 21 December 1838. It created a citizen-army and promised soldiers land on the frontier for protecting it. It called for a frontier regiment of 800 men - fifteen companies of fifty-six men each. The regiment was to be divided into eight detachments and posted at various points on the frontier. Three leagues of land were to be surveyed near each military post and divided into tracts of 160 acres each, one tract for each soldier. The men did serve, but three leagues of vacant land could not be found near the posts. As a result, on 10 December 1841 another act was passed. It granted to each soldier a certificate for 240 acres which could be located on any of the public domain. These Bounty certificates, or warrants, were not transferable.[21] Other bounty relief or special acts were enacted from 1836-1845, and by the State of Texas up to 1888.

Battle Donation certificates were given to veterans after service. Two such grants were made. On 21 December 1837 the Congress allowed 640 acres to those who had participated in the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, also to those who had taken part in the skirmish the day before or had remained in Harrisburg (after the battle) to care for the sick and wounded.

To those who had been in the siege of Bexar from 5-10 December 1835, to the heirs of those at the Alamo, and the heirs of those in the March 19th 1836 action with Fannin, 640 acres was also allowed.[22]

The original act called the donations "bounty land"—an error! All certificates issued under the act have "Donation Certificate" printed on them. The Bounty Warrants (certificates) and Donation Certificates were issued by the Republic of Texas' Secretary of War through February 1846, then by the Office of the Adjutant General until October 1855. No more were issued until 1857 when the Court of Claims began issuing warrants and certificates and continued until 31 December 1861. After that, none were issued except those authorized by special acts of the Legislature or those issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.[23]

Not enough care was exercised in granting Headright, Bounty, and Donation land certificates. Many fraudulent and undeserved certificates were issued. Except for two classes (the Battle Donation certificates issued under the law of December 1837, and the 1840 act granting a 240 acre Bounty to frontier soldiers), all Bounty warrants and Donation certificates were transferable. They could be sold, bartered, or exchanged. A lively traffic in such certificates resulted. Many were sold at the rate of ten or fifteen cents an acre. It is believed that in 1854 and 1855 a "ring" of dishonest land dealers was in operation in Austin, that they stole blank warrants or had some printed and filled them with fictitious names, and that (to avoid detection) they were responsible for the burning of the office of the Adjutant General in October 1855.[24]

By 1840 the Republic was almost bankrupt. It had much land, a small population, an Indian infested frontier, and was facing the threat of an invasion from Mexico. The return to the Mexican *empresario* system was an act of desperation, for many Anglos regarded this feudalistic, but there seemed no other solution. In his speech to Congress on 30 December 1840, Vice President David G. Burnett mentioned the depreciation in land value in Texas and advocated the "establishment of a colony of brave and active yoemanry upon the inland frontier. . . . would greatly contribute to the protection of our borders from the Indian tomahawk."[25]

On 4 February 1841 an act passed by the Legislature gave the power to the President of the Republic to negotiate an *empresario* contract with W. S. Peters and associates, by which they would introduce settlers into Texas. The land assigned to them *must* be on the frontier away from the settlements. The *empresarios* were to begin bringing in settlers within one year. Family men would receive 640 acres of land and single men 320 acres. The contractor would receive ten sections of land for each 100 colonists introduced. Before a colonist could receive title to his land, he had to build a comfortable house and cultivate fifteen acres.[26]

The act of 4 February 1841 pertained only to the Peters group and no other. On 5 February 1842 another act was passed which amended the former one to allow the President to enter into other *empresario* contracts. As a result, contracts were made with Castro, Fisher and Miller, and with C. F. Mercer.

The first contract with the Peters group was signed 30 August 1841, the second contract on 9 November 1841, the third on 26 July 1842 and the fourth and last contract on 20 January 1843. The contract with C. F. Mercer was signed on 29 January 1844, one day before the *empresario* contract laws were repealed by the Congress, the repeal having taken place over Houston's veto (see Chapter III, also map p. 40).

The *empresarios* encountered immediate difficulties. Holders of Headright, Bounty, Donation, and Scrip certificates resented being forbidden to locate ("lay down" their certificates) within the choice reserves. In the group of objectors were some powerful men—politicians and land speculators.[27]

The Constitutional Convention of 1845 called for the Attorney General to file suit to cancel all colonization contracts. The Peters Colony contract expired on 30 June 1848, and the Mercer Colony contract was declared invalid on 25 October 1848. The claims of the colonists were validated, but many years of controversy and litigation followed. During the *empresario* period the price of Texas land increased, but the Indian problem remained unsolved.

4. Statehood Grants. When Texas was annexed to the United States, in 1845, it kept its public domain (vacant land) and its land system. The state Legislature passed land laws from time to time. Among these were the first Pre-emption or Homestead acts. A Homestead land grant is usually defined as one which is *free* of cost to citizens who promise to live on, cultivate, and improve land and make their home. The Pre-emption grants were similar to Homestead grants.

On 22 January 1845 the first Pre-emption act was passed. It allowed one to settle on 320 acres of vacant land, live on it three years, make improvements, and obtain a title with payment of fifty cents per acre. The locations selected had to be covered with valid certificates within three years. This time was later extended to 1 January 1854.[28]

The act of 7 February 1853 made the above act become a true Homestead act, providing that the grants be outright gifts with only the occupancy requirement. An act of 13 February 1854 reduced the amount of land to 160 acres but kept the three-year occupancy requirement. On 26 August 1856 the Pre-emption act was repealed.[29] The grants were resumed in 1866. On 12 November 1866 and 12 August 1870 new pre-emption laws similar to the act of 13 February 1854 were passed. These laws were carried into the Constitution of 1876, and the locating of land continued until 1898 (when the Texas Supreme Court declared the public domain exhausted). All pre-emptions were free (except under the 1845 law), except for the cost of surveying and the paper work. Homesteaders had their lands surveyed by the county surveyor whose field notes were sent to the General Land Office. Patents were then issued after being signed by the governor.

On 1 August 1856 the first of several legislative acts was passed to ascertain legal claims for money and land against the state. It called for a Commissioner of Claims to be elected by a joint vote of the Houses of Congress; thus began the Court of Claims. It was established as a result of the 10 October 1855 burning of the office of the Adjutant General in Austin which destroyed all of the records of the Republic of Texas War Department and the records of the Adjutant General of the State of Texas. Consumed were lists of soldiers of the Republic, muster rolls, records of those who had received land and heirs who had received land, documents of those who had proved claims but had not yet received land, and other records. The Court of Claims was to review, approve, administer and settle claims.

Veterans or heirs could appear before the Commissioner of Claims and apply for land to which they were entitled. They had to prove their identity, and heirs had to prove heirship. Witnesses were questioned, sworn affidavits were taken, and other types of proofs examined.

The legislative act required that all previously issued land certificates (with certain exceptions) be presented for registry and approval or rejection, and later (after an investigation) the Claims Commissioner would issue original, duplicate, and unlocated balance certificates. All certificates not located and patented had to be presented for examination before 1 September 1858, or else be forever barred from being located, surveyed and patented. Later this time limit was extended into 1861. The excepted certificates (those which did not have to be presented) were those of First and Second Class Headrights, those issued as a result of special legislative acts, those issued to various *empresario* colonists, and some others. Certificates already surveyed and patented were not subject to cancellation by the court, but certificates surveyed but not patented had to be brought in for registry and approval or rejection. Thus all previously issued certificates (save the excepted ones) became invalid unless approved by the Court of Claims. The commissioner had the power to reject any certificate he considered fraudulently obtained, or which, in his opinion, should never have been issued at all.

The General Land Office was required to furnish the Court of Claims with true copies of muster rolls prepared by the Adjutant General in 1850 and kept in the land office. The land office had to furnish the court a full and descriptive list of all land certificates which were returned to the land office with surveys.

When a land certificate was received in the Court of Claims office, the commissioner signed it and wrote across its face "Registered." Then came the task of validating the certificate. If it was a Bounty or Donation certificate, the muster rolls were consulted to establish military service. If it was a Headright certificate, the General Land Office list was checked to see if the person had already surveyed another Headright certificate. If the name of a grantee could not be found on a muster roll he had to produce an honorable discharge or, lacking that, prove with the testimony of two creditable witnesees that he had actually performed the claimed military service. By law, only the Commissioner of Claims or his chief clerk could look at a muster roll. The law forbade the court to approve any Bounty or Donation certificates issued to an assignee after

24 November 1851, until the genuineness of the transfer and the identity and residence of the parties involved could be proved by two creditable witnesses. The Court of Claims also had two other lists to consult. One was a "black list" of suspected forgers; the other was a list of persons purported to be "creditable witnesses."

An act of the Legislature on 7 February 1860 provided that, at the expiration of the Court of Claims, all its records and documents were to be deposited in the General Land Office and preserved there. When the court disbanded in 1861, it deposited with the land office a mass of records containing more than 9,000 land claims, together with all their supporting documents. These papers contain valuable sources of history and genealogy. Within recent years an index for them has been completed.

The Court of Claims disbanded on 31 December 1861. After that date no other certificates were issued, except those authorized by legislative acts or by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.[30]

In 1876 the Legislature of the State of Texas passed a pension act for veterans and unmarried widows of veterans of the Texas Revolution and for survivors of signers of the Declaration of Independence, who were in indigent circumstances. When the $150.-per-year pension could no longer be paid in money, the act was repealed (13 March 1879). On 26 April 1879 a Donation act for veterans was passed giving them 640 acres of land. In 1881 this was raised to 1280 acres. Eligibility required proof of need.[31]

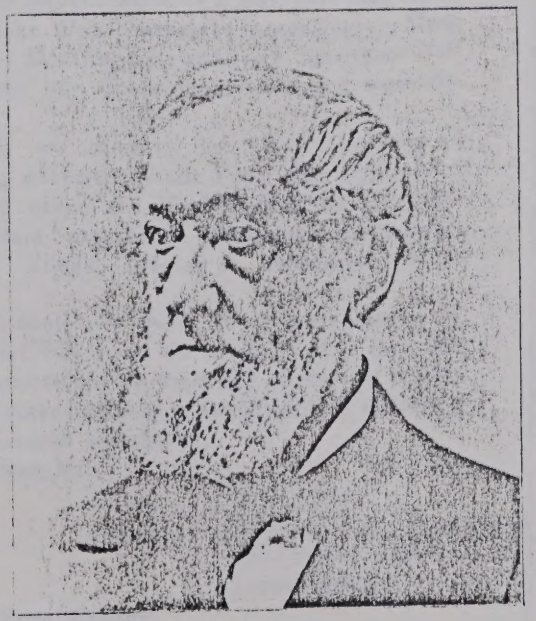
The 1868 "carpet-bag" Constitution Convention declared that veterans from Texas who had served as Union soldiers would be granted land for service, but no record has been found that any certificates were issued.

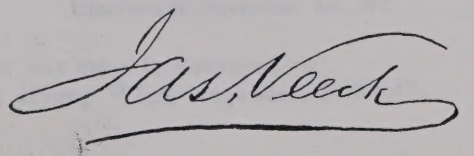
The Confederate Scrip Act of 5 April 1881 (repealed in 1883) granted Confederate veterans who were permanently disabled in service, or servants of such soldiers, who lacked means to support their families, and widows of men killed or who had died in service, 1280 acres of land. To qualify, the applicant had to prove that he did not have more than $1000 in property and produce two creditable witnesses.

The famous "50-cent" act was passed on 14 July 1879, which reserved fifty-four counties in West Texas to be sold at fifty cents per acre. An act of 20 February 1879 had provided for the sale of 50,000 acres of land scrip in some west Texas counties. These were two of several acts passed up until the time, in 1898, when the vacant domain of Texas was declared depleted.[32]

Over these years many other laws had been passed, laws pertaining to land for railroads, waterways, schools and other institutions, industry, roads, et cetera. No one article can fully cover the history of land in Texas. The best source of information is Thomas Lloyd Miller's *The Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972). In the book is found information about types of land records, titles, how they are indexed and filed, and where, et cetera.

One can be familiar with the land laws of an area and still be confused as to the mechanics involved in obtaining the land. When the Gen-





974.8

The MONONGAHELA OF OLD;

Or

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
TO THE YEAR 1800

By
JAMES VEECH

Reprinted with a New Index

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
BALTIMORE 1975

* 1756

1768.

central for both settlements. On the 30th of March, about thirty or forty met us there. We proceeded, as at Redstone, reading the Act of Assembly and a Proclamation, and endeavored to convince them of the necessity and reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased land; but to no purpose. They had heard what the Indians had said at Redstone, and they reasoned in the same manner, declaring they had no apprehensions of a war, that they would attend the treaty, and take their measures accordingly. Many severe things were said of Mr. Croghan; and one Lawrence Harrison treated the law and our Government with too much disrespect.

1768 "On the 31st of March we came to the Great Crossings of Youghiogheny, and being informed by one Speer that eight or ten families lived in a place called the Turkey Foot, we sent some proclamations thither by said Speer, as we did to some families nigh the Crossings of Little Yough, judging it unnecessary to go amongst them.

"It is our opinion that some will move off in obedience to the law; that the greatest part will await the treaty, and if they find the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, we think the whole will be persuaded to remove. The Indians coming to Redstone, and delivering their speech, greatly obstructed our design.

"We are, &c.

John Steel,
John Allison.
Christopher Lemes,
James Potter.

"To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire,
Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c."

"The Indians names who came to Redstone, viz:

Captains Haven, Hornets, Mygog Wigo, Nogawach, Strikebelt, Pouch, Gilly and Slewbells.

The names of the inhabitants near Redstone:

John Wiseman, Henry Prisser, William Linn, William Colvin, John Vervalson, Abraham Tygard (Teagarden), Thomas Brown, Richard Rodgers, John Delong, Peter Young, George Martin, Thomas Downs, Andrew Gudgeon (Gudgel), Philip Sute (Shute), James Crawford, John Peters, Henry Swats, James McClean, Jesse Martin, Adam Hatton, John Verval, Jr., James Waller, Thomas Douter (Douthitt), Captain Coburn, Michael Hooter, Andrew Linn,

Gabriel Conn, John Martin, Hans Cack (Cook), Daniel McKay, Josias Crawford, one Provence (William Yard, or John William), (j).

Names of some who met us at Guesse's (Gist's) place.

One Bloomfield, (Thomas or Empson Brownfield), James Lyne, (Lynn or Lyon), Ezekiel Johnson, Thomas Guesse (Gist), Charles Lindsay, James Wallace (Waller), Richard Harrison, Phil. Sute (Shute), Jet. (Jediah) Johnson, Henry Burkon (Burkham), Lawrence Harrison, Ralph Higgenbottom.(j)

Names of the people at Turkey Foot:

Henry Abrams,(k) Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, Benjamin Pursley."

In a supplemental report to the Governor by Mr. Steel, he says: "The people at Redstone alleged that the removing of them from the unpurchased lands was a contrivance of the gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take rights for their improvements when a purchase was made. In confirmation of this they said that a gentleman of the name of Harris, and another called Wallace, with one Friggs, a pilot, spent a considerable time last August in viewing the lands and creeks thereabouts. I am of opinion, from the appearance the people made, and the best intelligence we could obtain, that there are but about an hundred and fifty families in the different settlements of Redstone, Youghiogheny and Cheat." We suppose this estimate included all the settlers in what is now Fayette county and Turkey Foot. The names of Harris, Wallace and Frigg do not appear in our early land titles, so far as we know. They were perhaps agents for others.

The treaty referred to so often in the foregoing report was to be held at Fort Pitt in the ensuing April and May, by George Croghan,

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(j)Several of these persons resided at considerable distances from the mouth of Redstone, or from Gist's—as Philip Shute and James McClean, who lived in N. Union township, near the base of Laurel Hill; Thomas Douthitt on the tract where Uniontown now is; Captain Coburn some ten miles southeast of New Geneva; Gabriel Conn probably on Georges creek, near Woodbridgetown. The Provances settled on Provance's Bottom, near Masontown, and on the other side of the river, at the mouth of Big Whiteley. The Brownfields located south and southeast of Uniontown. Ralph Higgenbottom resided on the Waynesburg road, in Menallen township, a little west of the Sandy Hill Quaker graveyard. The others, so far as we know, resided near the places to which they came. It is singular that the Commissioners did not visit the upper Monongahela, or Georges creek and Cheat settlements. We infer that they were discouraged by their ill success at Redstone.

(k)Grandfather of Ex-Judge Abrams, of Brownsville.

Revolution.(m) For this there were several reasons;—the scarcity of money—the validity, as against all but the Proprietors, of settlements, and of official surveys and returns; but especially the uncertainty whether we were in Virginia or in Pennsylvania. Indeed there are, in Fayette county, many tracts of land worth from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, and settled from seventy to ninety years, which are yet unpatented. The rich reckonings of interest which these, from time to time, yield up to the State Treasury, make its insatiate coffers smile.

Thus much we thought we might safely here say as to our land titles. To go further into them would be an unwarrantable digression from our main purpose—to which we now return.

Although the boundary troubles, the Revolutionary and subsequent Indian wars until 1794, operated greatly to retard the growth of our settlements, still they did progress during that period, slowly, but steadily. Indeed during the Revolutionary war, Pennsylvania adopted the recommendation of Congress to States having wild lands, not to grant them to settlers, lest by so doing they might hinder enlistment. This, however, did not hinder, but only discouraged immigration, and postponed the lawful acquisition of titles, as already stated. The great hindrances to settlements here were the difficulties of getting here, the privations when here, and the fear of the Indians. The latter cause, however, had comparatively with other neighboring territory, little influence. No bloody Indian forays ever crossed our lines after '55. Our inhabitants never fled, except sometimes to their noteless private forts upon groundless alarm. Often did our sturdy yeomen and youth go over our borders to the relief of their more exposed neighbors of Washington

(m)The only Proprietary Patents for Fayette lands which we know of are the following:

John Penn, Governor, &c., to John Paull, July 7, 1770, for a tract called "Walnut Level," in now Nicholson township, on the river below New Geneva, sold by Paull's executors to Philip Pierce, owned once, in part, by Hon. John Smilie, and since by Jacob and James Biffle, and Thomas W. Nicholson.

Thomas and Richard Penn to William Robertson, January 12, 1771, for a tract on or near Braddock's road, and on both sides of Jacob's Creek, between Lobengier's and Tinsman's (Snyder's) Mills, in part in Bullskin township—the scene of the old quarrels and lawsuits between Robertson and Ralph Cherry.

Thomas and Richard Penn, March 2, 1771, to Doctor Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, (the General Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, who fell at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 3, 1771, for three tracts in Bullskin township, above the Chain Bridge ford, and near Braddock's road. General Mercer's executors sold them to Col. Isaac Meason.

In September and November, 1766, John Penn and John Penn, Jr., granted Patents for a number of tracts in now Wharton and H. Clay townships, and in contiguous parts of Somerset county, to B. Chew and ——— Wilcocks.

and Westmoreland. Indeed this impunity from the terrors of the times conduced to our increase of population, and caused our county to far outstrip its neighbors in this particular. From 150 families in 1768, say 700 persons, our population rose in 1790 to 12,995 free whites and 282 slaves.

As already stated, the earliest settlers came from Virginia and Maryland, chiefly the former. About 1770-'2 a few came from the Eastern counties of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. There were occasional instances before and after that period, up to '84, when Pennsylvania immigrants began to preponderate. The old settlers had, as they thought, come to Virginia territory, many of the better sort bringing with them their slaves and their attachments to Virginia rule and manners. In 1780 Pennsylvania passed her celebrated "Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery," declaring that all colored persons born on her soil after March 1, 1780, should be free, subject to such as would otherwise have been slaves, being servants until twenty-eight years of age, if duly registered. The act required a registry in the office of the Courts of all slaves. How many were registered by inhabitants of Fayette we do not certainly know, as it was until 1783 part of Westmoreland, where the Register is common to what is now several counties.(n) But, under the Act of March 1788, requiring a registry of those born of slave mothers after March 1, 1780, we find there were registered in Fayette, 354, between the 5th of February, '89, and January 12th, 1839.

The passage of this law, and its becoming a "fixed fact" about the same time that this was Pennsylvania territory, combined to induce many of our early settlers to sell out and migrate to Kentucky, which about this date had opened her charms to adventure, settlement and slavery. Fayette gave to that glorious State many of her best pioneer settlers—among whom were her Popes, her

(n)Among the largest slave owners, as shown by the Registers, were Robert Beale, 18; Van Swearingen, 13; William Goe, 11; Walter Brisco, 9; Margaret Hutton, 9; Isaac Meason, 8; Edward Cook, 8; James Cross, 8; Nacy Brashears, 11; Rev. James Finley, 8; Andrew Linn, 7; Benoni Dawson, 7; Sarah Hardin, 7; Richard Noble, 7; Benjamin Stephens, 6; James Dearth, 6; Thomas Brown, 6; John Stevenson, 5; Samuel Kincade, 5; Peter Laughlin, 5; Wm. McCormick, 5; John McKibben, 5; Edmond Freeman, James Blackiston, Isaac Pierce, Augustine Moore, Benjamin Davis, Hugh Laughlin, James Hammond, each 4; Providence Mountz, Margaret Vance, John Minter, Thomas Moore, William Harrison, Joseph Grable, Dennis Springer, John Wells, Robert Harrison, Isaac Newman, each 3; Zachariah Connell, Mark Hardin, John Hardin, Theophilus Phillips, Philip Shute, John Mason, Robert Ross, John Laughlin, Otho Brashears, Rezin Virgin, Jonathan Arnold, Richard Stephenson, each 2; and many others, one.

Rowans, her Metcalfs, her Hardins and others. The flight to Kentucky started from the mouth of Redstone in Kentucky boats, which landed at Limestone (Maysville). This current was kept up during the decade of 1780-'90, and to some extent afterwards; but now it began to blend with another current which ran into the cheap and tempting plain of Ohio, a current which continued to flow with increasing force and breadth during the residue of that century, and for many years afterwards; and indeed until after a protracted struggle she was completely supplanted in the affections of our people by Illinois and Iowa.

These early removals to Kentucky brought to our county overpowering numbers of settlers from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who availed themselves of the opportunity to buy out the improvements of the settlers upon easy terms. Of this class of new settlers were the Friends, or Quakers, who settled about Brownsville, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians generally. Many, however, of the Friends, especially those earliest here, came from Berkeley and Frederick counties in Virginia. Of such were the Beesons, who were here as early as 1766-'7. There were also Presbyterians here before 1770—among them Rev. James Finley, who took up the lands where his grandchildren, Robert, Ebenezer, and Eli now reside, as early as 1772, having bought out one Nace Thompson. The Presbyterian settlers located generally on Dunlap's creek, and between Redstone and the Yough—a few scattering in other places. The Rev. John McMillan, in his journal of his tour from the Valley of Virginia to Southwest Pennsylvania, in 1775, speaks of having lodged one night at "one Coburn's"—probably the place where the first Monongalia election was held;(o) then, ten miles distant, he came to and lodged at Col. Wilson's,(p) (now New Geneva,) and preached at "Mount Moriah."(q) Thence he went to John Armstrong's, on Muddy creek—thence to John McKibben's, on Dunlap's creek, (the old Judge Breading place, now

(o)See "Boundary Controversy"—Chapt. IX.

(p)See Memoir of Col. George Wilson among "Early Settlers," and "Boundary Controversy"—Chapters VII. and IX.

(q) This was, and is a Presbyterian church; and is where there is now a small frame meeting house, once used as a school house, originally part of the old Caldwell tract of land, now Lee Tate, adjoining the late James C. Ramsay's, in Springhill township, about two miles southeast of New Geneva. The lot, four acres, (including a spring) on which it stands, was conveyed to Col. George Wilson and John Swearingen, (father of Captain Van Swearingen,) as trustees of the church, by Joseph Caldwell, by deed, (of record in Book A.) dated July 1, 1773, and is, perhaps, the oldest church title in the county.

George E. Hogg,) at both of which places he lodged and preached. Thence to Mr. Adams', about four miles, and preached at James Pickett's; thence, about five miles, to David Allen's. Mr. Adams was Robert Adams, Esq., a Presbyterian Elder, who lived on the Solomon Colley place, seven miles west of Uniontown, on the pike. David Allen's was where Robert Smith, Esq., now resides, in Franklin township. James Pickett's we cannot certainly locate. From David Allen's he went to Col. Edward Cook's, a well known place, on Speer's run, north of Cookstown, and thence to Pentecost's, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, now John Torrence's, and thence to Chartiers, where he settled.

And, as we have but little material for an Ecclesiastical History of Fayette, we may as well here insert what little we have.

The Baptists were early in the field in this county, as early as 1766--'8. They settled generally near Uniontown, on Georges creek and Redstone, the former having for their minister, perhaps as early as 1769, the Rev. Isaac Sutton,(r) who founded the church at Uniontown, called "Great Bethel," and the one near Merrittstown, called "Little Bethel." He settled about two miles south of Uniontown, where some of his descendants still reside. Among his people were the Brownfields, Gaddis, &c. Among the Redstone Baptists were the Linns, Colvins, &c., having for their minister the Rev. W. Stone. The Rev. John Corbly, of Muddy creek, or rather Whiteley creek, in now Greene county, whose wife and children (five) were killed and scalped by Indians when on their way to church, in 1782, was a son-in-law of old Andrew Linn, who settled the Linn's Mill tract—"Crab-tree Bottom," on Redstone, near Brownsville, at a very early day, that tract being the first official survey in the county, made August 22, 1769. The Redstone Association, like the Redstone Presbytery, is the oldest of its kind west of the Mountains.

The Methodists did not reach this county until some years after the Revolution—about the close of the last century.(s) They rapidly

(r)The Baptist historian, Benedict, gives this honor to Elder John Sutton, a brother of Isaac, and who had another brother, Moses, who was a preacher. They all, we believe, settled in the same vicinity. There was also a Rev. James Sutton, on Georges creek, who went about 1790—another brother, we presume. The Georges creek Baptist Church at Smithfield was founded in 1780, with 34 members.

(s)The oldest Methodist Ep. Church title in Fayette county that we can find is a deed from Isaac Meason to Thomas Moore, Jacob Murphy, Zach'h. Connell and Isaac Charles, Trustees, &c., for one acre, for a meeting house, dated May 26, 1790:—but where it is—in what township, or other locality, we do not

clothes, and tied myself up in a watchcoat. Then, with gun in hand, and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 26th (December). The day following, just after we had passed a place called Murderingtown, (in Butler county) we fell in with a party of French and Indians, who had laid in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist, or me, not fifteen steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody, and kept him until about nine o'clock at night, then let him go, and walked all the remaining part of the night, without making any stop, that we might get the start so far, as to be out of the reach of their pursuit the next day." Mr. Gist relates this occurrence thus:—We rose early in the morning, and set out about two o'clock, and got to Murderingtown, on the south-east fork of Beaver creek. Here we met an Indian, whom I thought I had seen at Joncaire's, at Venango, when on our journey up to the French Fort. This fellow called me by my Indian name and pretended to be glad to see me. I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major (Washington) know that I mistrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did. The Indian said he could hear a gun from his cabin, and steered us more northwardly. We grew uneasy; and then he said two whoops might be heard from his cabin. We went two miles further. Then the Major said he would stay at the next water. We came to water, to a clear meadow. It was very light, and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun towards us, and he fired. Said the Major, "are you shot?'—'No,' said I; upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white oak, and began loading his gun. But we were soon with him. I would have killed him, but the Major would not suffer me. We let him charge his gun. We found he put in a ball; then took care of him. Either the Major or I always stood by the guns. We made the Indian make a fire for us by a little run, as if we intended to sleep there. I said to the Major: 'As you will not have him killed, we must get him away, and then we must travel all night.' Upon which I said to the Indian, 'I suppose you were lost, and fired your gun.' He said he knew the way to his cabin, and it was but a little way. 'Well,' said I, 'do you go home, and as we are tired, we will follow your track in the morning; and here is a cake for you, and you must give us meat for it in the morning.' He was glad to get away. I followed him and listened, until he was fairly out of

the way; and then we went about half a mile, when we made a fire, set our compass, fixed our course, and traveled all night. In the morning we were on the head of Pine creek."

"The next day," says Washington, "we continued traveling until quite dark, and got to the river (Allegheny) about two miles above Shannopin's town (two or three miles above Pittsburgh). We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not, only about fifty yards from each shore. The ice was driving in vast quantities. There was no way to get over but on a raft, which we set about making, with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sunset. This was a whole day's work. We next got it launched, then went on board of it, and set off. But before we were half way over, we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole, to try to stop the raft that the ice might pass by; when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole, that it jerked me out into ten feet of water; but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts, we could not get to either shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island (Wainwright's) to quit our raft and make to it. The cold was so extremely severe that Mr. Gist had all his fingers, and some of his toes frozen; and the water was shut up so hard, that we found no difficulty in getting off the island on the ice the next morning, and went on to Frazer's."

Christopher Gist had three sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and Richard; and two daughters, Anne, never married, and Violet, wife of William Cromwell, whom her father settled on that part of his lands which is now owned by Isaac Wood. Cromwell afterwards ungratefully set up a claim to it in his own right, which he sold to one Samuel Lyon, with whom Thomas Gist had a protracted, but successful controversy for the title. Each of these sons, as well as the father, acquired inceptive titles to different parts of the Mount Braddock lands. All their rights were eventually united in Thomas Gist, who perfected the titles. He died in 1786, on the Mount Braddock estate, and there buried. By his last will, dated in 1772, he devised his estates to his only daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, who married Andrew McKown, and to his brothers and sisters and their children. These soon sold out to Isaac Meason, the elder,—many of them having before that time removed to Kentucky, where their descendants are still believed to reside. Anne, the maiden sister, resided with Thomas until his death, and became his

poles and applied them to his flesh. As fast as he ran around the stake to avoid one party of tormentors, he was promptly met at every turn by others, with burning poles and red-hot irons and rifles loaded with powder only; so that in a few minutes nearly one hundred charges of powder had been shot into his body, which had become black and blistered in a dreadful degree. The squaws would take up quantities of coals and hot ashes and throw them upon his body, so that in a few minutes he had nothing but fire to walk upon.

"In this extremity of his agony the unhappy Colonel called aloud upon Girty, in tones that rang through Knight's brain with maddening effect—'Girty! Girty! shoot me through the heart! Quick! Quick! Don't refuse me!' 'Don't you see I have no gun, Colonel," replied the monster, bursting into a loud laugh; and then turning to an Indian beside him, he muttered some brutal jest upon the naked and miserable appearance of the prisoner.(h)

"The terrible scene had now lasted more than two hours, and Crawford had become much exhausted. He walked slowly around the stake, spoke in a low tone, and earnestly besought God to look with compassion upon him and to pardon his sins. His nerves had lost much of their sensibility, and he no longer shrank from the fire brands, with which they incessantly touched him. At length he sunk, in a fainting fit, upon his face and lay motionless. Instantly an Indian sprung upon his back, knelt lightly upon one knee, made a circular incision with his knife upon the crown of his head, and, clapping the knife between his teeth, tore off the scalp with both hands. Scarcely had this been done, when a withered hag approached with a board full of burning embers, and poured them upon the crown of his head, now laid bare to the bone. The Colonel groaned deeply, rose and again walked slowly around the stake!—But why continue a description so horrible? Nature at length could endure no more, and at a late hour in the

(h)Girty's conduct in this savage scene is placed in a very different light by Mr. McCutchen's statement, appended to our subsequent sketch of Crawford's campaign, in "Revolutionary and Indian wars," which see. A few years before this tragedy, Crawford and Girty were acting in unison in their resistance of Pennsylvania rule, in the Boundary Controversy. It is said that Girty was a frequent guest at Capt. Crawford's hospitable cabin, and aspired to a Captaincy in the Revolutionary war, but was disappointed, and thereupon turned Tory. He had before been made an Indian Chief of the Senecas. Another story is that he blamed Crawford for his failure to receive a command in the American forces. And there is yet another silly tale that he aspired to the hand of one of Crawford's daughters, and was denied.

night he was released by death from the hands of his tormentors."(i)

It is believed that Major Harrison, Major Rosse and Ensign Wm. Crawford, Jr., being officers and known to some of the Indians, met a like fiery end, at other places. What a gorge of infernal revelry did the Crawford family afford to the infuriated savages. Of the five, John, the son, only escaped, to mourn their untimely end with his widowed mother and sister. For awhile the wild grass of the prairie refused to grow upon their unurned ashes; but over their undug graves often since hath "the peaceful harvest smiled."

"Dr. Knight was doomed to be burnt at a Shawnese town about forty miles distant from Sandusky, and was committed to the care of a young Indian to be taken there. The first day they traveled about twenty-five miles and encamped for the night. In the morning, the gnats being very troublesome, the Doctor requested the Indian to untie him that he might help him to make a fire to keep them off. With this request the Indian complied. While the Indian was on his knees and elbows blowing the fire, the Doctor caught up the end of a stick which had been burned in two, with which he struck the Indian on the head, so as to knock him forward into the fire. Rising up instantly, he ran off with great rapidity, howling most piteously. Knight seized the Indian's rifle and pursued him, but drawing back the cock too violently he broke the mainspring, and relinquished the pursuit. The Doctor then took to the woods, and after many perils by land and water, reached Fort McIntosh (Beaver) on the twenty-second day, nearly famished. During his journey he subsisted on young birds, roots and berries." He recruited a little strength and clothing at the fort, and then came home. He owed his life—and we the tale of Crawford's tortures—to the simple credulity of his young Indian bailiff.(j)

(i)The widow of Col. Crawford used to relate in addition to what is here stated, that the Indians stuck his body full of dry, sharp sticks, until he looked like a porcupine, and after he was tied to the stake they first set fire to these sticks, and laughed to see how they blazed and crackled around his naked body.

(j)Dr. John Knight was a man of small size, for that age of stalwart men. He resided in Bullskin township—was a son-in-law of Col. Richard Stevenson and brother-in-law of Presley Carr Lane. He removed to Shelbyville, Ky., with Mr. Lane, whose son John married the Doctor's daughter. The same John Lane was Marshal of Kentucky under President Polk.

pathology. Those endowments indicate a smooth, healthful flow of mental action, exempt from the undercurrent of passional elevation or depression. The attractiveness of their display, gave to Mr. G. much of his unbroken success:—the mental habitude from which they sprung, added years of health to his prolonged usefulness. He was, moreover, always at ease in his pecuniary affairs, and his domestic relations were uncommonly harmonious. Corroding care had no closet in either his heart or his household.

To his other studies Mr. Gallatin had added that of theological science. In youth he had imbibed Unitarian views of the character of Christ; but he avowed, in maturer years, his conviction of the errors of that belief. He was an admirer of the republican simplicity of the Presbyterian Church polity, but not of some of its doctrines. He was, he said, an Arminian Presbyterian. We believe he never became a visible member of any branch of the church militant; but, in the later years of his life, he worshiped at the Presbyterian church in New York, of which the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., (new school) is pastor.

Mr. Gallatin left two sons, James and Albert, and one daughter, Frances, wife of B. K. Stevens, Esq., to inherit his great fame and ample estates. They reside, in elegant ease, in the city of New York and vicinity, James having succeeded his father in the presidency of the National Bank. These are the children of his second wife—his first having been childless. She, however, adopted the fatherless child of a poor woman,—a boy, whom in regard for her memory after her death, Mr. Gallation educated, for which he, in return, assumed his benefactor's name. In early life he sought his fortunes in the West, but found, we believe, an untimely grave.

We will attempt no resume of the character and achievements of the subject of this extended memoir. If there be such a thing as a "self-made man," rising from untoward beginnings, and climbing unaided to the loftiest seats of fame and usefulness, Mr. Gallatin was one, of the highest order. Perhaps Longfellow chants truly in his Psalm of Life—

> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime."

Mr. Gallatin died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, August 12th, 1849, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

[APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII]

LIST OF SETTLERS IN FAYETTE

AND IN CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF

GREENE, WASHINGTON & WESTMORELAND COUNTIES, IN 1772:

COPIED FROM THE OFFICIAL ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR 1773.

In 1772, and until the erection of Westmoreland in 1773, Bedford county embraced all of South-western Pennsylvania.

All of what is now Fayette county, east of a straight line from the mouth of Redstone to the mouth of Jacob's creek, composed two townships, Springhill and Tyrone, between which the division line was Redstone creek, from its mouth to where it was crossed by Burd's Road, thence Burd's Road to Gist's, thence Braddock's Road to the Great Crossings. That part of Fayette which is west (or north-west) of the line from the mouth of Redstone to the mouth of Jacob's creek, was included in Rostraver township; which then embraced all of the "Forks of Yough" to the junction.

All of Greene and of Washington counties, which were then supposed to be within the limits of Pennsylvania, and lying west of Fayette, seem to have been included in Springhill.

We give the entire lists for Springhill, Tyrone and Rostraver.(a)

SPRINGHILL TOWNSHIP.

John Allen,	John Artman,	Samuel Adams,
William Allen,	Ichabod Ashcraft,	Robert Adams,
John Armstrong,	John Ally,	
Edward Askins,	John Allison,	George Boydston,

(a)As a curiosity, and to contrast the eastern part of Allegheny county, including Pittsburgh, &c., with Fayette county, in 1772, and with herself and city now, we give the names then on the roll for Pitt township, in all 79, viz: John Barr, Jacob Bausman, Col. Bird, Richard Butler, Wm. Butler; John Cavet, Jas. Cavet, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Christy, Geo. Croghan, John Campbell; Wm. Elliott, Joseph Erwin; Mary Ferree; Thomas Gibson, Elizabeth Gibson; Samuel Heath; Thomas Lyon, Wm. Lyon; Jas. Myers, Eleazer Myers, Wm. Martin, Aeneas Mackay, Robt. M'Kinney, Jno.M'Callister, John M'Daniel, Thos. M'Camish, Thos. M'Bride, Charles M'Ginness, Lachlan M'Lean; John Ormsby; Wm. Powell, Jonathan Plummer; James Royal, Jas. Reed, Wm. Ramage, Peter Roletter, Andrew Robeson; John Sampson, Robert Semple, Samuel Semple, Geo. Sly, Devereaux Smith, Joseph Spear, John Small; Wm. Teagarden, Wm. Thompson, Benjamin Tate; Rinard Undus; Conrad Winebiddle, Conrad Windmiller, Philip Whitesell. Inmates.—Andrew Boggs, Charles Bruce; John Crawford, John Crawford, Joseph Closing, David Critslow; Jacob Divilbiss; Wm. Edwards; Geo. Kerr, Wm. Kerr; Wm. Owens; Geo. Phelps, Ab'm. Powers; Jas. Rice, Henry Rites, Jacob Ribold; Abrm. Slover, Charles Smith; Christian Tubb, John Thompson. Single Freemen.—Richard Butler, Wm. Butler; Geo. Croghan, Moses Coe; Ephr'm. Hunter; Geo. Kerr; Wm. Martin; Hugh O'Hara; Alex'r. Ross; John Sampson, Alex'r. Steel, John Thousman; Jacob Windmiller.

Peter Backus,
Brazil Brown,
Jas. Brown, (Dunlap's creek,)
Thomas Brown, (Ten Mile creek,)
Joseph Brown,
Samuel Brown,
Adam Brown,
Maunus Brown,
Thomas Brown,
John Brown,
Walter Brisco,
Peter Baker,
Nicholas Baker,
James Burdin,
John Burris,
Robert Brownfield,
Edward Brownfield,
Empson Brownfield,
Charles Brownfield,
Jeremiah Beek,
Charles Burkham,
Henry Beeson,
Jacob Beeson,
Alexander Buchanan,
James Black,
John Barkley,
Nicholas Bauk,
Thomas Banfield,
Thomas Batton,
William Brashears,
Joseph Barker,
Lewis Brimet,
James Branton,
Henry Brenton,
John Braddock,

Michael Carn,
George Craft,
Wm. Case,
Adam Cumbert,
John Craig
Joseph Caldwell,
James Crooks,
William Campbell,
John Carr,
John Carr, Jr.
Moses Carr,
William Cochran,
George Conn,
Nicholas Crowshoe,
Anthony Coshaw,

Wm. Crawford, Capt.
Wm. Crawford, Quaker,
Wm. Crawford,
Josias Crawford,
Oliver Crawford,
Richard Chinner,
Peter Cleam,
Jacob Cleam,
John Casteel,
George Church,
Michael Cox,
Joseph Cox,
Michael Catt,
Abraham Cilis,
Anthony Cills,
William Conwell,
Jehu Conwell,
Michael Cresap,
William Colvin,
George Colvin,

Peter Drago,
John Drago,
Samuel Douglass,
Jeremiah Downs,
Augustus Dillener,
Edward Death,
John Death,
Owen David,
Jesse Dument,
William Downard,
Jacob Downard,
Henry Debolt,
George Debolt,
Henry Dever,
Lewis Davison,
Andrew Davison,
William Dawson,
Jacob Dicks,
Lewis Deem,

Henry Enoch,
John Evans,
Richard Evans,
Hugh Evans,
Edward Elliott,
Michael Franks,
Jacob Franks,
James Fleeharty,
John Fisher,
James Frame,

Nathan Friggs,
Henry Friggs,
Hugh Ferry,
James Flannegan,
David Flowers,
Thomas Flowers,

Thomas Gaddis,
Samuel Glasby,
William Garrat,
John Garrard,
John Garrard, Jr.
William Goodwin,
Joseph Goodwin,
Thomas Gooden,
John Glasgo,
Fred'k. Garrison,
Leonard Garrison,
Jacob Grow,
Zachariah Gobean,
John Griffith,
Hugh Gilmore,
Robert Gilmore,
Thomas Gregg,
Charles Gause,
Daniel Goble,
Nicholas Gilbert,
Andrew Gudgel,

Henry Hart,
David Hatfield, Jr.
John Hendricks,
Henry Hall,
John Hall,
Adam Henthorn,
James Henthorn,
Jas. Henthorn, (the less.)
John Henthorn,
Charles Hickman,
Aaron Hackney,
Martin Hardin,
Benjamin Hardin,
William Hardin,
John Hardin, Jr.
John Harman,
Geo. Huckleberry,
John Huffman,
John Harrison,
David Hawkins,
James Herod,
William Herod,
Levi Herod,

Henson Hobbs,
Samuel Howard,
William House,
Philemon Hughes,
Thos. Hughes, (Muddy creek,)
Thomas Hughes,
Owen Hughes,
John Huston,

Hugh Jackson,
David Jennings,
Aaron Jenkins,
Jonathan Jones,
John Jones,

Thomas Lane,
Absalom Little,
Samuel Lucas,
Thomas Lucas,
Richard Lucas,
Hugh Laughlin,
David Long,
John Long,
John Long, Jr.
Jacob Link,

Aaron Moore,
John Moore,
Jno. Moore, (over the river,)
Simon Moore,
Hans Moore,
David Morgan,
Charles Morgan,
William Masters,
John Masterson,
Henry Myers,
George Myers,
Ulrick Myers,
Martin Mason,
John Mason,
Alexander Miller,
John Messmore,
John Mene,
Daniel Moredock,
James Moredock,
Adam Mannon,
John Mannon,
John Marr,
William M'Dowell,
John M'Farland,
Francis M'Ginness,
Nathaniel M'Carty,

Samuel M'Cray,
James M'Coy,
Hugh M'Cleary,

Tunis Newkirk,
Barnet Newkirk,
Peter Newkirk,
James Neal,
George Newell,
James Notts,
James Notts, Jr.
Charles Nelson,
Adam Newlon,
Bernard O'Neal,

Jacob Poundstone,
Frederick Parker,
Philip Pearce,
Theophilus Phillips,
Thomas Phillips,
Adam Penter,
Richard Parr,
Henry Peters,
John Peters,
Christian Pitser,
Ahimon Pollock,
John Pollock,
Samuel Paine,
John Wm. Provance,

Ieronemus Rimley,
Casper Rather,
Telah Rood,
Jesse Rood,
Daniel Robbins,
John Robbins,
Roger Roberts,
Jacob Rifle,
Ralph Rifle,
William Rall,
David Rogers,
Thomas Roch,
Edward Roland,
William Rees,
Jonathan Rees,
Jacob Rich,

Thomas Scott,
Edward Scott,
Andrew Scott,
James Scott,
John Smith, (Dunlap's creek,)

John Smith,
Robert Smith,
James Smith,
Philip Smith,
William Smith, — Dr.?
Conrad Selx,
Isaac Sutton,
Isaac Sutton, Jr.
Jacob Sutton,
Lewis Saltser,
Samuel Stilwell,
William Spangler,
John Swearingen,
William Shepperd,
John Swan,
John Swan, Jr.
Thomas Swan,
Robert Sayre,
Stephen Styles,
Samuel Sampson,
Joseph Starkey,
David Shelby,
Elias Stone,

Obadiah Truax,
John Thompson, —
Michael Tuck,
Abraham Teagarden,
George Teagarden,
Edward Taylor,
Michael Thomas,

Henry Vanmeter,
Abraham Vanmeter,
Jacob Vanmeter,
John Vantrees,
John Varvill,

David White,
James White,
George Williams,
David Walters,
Ephraim Walters,
David Wright,
George Wilson, Esq.
James Wilson,
John Waits,
John Watson,
George Watson,

Joseph Yauger,
Telah Yourk.—305.

John Swann m. d/o Jacob + Lotitia Eliz. Vanmeter b. c 1752
Thos. Swan will filed 12-6-1779 Monongahela Co. Va - W/Va?

Inmates—(Boarders not heads of families.)

Richard Ashcraft,
Ephraim Ashcraft,
Samuel Adams,

John Bachus,
William Burt,
John Beeson,
Samuel Bridgewater,
Coleman Brown,
William Brown,
Bazil Brown,
Benjamin Brashears,
Richard Brownfield,
Benjamin Brooks,
Alexander Bryan,
William Bells,

Gabriel Cox,
Israel Cox,
Samuel Colson,
Joseph Coon,
Robert Cavines,
John Cross,
Edward Carn,
Christian Coffman,
John Curley,
Nathaniel Case,
John Crossley,
Christopher Capley,
George Catt,
John Chadwick,
Jonathan Chambers,
John Cline,

Benajah Dunn,

Zephaniah Dunn,
Timothy Downing,
Jeremiah Davis,
James Davis,

Thomas Edwards,
Bernard Eckley,

James Fugate,

John Guthrey,
William Groom,

Captain John Hardin,
William Henthorn,
William Hogland,
Edward Hatfield,
John Hawkins,
Samuel Herod,
John Hargess,
Thomas Hargess,

Joseph Jackson,
Jacob Jacobs,

John Kinneson,
Thomas Kendle,

William Lee,
Andrew Link,

Elijah Mickle,
William Murphy,
John Morgan,
Morgan Morgan,

Samuel Merrifield,
John Main, Jr.
William Martin,
John Morris,
Jacob Morris,
George M'Coy,
John M'Fall,
Alexander M'Donald,
William M'Claman,

John Pettyjohn,
Baltzer Peters,
Richard Powell,
Thomas Pyburn,
John Phillips,
Thomas Provance,

Thomas Rail,
Noah Rood,

William Spencer,
Alexander Smith,
John Smith,
Francis Stannater,

John Taylor
William Thompson,

Jonah Webb,
John Williamson,
Alexander White,
Benjamin Wells,
Michael Whitelock,

Jeremiah Yourk,
Ezekiel Yourk.—89.

Single Freemen.

John Brown,
Joseph Batton,
Isher Budd,
David Blackston,

Hugh Crawford,
John Crawford,
Francis Chain,
William Cheny,
Daniel Christy,
James Chamberlain,
James Carmichael,
James Campbell,

John Catch,

John Dicker,
John Douglass,
Edward Dublin,

Elias Eaton,
Alexander Ellener,
Samuel Eckerly,

Thomas Foster,
Jacob Funk,
Martin Funk,

Joseph Gwin,
Bartlett Griffith,

John Holton,
Abraham Holt,
John Holt,
Joshua Hudson,
John Hupp,

Cornelius Johnson,

Josiah Little,

One Morgan Morgan was in Cumberland Co., Ky. 1810

William Marshall,
James Morgan,
Hugh Murphey,
George Morris,
Joseph Morris,
David M'Donald,
Abraham M'Farland,
John M'Gilty,

John Notts,
Philip Nicholas,

James Peters,
Isaac Pritchard,
Jonathan Paddox,
Ebenezer Paddox,

Noble Rail,
Nathan Rinehart,
Samuel Robb,
James Robertson,
Philip Rogers,
Total 452

John Shively,
Christopher Swoop,
Ralph Smith,
John Sultzer,

William Teagarden,
John Taylor,

John Verville, Jr.
John Williams.—58.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

Jonathan Arnold,
Andrew Arnold,
David Allen,

Andrew Byers,
Christopher Beeler,
Henry Beeson,
John Boggs,
Thomas Brownfield,

Bernard Cunningham,
Daniel Canon,
Edward Conn,
George Clark,
George Clark, Jr.
John Cherry,
James Cravin,
John Clem,
John Cornwall,
John Castleman,
William Crawford, Esq.
Valentine Crawford,
William Collins,

George Dawson,
Edward Doyle,
Joshua Dickenson,
John Dickenson,
Thomas Davis,

Robert Erwin,

Thomas Freeman,

James Gamble,

Reason Gale,
Thomas Gist, Esq.

Charles Harrison,
William Harrison,
Ezekiel Hickman,
Henry Hartley,
James Harper,
Joseph Huston,
William Hanshaw,

John Keith,

Andrew Linn,
David Lindsay,
John Laughlin,
Samuel Lyon,

Alexander Moreland,
Augustine Moore,
Edmund Martin,
Michael Martin,
Hugh Masterson,
Isaac Meason,
Philip Meason,
Providence Mounts,
William Massey,
William Miller,
Robert M'Glaughlin,
William M'Kee,

Robert O'Guillion,

Adam Payne,
Elisha Pearce,

Inmates.

Reding Blunt,
Zechariah Connell,
Peter Castner,

Smith Corbit,
Francis Lovejoy,
Agney Maloney,

Isaac Pearce,
George Paull,

Andrew Robertson,
Edmund Rice,
Robert Ross,
Samuel Rankin,
William Rankin,

Dennis Springer,
Josiah Springer,
George Smith,
Moses Smith,
Isaac Sparks,
William Sparks,
John Stephenson,
Richard Stephenson,
John Stewart,
Philip Shute,

Philip Tanner,
James Torrance,
Thomas Tilton,

John Vance,

Conrad Walker,
Henry White,
William White,
Joseph Wells,
John Waller,
Richard Waller,
Lund Washington,
George Young.—89.

Joseph Reily,
Edward Stewart.—8.

Single Freemen.

Robert Beall,
James Berwick,
George Brown,
William Castleman,
John Felty,
Elijah Lucas,
Francis Main,
James Mock,
Thomas Moore,
Total ....110..
Patrick Masterson,
Alexander M'Clean,
Daniel Stephens,
William Shepherd.—13.

Uncultivated Lands.

George Washington, (*)	1500 acres.	Nicholas Dawson,	300 acres.
John A. Washington,	600 "	Sniveley's Administrators,	300 "
Samuel Washington,	600 "	Halvert Adams,	300 "
Lund Washington,	300 "	Joseph Hunter,	900 "
Thomas Gist, Esq.	600 "		

ROSTRAVER TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Applegate,
Daniel Applegate,
William Applegate,
Thomas Applegate,
Alexander Bowling,
Andrew Baker,
Samuel Burns,
James Burns,
Ishan Barnett,
Morris Brady,
Samuel Biggon,
Samuel Beckett,
Edward Cook,
Andrew Dye,
James Devoir,
John Dogtauch,
William Dunn,
Peter Elrod,
Peter Easman,
Paul Froman,
Rev. Jas. Finley,
Samuel Glass,
Samuel Grissey,
John Greer,
James Gragh,
Christopher Houseman,
Thomas Hind,
Peter Hildebrand,
Joseph Hill,
Llewellen Howell,
Deverich Johnson,
James Johnson,
Jacob Johnson,
Joseph Jones,
John Kiles,
John Kilton,
Andrew Linn,
William Linn,
Nathan Linn,
Frederick Lamb,
John Miller,
Oliver Miller,
Abraham Miller,
Alexander Miller,
Alexander Morehead,
Alexander Mitchell,
John Mitchell,
Jesse Martin,
Morgan Morgan,
Robert Mays,
Daniel M'Gogan,
James M'Kinley,
Robert M'Connell,
Ralph Nisley,
Dorsey Pentecost,
Benjamin Pelton,
David Price,
John Perry,
Samuel Perry,
Joseph Pearce,
John Pearce,
James Peers,
Andrew Pearce,
Edward Smith,
Samuel Sinclair,
Henry Speer,
John Shannon,
Michael Springer,
Richard Sparks,
William Sultzman,
Van Swearingen,
William Turner,
Philip Tanner,
Joseph Vanmeter,
Jacob Vanmeter,
John Vanmeter,
Peter Vandola,

*See Chap. XIV.—"Washington in Fayette."

One Morgan Morgan was in Cumberland Co. Ky - 1810

Adam Wickenhimen,
David Williams,
George Weddel,
John Weddel,
James Wall,
Samuel Wilson,
James Wilson,
Isaac Wilson,
John Wiseman,
Thomas Wells,
James Young.—88.

Inmates.

Benjamin Allen,
Nathaniel Brown,
Benajah Burkham,
John Bleasor,
Samuel Clem,
Thomas Cummins,
Benajah Dumont,
Samuel Davis,
Thomas Dobin,
Hugh Dunn,
Peter Hanks,
Joseph Hill,
Joseph Lemon,
William Moore,
John M'Clellan,
Felty M'Cormick,
Martin Owens,
Abraham Ritchey,
Peter Skinner.—19.

Single Freemen.

William Boling,
Jesse Dumont,
John Finn,
Isaac Greer,
Moses Holliday,
Peter Johnson,
Ignatius Jones,
Thomas Miller,
Jacob M'Meen,
Baltser Shiling,
Levi Stephens,
Cornelius Thompson,
Robert Turner.—14.

Total 121

point, to north latitude 42 deg., so as to take into the Quaker province some fifty miles square of North-western Virginia, west of the west line of Maryland. Dunmore scouted his claim and difficult-to-be-ascertained line. He insisted that our western boundary should be a meridian line run south from the end of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, on line 42 deg.; which, said he, will throw the western line of Pennsylvania at least fifty miles east of Pittsburgh. This pretense was based, upon the belief that the Delaware continued to 42 deg. the north-eastward bearing, which changes to north-west at the eastern corner of Pike county—so little was then known of our interior geography. The next expedient by the Penns was to propose Mason and Dixon's line to the Monongahela, and thence that river to the Ohio, as a temporary boundary.(c) This, too, was rejected; his lordship saying that upon nothing less than his Majesty's express command would he relinquish Pittsburgh. Here negotiation ended; and violence and oppression continued their sway, until checked up by those absorbing interests.

The outburst of the Revolution, in 1775, and the fall of the Dunmore dynasty, produced a lull in the storm of inter-colonial strife. Partisans became patriots, and rushed with eagerness to repel a common foe.(d) For a brief period the civil jurisdiction of Pennsylvania seems to have been yielded. Military control was all that Virginia exercised. But this blending of incoherent pretentions could not long endure. It severed, as soon as the first intense fervors of revolution had cooled down, into an earnest struggle for independence.

And now Virginia behaved towards Pennsylvania with an inconsistency, if not cool vindictiveness, without precedent or palliation. On the 15th of June, 1776, her revolutionary convention, justly deprecating the conflict of jurisdiction in the disputed territory, proposed to Pennsylvania a temporary boundary, which, they said, "would most nearly leave the inhabitants in the country they settled under;" which boundary is as follows: from the north-west corner of Maryland to Braddock's road—by it to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny—down that river to Chestnut Ridge mountain—along its crest to Greenlick run branch of Jacob's creek—down it to where Braddock's road crossed—by the road and its continuation towards Pittsburgh to the Bullock Pens (a little north-west of Wilkinsburg), and thence a straight line to the mouth of Plum run (creek) on the Allegheny. East of this Pennsylvania was to rule—west of it, Virginia. The Pennsylvania convention, in September, 1776, very properly rejected this proposal; because, being very wide of her true limits, its adoption as a temporary line would be productive of more confusion than if it was to be final.

(c)As the Penns claimed it, not far from the true line; which would have left Pittsburgh about six miles in Pennsylvania.

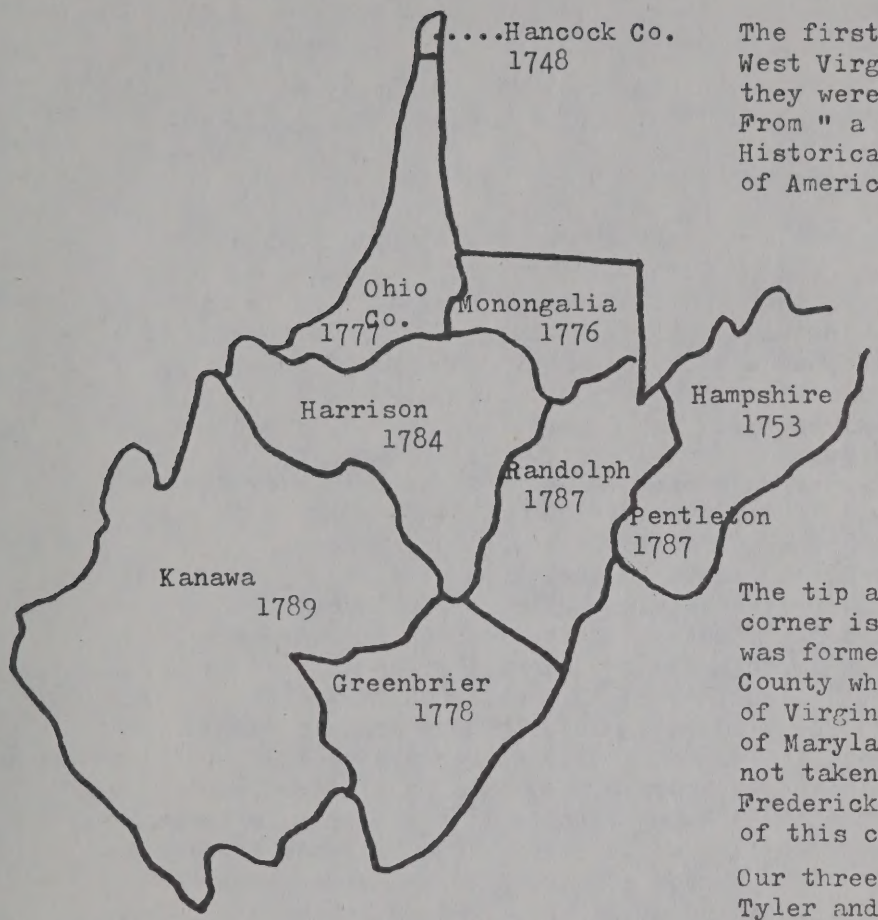
(d)Among the most resolute of the Penn adherents were, Arthur St. Clair, then prothonotary, &c., of Westmoreland, afterwards Major General, &c., and Thomas Scott, afterwards first Prothonotary of Washington, and first member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania. Of the Virginia partisans were Dorsey Pentecost, afterwards Clerk of Yohogania county, first member from Washington in Sup. Ex. Council of Pa.; Colonel William Crawford, who was burned by the Ohio Indians in 1782; Colonel John Campbell, afterwards prominent in Kentucky; George Graham, Indian agent, &c.

Ere the rejection of this preposterous proposition, the same Virginia convention that made it had, on the 29th of June, 1776, by her Constitution, expressly "ceded, released and forever confirmed unto the people of Pennsylvania, all the territory contained in her charter, with all the rights of property, jurisdiction and government, which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia." At this time she well knew, from Mason and Dixon's measurements and otherwise, that much of the chartered limits of Pennsylvania must fall west of the proposed line, while no Virginia territory could lie east of it. Nevertheless, during the further progress of the controversy she conformed her jurisdiction very nearly to this rejected line.

The next movement by Virginia was a bold stride at dominion. Assuming that Pennsylvania, as well as Maryland, should not reach further west than the "meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac," she, by an Act of her Assembly, passed in October, 1776, proceeded to define the boundary between her east and west Augusta districts; and having annexed some considerable parts of her now north-western counties, and all of Pennsylvania west of the aforesaid meridian, to the latter, divided it into three counties—Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania. Nearly all of the last and much of the other two were composed of Pennsylvania territory. The last took in what are now the county seats of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny, and all north of them. Under this law, justices' courts were regularly held—(e) senators and delegates to the Virginia Legislature chosen, and all other functions of government, civil and military, exercised, from 1776 to 1780. In the meantime Pennsylvania kept up her power, as well as she could, through her Westmoreland county organization, over the whole of

(e)The Yohogania courts were held in the upper story of a log jail and court-house, 24 by 16 feet, on the farm of Andrew Heath, upon the Monongahela, at or near where Elizabeth now is. We have seen its Minutes. It did a large and varied business.

Jan 1977 Tri County Researcher



The first eight counties of West Virginia and the dates they were formed.
From " a Genealogical and Historical Atlas of the U.S. of America"by E. Kay Kirkham.

The tip at the upper Northeastern corner is now Berkeley County and was formed in 1772 from Frederick County which was considered a part of Virginia. However, histories of Maryland state this section was not taken from Maryland until 1912. Frederick County lies to the south of this county, in Virginia.

Our three counties of Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel were formed from the southern part of Ohio County. The county of Harrison has been cut into so many counties it is now only a small part of the northeastern corner and borders Wetzel County along a small stretch of land near the boundary of Monongalia County. It is very important to know all boundaries of counties next to the county you are searching and their years of formation and also years of settlement as often it is necessary to search in those counties too. On the district maps in this issue you may find the counties bordering these counties at this time.

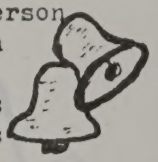
History tells us it was easier to travel from Pennsylvania into Western Virginia than from southern Virginia so those early settlers came, for the most part, from Maryland, Pennsylvania and they used the existing Indian trails for easier traveling. Later the highways were built along these same trails. In searching the old records we find that most of these people were of either German or Irish descent. Also many Czechs, Greeks, Poles, Italians, and Russians came to the Wheeling area.

Although these counties were formed early the records are not complete that far back for many reasons. For one thing , only marriage and land records were kept at that time in this area and early records have been destroyed by fire in Tyler and Wetzel County. 1853 being the earliest record of any kind in Tyler and 1854 in Wetzel. Death and Birth records were not required by law in this state before 1917.

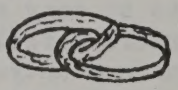
EARLY MARSHALL COUNTY MARRIAGES

Copied from Book one, by Ethel Briggs . Spelling here is the same as on the record and all information is herein included.

Alexander Ogle to Julia Ann Baker 18 June, 1835 by John M. Parrott.
Frederick Banc to Martha Harvy (or could be Harry) 22 Nov, 1835 by John M. Parrott
William Founds to Ruth Minson (could be Munson) 22 Nov, 1835 by John M. Parrott.
Joseph Logsden to Sally McGary 25 Oct., 1835 by Wm. Lambdin.
William Cavalt to Hannah Garner 11 Oct, 1835 by James Jefferson
John Williams to Prudence Richardson 10 Dec, 1835 by Jefferson
Shearman Ferrel to Amanda Potter 27 Aug, 1835 by Jefferson



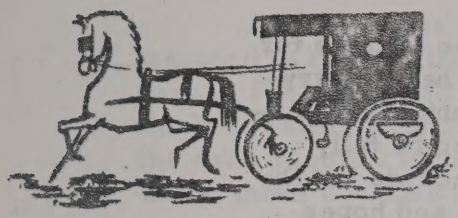
John Billiter to Lucy Ann Crow 12 Nov, 1835 by Jefferson
Isaac Brown to Elizabeth Davis 29 Oct, 1835 by Wm. Summers
Peter Oram to Margaret McHenry 28 Jan, 1836 by Wm. Summers
Charles Oram to Sarah Stroop 18 Feb, 1836 by Summers
William A. Blakemore to Rebecca Roberts 21 Apr, 1836 by Summers
James W. Crerey ? to Sarah Snider 29 Oct, 1835 by John B. West
Daniel Snider to Nancy Caldwell 26 Nov, 1835 by West
Jacob Carrel to Sarah Martin 23 Jan, 1836 by West
William More to Margaret Blevins 7 Apr, 1836 by West
Frederick Smith to Mary Doty 17 Sept, 1835 by William Leeper
Andrew Smith to Elizabeth Higgs 5 June, 1836 by William Leeper
Simeon Arnett to Elizabeth Ward 13 Oct, 1836 by William Summers
Joseph Marple to Sarah Adams 13 Oct, 1836 by Francis Read
David McConaughy ? to Sarah Ann Mitcheltree 3 Nov, 1836 by J.H.McMechen
David Allen to Elizabeth Brown 8 Sep, 1836 by William Lambdin
John Dawsey to Catharine Bonar 28 Apr, 1836 by James Jefferson
Jeremiah Jefferson to Jane Write 3 Apr, 1836 by James Jefferson
William Gosney to Jane Wilson 17 Mar, 1836 by James Jefferson
Adam Holmes to Elizabeth Bonar 21 Apr, 1836 by Jefferson
Thomas Davis to Elizabeth Crow 31 May, 1836 by Jefferson
Smith Richmond to Rebecca Garner 23 Oct, 1836 by Jefferson
Samuel Gamble to Ann Carver 10 Jan, 1836 by Jefferson
Ephraim Mires to Kezah Smith 15 Dec, 1836 by Jefferson



Peter Shaver to Jane Nay 20 Oct, 1836 by Jefferson
Stephen Workman. to Margaret Gats 27 Oct, 1836 by Jefferson
George Gray to Mary Ann Doty 10 Aug, 1836 by Jefferson
Nathaniel Blake to Susanna Richardson 15 Feb, 1836 by Jefferson
John Moslander ? to Nancy Moore 22 Jan, 1836 by Jefferson
George Davidson to Elizabeth Purdy 14 Jan, 1836 by Jefferson
Oliver Archer to Harriet Manning 3 Mar, 1836 by Jefferson
Josiah Coffman to Sabra ? Goodrich 4 Mar, 1837 by J.H. McMechen
John Cunningham to Mary Jones 8 Mar, 1837 by Edward Dowler
John Baker to Rebecca Arnold 16 Apr, 1837 by John Parrott
William Luster to Amy Hollingshead 13 Apr, 1837 by John Parrott
William Johnson to Isabella Parrott 4 May, 1837 by John Parrott
Alexander Clegg to Minerva Martin 15 May, 1837 by Edward Dowler
Joshua Cootsworth to Sarah Bowman 6 Jly, 1837 by Edward Dowler
Humphrey Blakemay to Ann Montgomery 7 Sep, 1837 by Edward Dowler
Nicholas Wykert to Catherine Potter 3 Dec, 1837 by John Crist

WHO ARE THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH?

Lets go up the hill onct over





Let's walk the street down

First of all, they are not Holland-Dutch and they have no connection with Holland or Holland-Dutch culture. They are the descendants of the 18th Century German and Swiss wave of migration across the Atlantic, with a few German dialect-speaking Alsatians and Lorrainers in the bargain. In most cases the ancestors of the present Dutch were prerevolutionary Americans, colonial German dialect-speaking emigrants.

Actually the elements of the culture which we today call "Pennsylvania Dutch" are very much of a mixture. Pennsylvania was never a "Little Germany" where pipe-smoking and beer-drinking peasants transplanted their entire homeland way of life. There was always, from the very beginning, the interplay of culture with Scotch-Irish and Quaker neighbors, an interplay which spread both ways. The typical "Pennsylvania barn" — the Swiss or bank barn — that two-story affair with stables on the ground floor and the threshing floors and mows approached from a drive-in entrance from a higher level — is a Continental adaptation. The Quakers and Scotch-Irish borrowed this barn-pattern, and Pennsylvanians spread it as far west as Iowa. On the other hand, the typical Pennsylvania farmhouse was English Georgian in pattern — and the Dutchman borrowed it from his English-speaking neighbors. It was an even trade.

So general was this cultural adaptation between Continental and British Isles groups here in Pennsylvania that we can say that the American pattern of cultural interchange, of mutual adaptation, began in the Middle Colonies and principally in Pennsylvania. Not in homogeneous New England or homogeneous Virginia, but in the Dutch Country, where the colonial emigrant peoples — brought hither by William Penn's patent of freedom — mingled as nowhere else. And while this mingling of cultures has not been without its problems, as we point out as we outline, the concept of two opposing worlds in the Dutch Country, we can be proud to say that "America began here."

Through migration from Pennsylvania, these mixed patterns, American rather than European, were transplanted elsewhere.

Hence the term "Dutch Country," as we use it, means basically the dialect-speaking areas of Pennsylvania. Within Pennsylvania the Dutch Country is roughly South[illegible] Pennsylvania — the triangle you can draw yourself by connecting Stroudsburg with Somerset. It overlaps however into parts of Central Pennsylvania (Centre and Clinton, Union and Snyder Counties), and spilled over originally into the counties of Western Maryland and the upper Shenandoah Valley of Virginia which were until 1950 culturally part of the Dutch Country, the Mason and Dixon line notwithstanding. It was this area where the "Pennsylvania Dutch" dialect was spoken and where the Dutch culture developed — all by 1800.

There's plenty of hard work for Pop and the boys around the barn and in the fields, but it's the life they like. It "makes nussing out" as long as the chores get "caught after."

"Load the wagon off so we can hitch the horses out."

"Climb the ladder down onct, Mosie."

"What fer kind of thing is that, it makes so funny."

"Go out and tie the dog loose."

"The pump is on the fix."

"You don't make yourself out. You talk so fancy like a body can't understand you."

"Throw Papa down from the hay-mow, his hat."

"Jakie went to town mit himself alone."

"Make the gate open and let the gooses loose."

"Throw the steers over the fence some hay."

"Grandpa's grexin' (complaining) because the pigs got loose."

"Here, you little devil—don't try to fershteckle (hide) yourself."

In County Researches

HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OHIO, MARSHALL, WETZEL AND TYLER COUNTIES

Several readers of this publication have asked the Editors for help, and some have employed the Editors to give them help, in trying to find missing links in their family trees in the Counties of Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel. No article such as this one can be fully descriptive of what is and is not to be found in county records but the author is familiar with the records in all three counties and hopes that some of the ideas given here will be of help to our readers in their searches.

The northwestern section of Virginia was originally a part of Augusta County and Virginia claimed all of what is now some of western Pennsylvania from the corner of Maryland north along the mountain ridge to a point near Blairsville and then down the Kiskemenetas-Allegheny-Ohio Rivers so that even Fort Pitt was included in Augusta County and the county seat was and still is at Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Some old records having to do with the Ohio Valley still exist in the records of Augusta County, but this article will not attempt to describe them. Since the British government prohibited settlement west of the Allegheny Mountain Ridge until after the French and Indian War had been concluded, very little activity took place in the Ohio Valley, other than hunting and trapping, until the late 1760's. Settlements had been made in western Pennsylvania, and the British Army had attempted to evict the settlers - unsuccessfully - but no settlement was made in the Ohio Valley until 1769 when the Zanes settled at Wheeling. Sometime about that year the Legislature at Richmond established the "District of West Augusta", but it forgot to define what territory was included in the District. The best that can be said for it is that it was never a functioning government entity and that it apparently covered the Valleys of The Cheat, Tygart Valley, West Fork, Monongahela, Youghiogheny and Ohio Rivers. No local government was established and the organization was never completed. There are no records of genealogical interest.

In 1776, one of the first activities of the Virginia Legislature, after declaring its independence from the British Crown, was to establish three counties from the District of West Augusta. The three new counties were named Youghioghenia, Ohio and Monongalia. As it turned out, almost all of Youghioghenia County fell in what was determined in 1784 to be Pennsylvania, so that county lived only eight years and died. Ohio County included all of the streams flowing into the Ohio River from what is now northern Brooke County to St. Marys, including all of Middle Island Creek Valley. Monongalia County included the streams flowing into the Monongahela River and its tributaries.

Both Ohio and Monongalia Counties, Virginia, included parts of what was ultimately determined to be Pennsylvania. Some of the records of Ohio County are now found in Pennsylvania courthouses and some of these are interesting to researchers involving present West Virginia.

All of what is now Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler Counties was included in the original Ohio County, together with most of Doddridge, part of Pleasants and that part of southwestern Pennsylvania which is the headwaters of Buffalo, Wheeling, Grave and Fish Creeks. Thus the area records include much more area than is presently included in the three counties about which this article is being written.

Ohio County was divided in 1814 and the part south of the Mason-Dixon Line (now the Marshall-Wetzel County line) was erected as Tyler County. That county included all of Wetzel, all of Tyler, and parts of Doddridge and Pleasants Counties, as they now exist. In 1846 Wetzel County was erected from the northerly part of Tyler County and, shortly thereafter Tyler lost part of its southern territories to Doddridge and Pleasants Counties and assumed its present size.

Marshall County was erected from Ohio County in 1835 and, from that date, both Ohio and Marshall Counties have remained the same size.

USE OF COUNTY RECORDS IN GENEALOGICAL SEARCHES

When you are looking for records about the present Marshall County, they are found in Wheeling until 1835 and in Moundsville after that date. Records for Tyler County are found in Wheeling until 1814, and then in Middlebourne after that date. Wetzel County requires three searches since records are located in Wheeling until 1814, in Middlebourne from 1814 to 1846, and in New Martinsville from 1846 to the present.

People who obtained land in the area included in Ohio County and its daughter counties, received their title in the form of a grant signed by the Governor of Virginia, called a land patent. In order to obtain such a patent it was necessary to pay the Commonwealth of Virginia a small cost per acre, or to have received a warrant for land as a result of wartime services, and to supply a certificate from the Sheriff of the county that he had surveyed the land in question. This certificate described the land by metes and bounds and included a surveyor's plat. It normally described the location of the land as being on a certain stream and, to this extent, the Ohio County records

can be divided with some degree of accuracy as to which county the land falls within. Land on Fishing Creek will be in Wetzel County; land on Middle Island Creek will be in Tyler County, or perhaps Doddridge or Pleasants County. Land on Fish Creek may be in Marshall or in Wetzel County but land on Grave Creek will definitely be in Marshall County. Wheeling Creek waters can be in either Marshall or Ohio County.

The great majority of the surveys are found in Ohio County records because most of the land was claimed before the partition of 1814. There are a goodly number of surveys in Tyler County, but only a few in Marshall and Wetzel. However, all four counties have records in the County Clerk's office of the original surveys for land, on the basis of which patents were issued. Very few people recorded the patents which they got back from Richmond so the Survey Books are the basic information sources for original titling of land. These books describe the land, have a surveyor's plat attached, tell the person for whom it was surveyed, frequently tell how he obtained the right to have a survey made, and give the date of survey. This does not mean that the individual had just arrived in the area when the survey was made but it says that he was probably there at that time. However, surveys were made on behalf of land speculators who never lived in the area and the greatest land speculator of the Ohio Valley was George Washington, for whom many thousands of acres were surveyed and patented.

Deeds transferring title to real estate are frequently a big help in genealogical research. They give the Christian name of the husband and of the wife and usually give the county in which they are then living. It may or may not be the county where the land is located. Unfortunately, it is a very rare occurrence when the wife's maiden name is found in a deed. Of course, if she inherited the land from her parents, there is usually a reference to them which gives information about her family, but this is not a frequent occurrence in the deed records. If a landowner died without a will, later deeds will usually show up in the records by which all of his children either split up the farm or conveyed it to somebody else. These deeds will give the names and counties of residence of all of his children and of the spouses. The old deeds seldom make reference to how the seller obtained title, but frequently refer to inheritance information, where that is applicable. The information given in deeds is quite limited and, except for the possibility that you can find where a person has moved at the time of sale, most deeds give only the names of the parties, a date and a description of the land. Since the great majority of the people lived in the county in which the land was located, its only the occasional deed that gives you a lead in another area.

The deed books are helpful in establishing relationships where there has been no will and, prior to 1890, very few people had wills.

In many cases, an elderly couple would deed their land to one or more of their children, with the idea of living with that child until death, so there is no record of all of the children. Even where a will is of record it does not necessarily prove that all of the children are mentioned. All four counties have records of all the wills that have been probated in each county, so this information is available back to 1776. The Will Books are indexed according to the names of the makers of wills, which makes it impossible to find the maiden name of a married woman from the will index. You must know that name in order to find the will of her father or mother. If a daughter was left certain household furniture or livestock as her share of the estate, it is almost impossible to find the will unless you know her maiden name. If she was left land, this appears in the land records, probably in a later deed, and may well include the information that will lead you back to her parents' names.

It is possible to draw many inferences, which are probably correct, from wills and deeds. Counties of residence, where different from the county of location of the land, certainly give rise to a series of clues. The mention in the will of a child who is given fifty cents or a dollar certainly tells something of the relationship of the parties. A frequent statement in the will is that the child is given a year or some other limited time to claim the property given him or her; and this certainly leads to the assumption that that person has not been in communication with his parents, probably having moved west. The possibility of speculation, based on a slender filament of fact, is almost endless. The following of such speculative ideas has frequently led people into the discovery of things that they had no other method of finding.

There are early marriage records in all four counties but there was no requirement that all marriages be recorded; so it is probable that far less than one third of the marriages are actually listed. Until 1853 there was no place at all in Virginia in which births and deaths could be recorded. As of that date there was established a system of recording births and deaths and the records that exist are found in all four county courthouses. There are many inaccuracies and ommissions in the records but they should not be disregarded. It is really not until about 1920 that the records become almost totally complete and accurate.

Some counties have maintained old records that the law did not require them to keep. Some of these are quite helpful but only an old employee of the Clerk's office even knows that they exist. One example is very old tax records, which if available, give much information about names and locations of people. You have to ask what else might be available and you will find that most employees are quite helpful to a person who is actually there and inquiring. The Clerks all claim that they are understaffed and overworked and they will not answer mail inquiries except to supply official copies

of whatever documents they have. They will not normally make a search and it is, therefore, almost a necessity that a personal visit be made to the courthouse.

The Circuit Court records of lawsuits are frequently of help. Sometimes you get a full description of an estate because the children are fighting over who gets what. Sometimes it is just a series of actions for debts which shows that somebody was in deep financial trouble and, of course, in many families there is no record of any lawsuit at all. However, the records of lawsuits should not be dismissed or overlooked by the person searching for family ties.

Old County Court records (as well as Circuit Court) should be examined. The County Court recommended people to the Governor for appointment as officers of militia. It assigned certain people as supervisors of road building. It was the Court where naturalizations took place. It was the Court in which probate matters and some land disputes were handled. An index to the Ohio County Court records is in Wheeling but it is quite incomplete and it is almost necessary to read the books, page by page. Unfortunately, the early books, up to about 1840, are now in the State History Section of the WVU Library in Morgantown, not in Wheeling.

Submitted by:

JAMES R. EWING, B.S., J.D.
19 Holly Road
Wheeling, West Virginia

An added thought lifted from the pages of Orange Co. Ca. Gen. Soc. Quarterly:

INDENTURES

Many of us have probably wondered why a deed was formerly called an indenture. I know that most of us are familiar with the first two words in the old deeds capitalized in large letters - THIS INDENTURE.

In a very informative book, "The Handwriting of American Records For A Period of 300 Years", the author, E. Kay Kirkham, tells us as follows:

"The indenture was so-called from the fact that its upper edge was indented, or irregular. The indentation was a means of authenticating the record and ownership of property, real or personal. Each party had a copy of the record, usually written on a single sheet of parchment. Where the two copies were cut apart by a wavy line (and sometimes cut through a word such as 'chirographerie') indisputable evidence was established as to the original makers of the instrument, that is, if the indenture matched perfectly."

German-Speaking Settlers of Augusta County, Virginia

By Peggy S. Joyner and Katherine G. Bushman *

Augusta County, Virginia, located in the Shenandoah Valley, was first settled by the Scotch-Irish, but it wasn't long until this fertile land became attractive to the German-speaking people. They began to purchase land being vacated by the Scotch-Irish who were moving south and west. In the second half of the 18th century the German and Swiss migration into our county was heavy. Some stayed for some time before moving on, but the wander-lust of many had been satisfied and they stayed. From the earliest days, Augusta County's court records show numerous German names as can be witnessed in Judge Lyman Chalkley's *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia.* This three volume set of court extracts from 1745 until roughly 1800 is often overlooked by researchers of German forebears because of its misleading title.

The majority of the German settlers came from Pennsylvania and many came from western Maryland after their first roots were pulled up in Pennsylvania. Others, too, arrived after having first settled in Rockingham, Shenandoah and Frederick Counties, Va.

Too little history of these settlers has been researched and recorded. We are anxious to establish origins and collect authenticated material concerning their backgrounds. We hope that those who have traced their ancestors to and through our county will share their findings with us for our files. We shall confine our search to present day Augusta County boundaries between the years 1738 and 1850.

Please assist us in preserving the history of our county and her people.

The following information will be mailed to anyone interested in submitting data. A pedigree form and a form to include name with spelling variations and dates and places will also be mailed.

Project goals

To establish identities and collect data for the German-speaking settlers between 1738 and 1850 within the present boundaries of Augusta County, Virginia.

To organize files of this information and in some manner to make the data available to researchers when enough material is assembled.

Information sought

Data concerning each settler, his wife, his children's names, their spouses, with all available dates.

Any information concerning the settler's forebears, where they lived, who they married and European origin.

Copies of Bible records of the early people. Extracts from published or unpublished sources. Copies of any documents which would add interest to the family collection or to our county's history.

Instructions for submitting data on provided forms

Please print or type. When additional interesting data can be added, please do so. Separate sheets may be used.

If a settler or his children migrated to another area, give details.

Use full names when known and maiden names for all females. Burial data should include name of cemetery, church, location, etc. Be as specfic as possible about all places named. Add your name and address to forms so that credit can be given. Order additional forms when needed.

Documentation

It is important that you tell from whe you obtained your information. Sou may be added at the bottom of for where space allows or on separa sheets. Do not overlook this importa item.

Special help

Anyone who is searching for data co cerning an Augusta County Germ settler may send a 3x5 card for each su name, giving all data known. If we he from others working with the same fam ly, we shall inform you if you include SASE.

This is a volunteer project which h been undertaken because we are awa of the difficulity of tracing the ancesto of our early settlers. If genealogists w share their documented research, would become a major aid researchers and would broaden th knowledge of our county's early histor

Inquiries may be addressed to: Peg S. Joyner, 5008 Dogwood Tra Portsmouth, Virginia 23703. Katherine Bushman, 12 Taylor Street, Staunto Virginia 24401.

* About the authors

Katherine Bushman, a resident Augusta County and Certifie genealogist, works daily in the coun records.

Peggy Joyner is a native of Augus County and an instructor of genealog

Both belong to historical an genealogical organizations and are ac tively researching and recording th history and genealogy of Augusta Cou ty.

Genealogy Seminar For All Ages

Approximately 200 of the 3,00 participants in the 10th Annual Priesthood Genealogy Seminar were between the ages of 8 and 18. The seminar, entitled "A Decade of Progress," was held July 28 to August 1, 1975 at the Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Enthusiastic genealogists from nearly every state and from as far away as Canada and Australia enjoyed five days of genealogical instruction.

Elder Theodore M. Burton, Assistant to the Twelve of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Managing Director of the Priesthood Genealogy Committee directed the activities of the seminar. Seventy-eight instructors taught classes in research fundamentals; family organization and family history; British, Scandinavian, Continental Europe (including classes for Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Switzerland), United States and Canada.

Special classes and activities were included for the youth. A tour of the Genalogical Society Library in Salt Lake City and a trip to a Utah County cemetery helped the young people understand the importance of preserving family records. The youth were instructed in the proper way to fill out pedigree charts, family group sheets and how to begin tracing family lines.

Instructional classes for the personnel of the branch genealogical libraries were presented. Elder Burton noted that there are now 175 ward and branch genealogical libraries in the Church. Classes in staffing the library, using the microfilm card catalog, locating genealogical sources through other repositories and practical aspects of staff training were some of the helpful classes of guidance for the branch librarians.

A five hundred and two page syllabus compiled by the Curriculum Planning Committee for the Priesthood Genealogy Committee was presented to each participant of the seminar.

President Ezra Taft Benson of the Council of the Twelve of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was guest speaker at the seminar banquet held Thursday evening, July 31, 1975.

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VIRGINIA COURT RECORDS IN SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Records of the District of West Augusta and Ohio and Yohogania Counties, Virginia

1775-1780

By

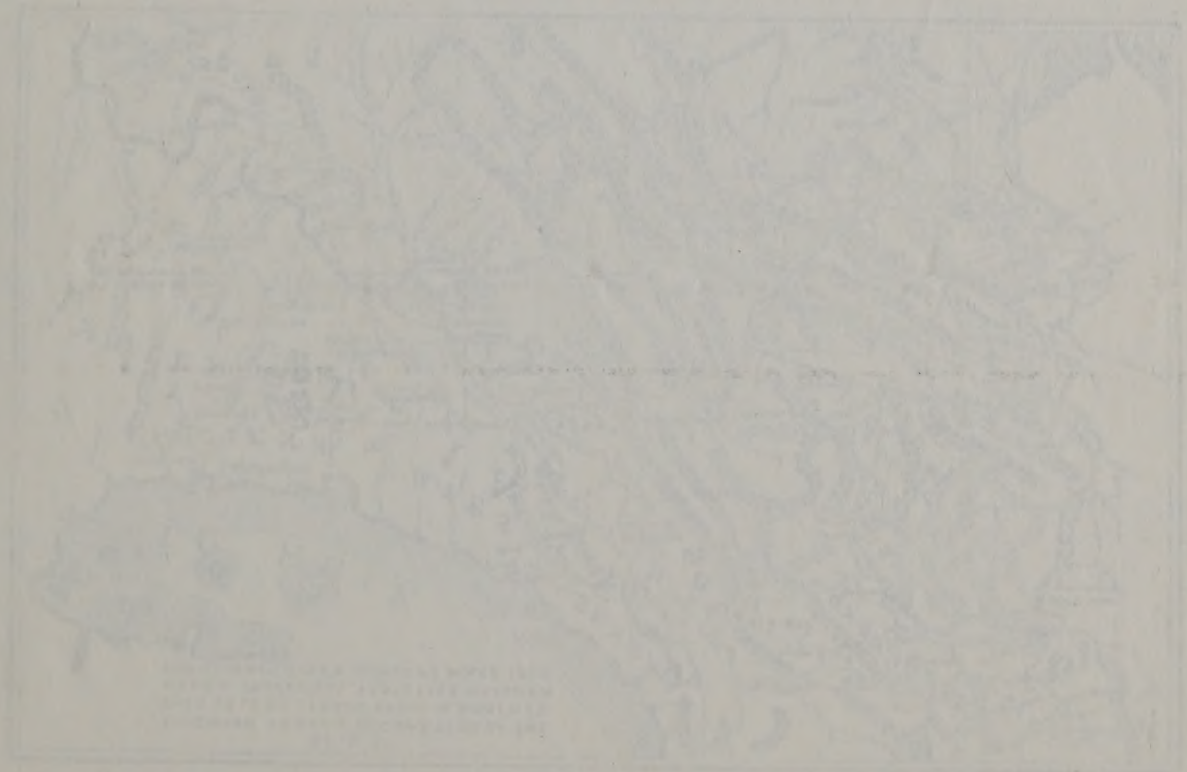
BOYD CRUMRINE

Consolidated Edition

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OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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FOREWORD

By an Act of 1776 the District of West Augusta, Virginia was divided into the counties of Ohio, Yohogania, and Monongalia—now constituting territory in both southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia—in consequence whereof many Virginia court records of great rarity and importance are today found in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including a very large proportion of early land titles. The minute books of the old Virginia courts herein transcribed cover the District of West Augusta and Yohogania and Ohio Counties during the period when Virginia claimed and exercised jurisdiction over what are now the Pennsylvania counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny. Much of the area disputed between Virginia and Pennsylvania was ultimately placed in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, the rest stayed with Virginia until it was forged into part of the new state of West Virginia. The minute books of the Virginia courts held within the limits of southwestern Pennsylvania from 1775 to 1780, when the contest between the two states had temporarily abated, contain, in addition to land titles, transcripts of legal instruments of immense genealogical value such as deeds, mortgages, conveyances, probate records, administrations, contracts, suits, judgements, and oaths of allegiance—through which are identified thousands upon thousands of the early settlers of the Monongahela Valley.

When the border controversy was at length settled an Act was passed authorizing the clerk of Washington County, Pennsylvania to collect the probate registers, records of deeds, and records of court administrations from the clerks of the counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio insofar as they related to the Pennsylvania territory then embraced by Westmoreland and Washington Counties. Those parts of Monongalia and Ohio Counties pushed out of Pennsylvania by the running of the new boundary lines were, of course, responsible for the custody of their own records. Everything else, though, including the records of the court held at Fort Dunmore in the District of West Augusta, became the

official records of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and they are herein transcribed for the period 1775-1780—the period most likely to cause consternation to the genealogical researcher because of the legal chaos coincident to the border controversy.

The original minute books of West Augusta, including the court order books of Yohogania County, were transcribed by the historian Boyd Crumrine from the holdings of the Washington County Historical Society. (Those of the old court of Ohio County he transcribed from photostats of the records furnished him by the Clerk of the County Court in Wheeling, West Virginia; but those of the old court of Monongalia County were unfortunately destroyed by fire before any transcription was undertaken.) The Crumrine transcriptions were originally published in serial form in five separate parts in the first three volumes of the *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* (1902-1905), a periodical largely devoted to scientific subjects and one which would tend to throw even the most industrious genealogical researcher off the scent. The Genealogical Publishing Company is indeed fortunate to have discovered the existence of these important records in such an unexpected place and still more fortunate to have been permitted to join Inez Waldenmaier's *Index* to the body of the work, all of which, now fully excerpted, consolidated, and repaged, is available in this handy one-volume edition.

It will be noticed that the Waldenmaier *Index* refers only to full-name entries wherever such names occur in the text. Surnames appearing in the text without given names, particularly those cited in the various lists of suits, can be located easily enough by skimming the pages of the text. As the index entries correspond to the volumes and page numbers of the original publication, we have retained the old pagination. At the same time we have re-paged the text to lessen confusion with the original and to lend body to the reprint edition.

Michael Tepper, Editor
Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.

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DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA, VIRGINIA

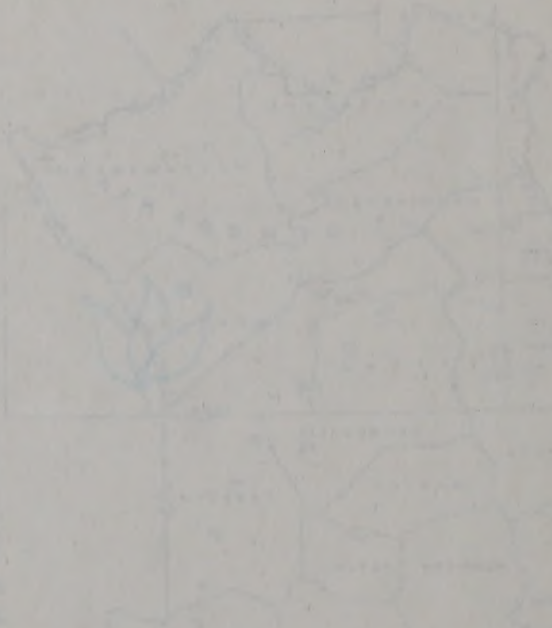
Those of us who have ancestrial ties with northern Virginia usually find that they lived in West Augusta, and if you are like I used to be, you wonder just where this District was located and where is it now ? I did a lot of research on my Virginia lines before I learned that Augusta and West Augusta were not the same territory and it was much later that I learned my ancestors really came from what is now known as West Virginia instead of Virginia as I had always believed. And after I learned this valuable bit of information I began finding the names I had been searching for for so many years.

The District of West Augusta, at first considered a jurisdiction within the County of Augusta but soon declaring independence from it, enjoyed but a short life span. (note here that it was called District of W.A. and Augusta was a County) It signifies a 30-year controversy and nearly serious conflict between Virginia and Pennsylvania. Eventually the area included within the District was divided, the southern part remaining within Virginia (now West Virginia) and the northern part became what is now the Pennsylvania counties of Greene, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and parts of Allegheny and Beaver. (on this map there is the present boundry line between Pennsylvania and (West) Virginia showing the counties included)



Since no Virginia statute creating the District of West Augusta exists, it appears that the district evolved and was then recognized by Virginia laws. The boundaries as recognized by the Virginia Legislature during its session 7 October, 1776 when an act was passed " for ascertaining the boundary between the county of Augusta and the district of Augusta and the District of West Augusta" are on this map.

Virginia's first act to claim the area was in 1754 when a fort was built at the site of Pittsburgh. Soon the site was taken by the French who held



it until November, 1758 , at which time it was recovered by the Virginians. During the few years immediately before the Revolution, the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia nearly led to open war. Both states had county organizations in the disputed area, and arrests were made by opposing county officials accompanied by general confusion, dispossession of property and nearly mob action.

This overlapping of territorial claims by both states prior to 1780 resulted in unusual jurisdictions, with many records pertaining to Virginians living in that which is now Pennsylvania being filed in Virginia rather than in Pennsylvania. This confusion affected titles to land in particular.

Most Virginia (West Virginia) land certificates (or warrants) were for 400 acres and they list the name of the applicant, the date of the certificate and date of settlement on the land with the location of the land which was usually by the name of a nearby stream. The originals granted by Virginia for Ohio and Yohogania Counties are now in the West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown; those for Monongalia County, still remain in the county courthouse at Morgantown.

Beginning in 1784 these Virginia titles were processed along with the Pennsylvania titles , preference being given to the oldest title regardelss of the state of origin. The warrants, surveys, and land patents issued on lands covered by Virginia land certificates..as well as those issued by Pennsylvania directly to Pennsylvanians..are on file at the Bureau of Land Records, Harrisburg.

During the two years of its existence 1775 - 1776 , the Virginia court meeting at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh) did not generate extensive records. However, these West Augusta records are important sources of genealogical information and should be considered for families residing in this area at this time period.

Refering to the map you will notice that the county of Yohogania was confined mostly to what is now Pennsylvania reaching to the Ohio River including the samll strip of land now known as Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock counties. Created in 1776 it became extinct in 1780 with ratification of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. The strip along the River being added to Ohio County, Virginia in 1785. Records for this county have been preserved and are important to the researcher and most of them can be found in the court house in Washington, Pennsylvania. Among these records the " Petitions From Yohogania County, Virginia" contain the names of those residing in the county. Petitions dated 1778 , 1782, the originals of which are in Virginia State Library.

1769 Pennsylvania began issuing land grants to residents of Pa.
1776 Pennsylvania discontinued issuing land grants
1779 - 1780 Virginia issued large numbers of land certificates (warrants) to Virginians in the area.

1781 Pennsylvania opened a land office in the areas to process that states rights acquired prior to 10 December, 1776.

1784 Virginia land rights in the area began to be processed; and unappropriated lands were now made subject to sale.

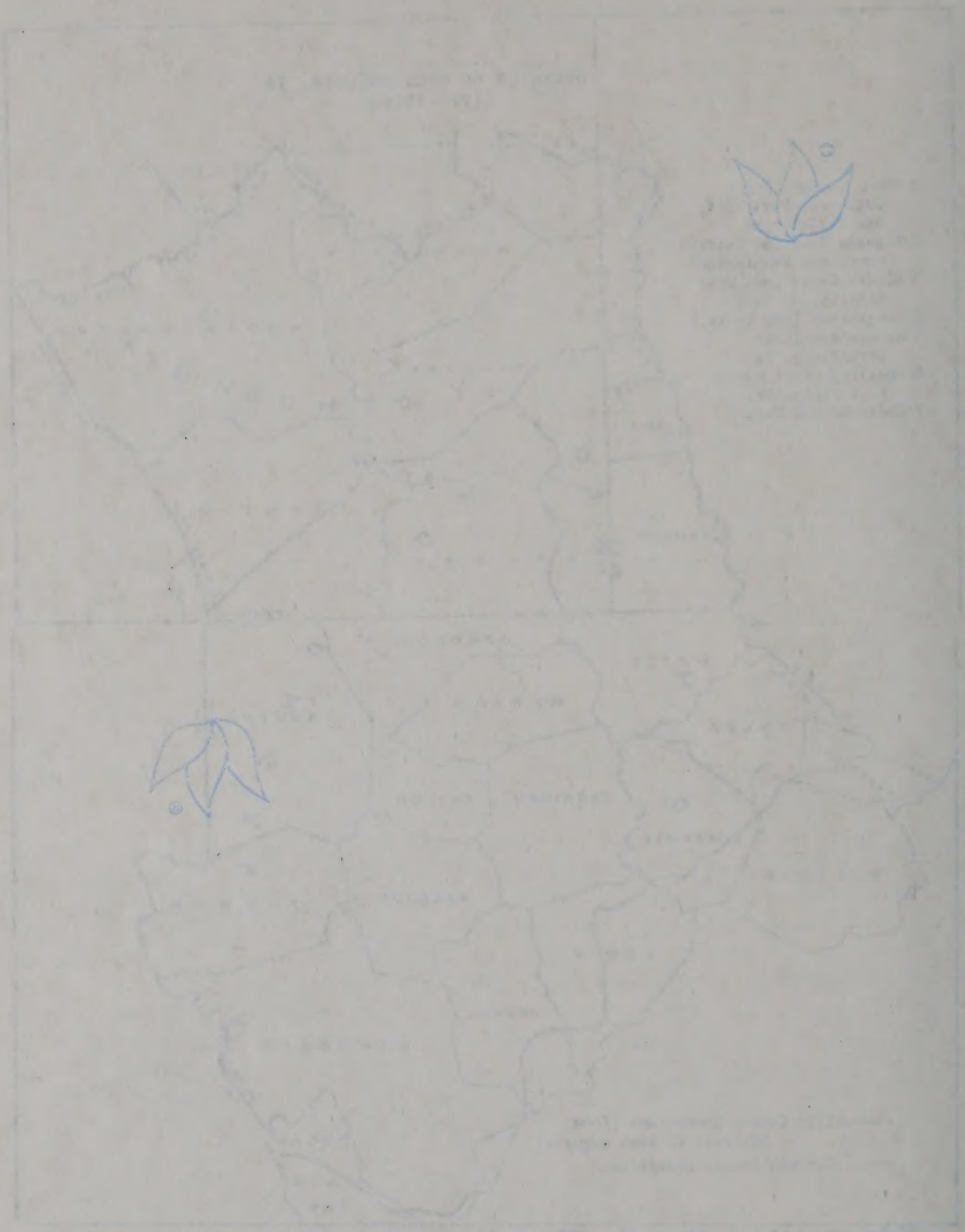
1784 The westward extension of the Mason-Dixon line was completed and the meridian line was run north to the Ohio River the following year. (It runs between Moundsville and New Martinsville.)

+ + + + + +



This map shows that the Virginia County of Yohogania was nearly confined to what is now Pennsylvania. Created in 1776, it became extinct in 1780 along with the ratification of the boundary line bewteen Pennsylvania and Virginia. The small portion of Yohogania County lying between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River where Hancock, and Brook Counties are now, was added to Ohio County, (W) Virginia in 1785.

The District of West Augusta, at first considered a jurisdiction within the county of Augusta, but soon declaring independence from it, enjoyed but a short lifespan. But, it signifies a 30-year controversy and nearly caused a serious conflict between Virginia and Pennsylvania. Eventually the area was devided, the northern part now being the counties of Greene, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and parts of Allegheny and Beaver, Pennsylvania.



MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT WHO HAVE RECEIVED BOUNTY MONEY.

The following lists are preserved in the "Force Manuscripts" in the Library of Congress. On the back of each of the five rolls is the indorsement of Washington.

A List of Captain Stobo's Company, Who Have Received His Excellency's Bounty Money.

Henry Bailey
Solomon Batson
Henry Bowman
John Brown
John Carroll
James Carson, drummer
Joseph Casterton
Patrick Duphy
Nicholas Foster
Benj. Gause
Joseph Gibbs
Jacob Going
John Golson
James Good
Edward Graves
John Harwood
Adam Jones
John Jones
Anthony Kennedy
Thomas Langden, Serj.
Nathan Lewis, Corporal
Michael McGroth
Robert McKay
James Milton
Jessy Morris
Richard Morris
Henry Neil
Thomas Ogden
Charles Smith
Richard Smith
William Stallions
Alexander Stewart
William Swallow
Robert Tunstall, Serjeant
Charles Waddey
James Welch
Peregrine Williams

A List of Captain Hogg's Company Who Have Received His Excellency's Bounty Money.

Bibby Brooks
Joshua Burton
Thomas Chaddock
John Chapman
Andrew Clark
William Coleman
Mathew Cox
William Dean
Mathew Durham
Robert Ellot
Peter Essleet
Duncan Ferguson
James Ford
Andrew Fowler
Joseph Gatewood
Philip Gatewood
Edward Goodwin
David Gorman
Benj. Hamilton
Abner Haslip
Southy Haslip
James Hyler
William Hogan
Angoile House
Samuel Hyden
Charles Joames
William Johnston
Robert Jones
James Letort
Mathew Levison
—— McGuire
John Martin
John Mears
James Meggs
Joseph Milton
Dominick Moran
Nicholas Morgan
Thomas Moss
Thomas Napp
John Ogilby
Byron Page
Marshall Pratt
John Ramsay
John Roe
James Samuel
Joseph Scott
Michael Scully
Dudley Skinner
Thomas Slaughter
Zach. Smith
James Thomas
Richard Trotter, Serjeant
William Underhill
Edmund Waggoner, Serj.

A List of Captain Lewis's Company Who Have Received His Excellency's Bounty Money.

Josias Baker, Corporal
Joseph Baxter
John Biddlecom
Daniel Billot
John Burk
Bartholomew Burns
Thomas Burney
Edward Cahill
William Cairns
James Cammack
Nathl. Chapman
Patrick Coyl
John Durham
John Featon
James Ferguson
John Field
James Fullham
Robert Grimes, Serjeant
Cornelius Handly
William Harbinson
Matthew Jones
James Ludlow
Michael McCannon
John McCully, Serjeant
Patrick McPike
John Maston
John Mulholland
Robert Murphy
Abraham Mushaw
John Poor
William Poor
James Price
John Rowe
John Smith
John Smith
George Swiney
Terence Swiney
James Titus
Elijah Ward
Arthur Watts
Thomas Wedman, Corp.
John Whitman
Daniel Wilkinson

A List of Captain Van Braam's Company Who Have Received His Excellency's Bounty Money.

John Allan, Corporal
Charles Allbury
Robert Bell
James Balck
Richard Bolton
Godfrey Bomgardner
Rudolph Brickner
Christopher Byerly
John Campbell
Thomas Carter, Serjeant
William Carter
Mathew Chape
John Coin
Thomas Donahough
Bernard Draxter
Michael Franks
Patrick Gallaway
William Gerrard
George Gobell
John Hamilton
Sergeant-Major
Thomas Hennesey
Arthur Howard
John Johnston
Wile Johnston
Edward King
William Knowles
John Lee
Angus McDonald
John Mackgrigory
Edward Whitehead
Nicholas Major
George Markham
Edward Minor
William Mitchell
Hugh Paul
John Potter
Joseph Powell
Ezekiel Richardson
Francis Rogers
Francis Self
Dernsey Simons
Benjamin Spicer
John Steuart
George Taylor
John Thornton

A List of Captain Mercer's Company, Who Have Received His Excellency's Bounty Money.

Samuel Arsdale
Nath. Barret
Robert Bennett
John Bishop
Charles Bombgardner
John Boyd
Henry Bristowe
William Broughton
Henry Earnest
Edward Evans
John Farmer
John Ferguson
James Ford
John Gallahour
Christopher Haltzley
William Holland
John McQuire
John Maid
John May
David Montgomerie
Jacob Myer
Alexander Perry
Ritchard Pritchard
Frederick Rupard

Michael Scully
William Johnston
Abner Hazlip
William Coleman
Thomas Kitson
Peter Efflnck
Duncan Farguson
Thomas Chaddwick
John Ramsay
Andrew Fowler
John Meares
Matthew Levison
William Underhill
Thomas Harris

Wounded.

Robert Jones
James Heyter
Mathew Durham
Joshua Burton
Argil House
David Gorman
Robert Elliot
Samuel Hyden
John Chapman
Edward Goodwin
James Ford
Dudley Skinner

Lame on the Road.

Joseph Scott
Marshall Pratt
William Dean
James Letort
Dominick Moran

Left with the Wounded.

Andrew Clark
John Stephens

Sick in the Camp.

Philip Gatewood

Return made to William Bronough

Source: Force MSS, Library of Congress.

Return of Captain Lewis's Company, July 9, 1754.

Men Fit for Duty.

John Whitman
John Smith
William Harbinson
Robert Grymes
John Poor
William Poor
Michael McCannon
John Maston
John Biddlecome
Thomas Pearson
Edward Bailey
John Powers
James Ferguson
Jabez Rowe
John Mulholand
Patrick Coyle
John Smith
John Rodgers
Mathew Jones
Joseph Baxter
James Ludlow
Thomas Foster
Thomas Burney
John Burk
Cornelius Henley
William Cranes
Tarance Swinney
James Smith
John Field

Wounded.

Captain Lewis
Lieutenant Savage
John McCulley
James Fulham
John Rodgers
Thomas Bird
Edward Cahell
Arthur Watts
Nehemiah Tendell
John Durham
Thomas Nicholson
Nathan Chapman
Philip Comerly
George McSwine

Killed in Battle.

Thomas Scott
Gerrett Clark
John Ramsay

Left with the Sick.

Josias Baker
Thomas Stedman
Robert Murphy
James Tytus
John McEntire
Bethow. Burns
Patrick McPick
John Truston
Daniel Malatte
James McCormack

Source: Force MSS., Library of Congress.

A list of Captain Van Braam's Company, July 9, 1754.

Killed.

John Robinson
William Simmons
William Bailey

Wounded.

John Hamilton (Sergeant)
Rudol. Brickner (Sergeant)
Wile Johnston
George Taylor
John Potter
Joseph Powell
Dernsey Simmons

Sick in Camp.

William Gerrard

Sick on the Road.

Robert Bell
George Merharren
Richard Bolton

On Command.

Thomas Dunahough
Michael Franks

Absent.

William Knowls
James Black
John Brown
Nicholas Major
Godfrey Bombgarden

Men Fit for Duty.

Thomas Carter (Sergeant)
John Allen (Corporal)
Esechial Richardson (Drummer)
Christopher Byarly
William Mitchell
John Stewart
John McGuire
Charles Allbury
Francis Self
John Johnston
John Campbell
Edward King
Charles Dunn
Patrick Galloway
Jacob Funkhowser
Barnard Draxeller
George Gobell
William Carter
John Thomson
Thomas Hennessy
Francis Rogers
John Coin
Edward Whitehead
Hugh Paul
Angus McDonald
Arthur Howard
Mathias Sharp
Edward Minor
Benjamin Spiser

Per John Mercer, Ensign.

Source: Force MSS., Library of Congress.

A return of Captain Mercer's Company, July 9, 1754.

Fit for Duty.

James Tyrrel
John Boyd
William Field
John Ferguson
Christopher Bombgardner
Claude Dallowe

Lower Norfolk County.

Col. Lemuell Mason
Lieut.-Col. Robt. Bray
Major Antho. Lawson
Capt. Jno. Niccolls
Capt. Adam Keeling
Capt. Wm. Robinson, horse

Elizabeth City County.

Col. Charles Morrison
Major Matthew Wakelin
Capt. Antho. Armstead, horse

New Kent County.

Col. Jno. West
Lieut.-Col. Geo. Lyddale
Major Martin Palmer
Capt. Wm. Jones
Capt. Brian Smith
Capt. Jno. Lewis, horse
Capt. Rich. Johnson, horse

York County.

Col. Jno. Page
Major Otho Thorp
Capt. Fra. Page
Capt. Jno. Tiplady

Gloucester County.

Col. August Warner
Lieut.-Col. Law Smith
Major Fra. Burrell
Capt. Rich. Booker
Col. Matthew Kemp, horse
Major Hen. Whiteing, horse
Lieut.-Col. Armestead, horse
Capt. Jno. Smith, horse
Col. Tho. Pate
Lieut.-Col. Phill. Lightfoot
Maj. Robt. Payton
Capt. Symond Belford

Rappahannock County.

Col. Jno. Stone
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Loyd
Major Hen. Smith
Capt. Saml. Bromfield
Capt. Danl. Gaines
Col. Leroy Griffin, horse
Capt. Tho. Gouldman, horse

Middlesex County.

Col. Chr. Wormeley
Lieut.-Col. Jno. Burnham
Major Robt. Beverley
Capt. Walter Whitticar, horse

Lancaster County.

Col. Wm. Ball
Lieut.-Col. Jno. Carter
Major Edwd. Dale
Capt. Wm. Ball
Capt. David Fox

Westmoreland County.

Col. Wm. Pierce
Lieut.-Col. Isaac Allerton
Major Tho. Youell
Capt. Antho. Bridges

Col. Richard Lee of the Horse, in ye counties of Westmoreland, Northumberland and Stafford.

Northumberland County.

Col. Tho. Brereton
Lieut.-Col. Saml. Smith
Major John Mattrom
Capt. Leonard Housen, horse
Capt. Tho. Mathews
Capt. John Hayne

Stafford County.

Col. Geo. Mason
Lieut.-Col. Cadwalader Jones
Major Andrew Gilson
Capt. Robt. Massey

Northampton County.

Col. John Custis
Col. John Stringer
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Waters
Major. Wm. Spencer
Capt. Wm. Whittington, horse
Col. Jno. Robins
Capt. Fra. Piggott
Capt. Hancock Lee

Accomac County.

Col. Wm. Kendoll
Lieut.-Col. John West
Major Chas. Scarborough
Capt. Edmund Scarborough
Capt. Danl. Jenifer
Capt. Obedience Jonson

Horse.

Col. John Custis
Major Edmund Bouman
Capt. Rich. Hill
Capt. Wm. Custis

Source: Colonial Papers of Virginia, No. 63, British State Paper Office.

VIRGINIA MILITIA OFFICERS, 1699.

Taken from the MS. records of the Virginia Council, December 9, 1698, to May 20, 1700, now deposited in the Congressional Library.

June 3, 1699.

Henrico.

William Byrd, Colonel and Commander in Chief; William Randolph, Lieutenant-Colonel; Peter Field, Major.

Charles City.

Edward Hill, Colonel and Commander in Chief; Edward Hill, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles Goodrich, Major.

Surrey.

Benjamin Harrison, Colonel and Commander in Chief; Henry Tooker, Major.

Isle of Wight.

Samuel Bridger, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in Chief; Henry Baker, Major.

Nansemond.

George Norsworthy, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in Chief; Thomas Swann, Major.

Princess Anne.

Anthony Lawson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in Chief; John Thoroughgood, Major.

Norfolk.

Lemuel Mason, Lieutenant Colonel and Commander in Chief; James Wilson, Major.

Abraham Cooper, Oct. 29–Nov. 18.
Archibald Woods, Oct. 31–Nov. 18.
William Bustar, Nov. 6–Nov. 18.

Editor's Note.—The last three names are found in the second list only. They apparently enlisted after returning from the Point Pleasant expedition.

At the Maiden Springs Station, 26th Aug., 1774.

Mr. Robert Brown, Sergeant till 23rd Sept., then Joseph Cravens.
Henry Willis.
Joseph Cravens.
James M'Clehany, discharged 19th Oct. 55 days.
James Cravens.
John Jameson, listed 29th Aug.; discharged 19th Oct. 53 days.
James Rogers.
Thomas Brumly, listed 22nd Aug.; discharged 19th Oct. 60 days.
Andw. Lammy, listed 16th Aug.; 4th Sept. Saml. Fowler came in his room.
John Flintham, listed 14th Aug.; discharged 19th Oct. 68 days.
James Douglas, M. S.
John Newland, W.
Samuel Paxton, W. } Listed Sept. 14th, discharged 22nd. 8 days.
Philip Dutton, W.
John Cravens, M. S., 23rd Sept.
Rees Bowen, Aug. 26–Sept. 2.
David Ward, Aug. 26–Sept. 2.
Robert Cravens, Nov. 1st–Nov. 18th.

At the Upper Station.

Mr. John Campbell, Ensign.
Isaac Spratt, Sergeant, listed 15th Aug.
George Dohorty, listed 15th Aug.; 25th Sept. went away without leave.
Andrew Steel, listed 15th Aug.; Oct. 18th discharged. 64 days.
John Hambleton, listed 15th Aug.; discharged 18th Oct. 64 days.
Alexander Grant, listed 15th Aug.; deserted 8th Sept.
David Bustar, listed 29th Aug.
William Thompson, listed 29th Aug.
Edward Sharp, 7th Sept. listed; discharged 21st. 14 days.
Michael Glaves, 6th Sept. Went away without leave 7th Oct.
James Fullen, 5th Sept.; discharged 21st. 16 days.
James Edwards, 5th Sept. Went away without leave 30th Sept.
John Williams, 7th Sept.; discharged 16th. 9 days.
Thomas Potter, 5th Sept. Went away without leave 7th Oct. Came back.
Levi Bishop, 8th Sept.; 22nd Sept.
Robert Moffet, 8th Sept.
Alexander Henderson, 15th Sept. Went away 12th Oct.
Francis Hambleton, 15th Sept. Went out without leave 25th Sept. Came back.
John Crafford, 15th Sept.; discharged 24th. 10 days.
Isaiah Hambleton, 15th Sept.; 22nd Sept. went away without leave.
Benjamin Rediford, 15th Sept.; 26th, went away, came back Oct. 1st.
Andrew Branstead, 15th Sept.; 26th, went away, came back Oct. 1st.

James Mitchell, 15th Sept.; 26th, went away, came back Oct. 1st.
Rowland Williams, 15th Sept.
Mr. Thomas Whitten, Senr., appointed Sergeant 26th Sept.
Thomas Whitten, Jnr., Oct. 1st.
John Grinup, Oct. 1st.
Francis Hynes, Oct. 1st.
Samuel Doack, listed Oct. 1st, went away 12th Oct.
Thos. Rogers, listed Oct. 1st, went away 12th Oct.
John Lashly, listed Oct. 1st, went away 12th Oct.
William King, Oct. 1st
Thos. Meads, Oct. 1st.
Jacob Kindar, Oct. 1st.
Daniel Henderson, Oct. 10th.
Peter Kindar, Oct. 10th.
Jonathan Edwards, in his brother's room, 6th Oct.
Christian Bergman, 5th Oct.
Michael Razor, 24th Oct.
Jeremiah Whitton, 27th Oct.

Scouts.

William Bowan, Aug. 12th.
James Fowler.
Thomas Maxwell, 10 days. June 11th.
Rees Bowan.
David Ward.
John Kingkeid, 17 days.
William Priest, 7 days.
John Sharp, 10 days.
William Crabtree.
Samuel Hays.
Robert Davis, 15 days of his time to go to Robt. Moffet.
At Elk Garden, 1 Sergeant, 15 men.
Fort Christian, 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 15 men.
Maiden Springs, Brown and Cravens and 12 men.
Whittons, 1 Ensign, Spratt and Whitten and 44 men.

Source: Draper MSS. (5XX2; 6XX106).

A list of Capt. William Nalle's Company of Volunteers from Augusta County.

September, 10th day, 1774.

William Nalle, Captain
Jacob Pence, Ensign
Martain Nalle, Lieut.
William Bush, Sergeant
Barnod Crafford, Sergeant
John Bush, Sergeant

William Feavil	Henry Miner	James Washbun
Moses Smith	Sefniah Lee	James Alexander
Israel Meader	Mecagh Smith	Joseph Roay
John Grigsby	John Deek	John Pright
Zacarias Lee	John Williams	John Owler
Benjamin Petty	James Selby	James Miller
Bruten Smith	Abraham Rue	John Chism
William Spicer	John Null	Henry Cook
Charles Brown	Shadrick Butler	Thomas Brook (Confined)

KING GEORGE COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 1758.

Chas. Carter, Col.

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

Wm. Rowley, Capt.

LOUISA COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 1758.

Saml. Waddy, Capt.

James Overton, Ensign.

Henry Dickinson
Clifton Rhodes
Jeduthon Harper

James Robinson
Zenus Tatt

Thos. Jones
Nick. Meriweather
Humphry Bickley

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 1758.

Nicholas Minor, Capt.

Aeneas Campbell, Lieut.

Francis Wilks
James Willock
John Owsley

Wm. Stephens
Robt. Thomas
John Thomas

John Moss, Jr.
John Moss
Wm. Ross

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

LUNENBERG COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 1758.

Wm. Caldwell, Major

Captains.

John Cargill

Pinkithman Hawkins

Lieutenants.

Cornelius Cargill, Jr.
Richard Dudgeon

Wm. Stokes

Thos. Boldin
Wm. Mitchell

Ensigns.

Wm. Hunt
John McNess

James Guillum
Thos. Jones
Joshua Wharton

Jacob Womack
John Colson

Sergeants.

Bryan Coker
John Flin
Wm. Dudgeon
Andrew Rogers

Saml. Morton
Thos. Jones
Peter Hamblin
Jacob Gunson

Wm. Farrer
Chas. Knight
John Hammons
Jacob Womack

Privates.

Joseph Coker
John Ashworth
Isaac Ashworth
Saml. Ashworth
McKerness Good
James Bardin
Wm. Blanks
Danl. Cargill
Joel Elam
James Flin
Philip Goode

David Maddox
Thos. Jones
Francis Moore
John Hankins
James Fauster
Gabl. Ferriss
John Acuff
John Hall
Thos. Smith
Peter Hamlin
Thos. Hamlin
John Abraham Degranch

John Hains
Thos. Pate
James Daulton
John Lett
Micajah Scoggins
Rich. Jones
Stephen Hatchill
John Pollert
Wm. Parsons
Alex. Richey
Wm. Harvey

John High
Wm. Hudson
Rich. Hudson
Francis Linsey
Henry Prewitt
Alex. Strange
John Ragsdale
Augustine Rowlands
John Thompson
Wm. Tims
Henry Wade
Aaron Williams
Thos. Dancy
Thos. Cargill, Jr.
Edward Darby
John Lucas
Joseph Rust
Thos. Daugherty
John McConnal
Talton East
Leonard Keeling
James Vernor
Thos. Bowie
Barnet Roberson
David Logan, Jr.
John Eas.
Wm. Eas.
Wm. Cunningham
James Ross
Robt. Sanders
John Ward
Thos. Leasy
Thos. Moore
Wm. Dickson
Thos. Pollett
John Caldwell
Robt. Caldwell
Matthew Watson
Hezekiah Jarrott
John Orr
Robt. Martin
James Caldwell
John Vernor
Rich. Berry
Rich. Adams
James Martin
Danl. Slayton
Wm. Anderson
Wm. Philby
James Doherty

Nathan Adams
David Perryman
John Perrin
Thos. Williams
John Williams
Danl. Handcock
Thos. Hall
Isaac Mundy
Rich. Hicks, Jr.
John Worsham
Wm. Skelton
Abram Martin
Wm. Poole
Geo. Lewis
Edward Snipes
Abraham Vaughn
James Lett
James Worsham
John Perrin
Nathan Adams
Thos. Smith
John Davis
James Cooper
James Norrell
Thos. Hill
Wm. Hastis
Robt. Hastis
John Mannin
Aaron Drummon
Frans Atkins
Edward Atkins
Henry Stokes
Rich. Ward
Bennett Halloway
Thos. Bell
James Bread
Wm. Ashley
Francis Norrell
John Ather
Thos. Leftwich
Merry Carter
Henry Snow
Wm. Leftwich
John Hall
Hezekiah Hall
Anulla Hall
Jacob Matthews
Torrence McDaniel
John Gregory
Peter Young

David Parish
Thos. McCormack
James Towear
Nancy Hitchcock
Zachariah Lee
John Mitchel
Wm. White
Edmond. Haines
John Twitty Matthews
Sam. Bass
Adam Thomson
Wm. Townsend
Lawrence Matthews
Nathan Richeson
Henry Sage
Henry Taliaferro, Jr.
John Hammons
John Coleman
Chas. Taliaferro, Jr.
Chas. Lehigh
Peter Lehigh
Wm. Norris
Rich. Hamlett
Sam. Wilson
James Henderson
John Bray
John McNeal
John Warren
Rich. Ragsdale
James Vaughan
Wm. Lowe
Wm. Parham
Lucas Dillingham
Wm. Howard
Ephraim Hudson
James Hudson
Nathan Ellis
James Ellis
Reuben Reith
Wm. Dillingham
Geo. Bell
Arthur Matthews
John Worsham
John Hankins
John Hall
Robt. Hall
Wm. Russell
Francis Moore
Abraham Womack
John Mitchell

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

Militia Rosters in Hening's Statutes at Large.

CULPEPER COUNTY, MARCH, 1756.

Wm. Russell, Lieut. Col.	Charles Yancey, Ensign	Stephen Rogers, Serj.
William Brown, Capt.	John Strother, Capt.	John Gambill, Serj.
John Field, Lieut.	Francis Strother, Lieut.	Henry Gambill, Serj.
Geo. Weatherall, Serj.	William Roberds, Ensign	Sallis Hansford, Serj.

Foot Soldiers.

Francis Cooper	John Willhoit	Francis Grant
Wm. McDaniel	James Gillison	Adam Maland
John Thomas	Benj. Morgan	Adam Barler
Miles Murfee	John Shropshire	John Greson
John Hayes	David Bridges	John Relsback
John Graham	John Younger	Andrew Carpenter
Joshua Sherald	John Bowman	Lewis Fisher
Wm. Wall	George Goggan	John Gloor
Jacob Browning	Mordock Mackenzie	Matthias Weaver
Wm. Boworn	Jacob Wall	Christopher Barler
John Laton	John Dixon Wright	Timothy Swindele
Rich. Burk	Daniel Delaney	John Plunketpeter
Rich. Parks	Alexander Baxter	Matthias Rouce
Nicholas Yager	John Cave	Wm. Yager
Cornelius Mitchell	James Nash	John Grim
John Browning	Wm. Twiman	Jacob Harroback
William Tapp	Joel Yarborough	Harmer Young
Samuel Moore		Henry Gaines

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, MARCH, 1756.

Lewis Ellzey, Capt.	James Tillett, Corp.	Joseph Stephens, Corp.
Sampson Turley, Lieut.	Sampson Demovill, Corp.	Philip Grymes, Corp.
Saml. Tillett, Corp.	Jerem. Hutchinson, Corp.	Gilbert Simson, Jr., Corp.

Troopers.

Geo. Shortridge	George Simson	John Berkley, Junr.
Benj. Ladd	Holland Middleton	Francis Eaton
Nathan Williamson	Thomas Shore	William Pickett
Vincent Boggess	Wm. Southard	Jesse Martin
Joseph Fry	Robert Watson, servant to Lewis Ellzey	Charles Newland
Daniel Thomas		Thomas West
Benj. Hutchison	Thos. Simmonds	John Price
Richard Newall	Edward Masterson	Edward Hardin
James Chamberlayne	Mark Chilton	Nicholas Grymes
Thos. Cartwright	Thomas Triplett	Michael Regan, Junr.
David Thanas, Junr.	William Morris	Wm. Owsley
Edward Davis	Wm. Smith	Joseph Jones
Wm. Peake, Junr.	John Stephens	Joseph Martin
Wm. Trammell	Thomas Osborn	Wm. Stackhouse
Gilbert Simson, Junr.	Geo. Saunders	John Sinclare
Wm. Scutt	Danl. Shoemaker	David Smith
Wm. Musgrove	Joseph Burson	Clement Gamer
Wm. Hayes	Simon Shoemaker	John Dawson

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, MARCH, 1756.

John Frogg, Major	Saml. Porter, Corp.	Henry Floid, Serj.
Wm. Baylis, Capt.	Jacob Spilman, Corp.	Foushee Tebbs, Capt.
Richard Taylor, Lieut. of Horse	Wm. Whaley, Corp.	John Baylis, Capt.
	Lewis Reno, Corp.	James Seaton, Lieut. of Foot
Wm. Splane, Lieut. of Horse	Wm. Buchanan, Corp.	Richard Hampton, Lieut of Foot
Wm. Farrow, Cornet	Thomas Foard, Corp.	
	George Kenner, Corp.	

Troopers.

John Nevill	Wm. Fielder	Robt. Nevill
Rich. Matthews	Andrew Cannaird	Thos. Gardner
Benj. Wilson	John McMillon	Chas. Smith
Stephen Maurice	Henry Kemper	Isaac Gibson
Thos. Marshall	John Fishback	Benj. Edwards
Rich. Marshall	Clement Norman	John Coreham
John Luttrell	Joseph Martin	Griffin Matthews
Thos. Doyle	Richard Byrne	John Bland, Junr.
Joshua Welch	Peter Pierce	Wm. Peake
Nathaniel Freeman	Michael Lynn	Wm. Berry
Standley Singleton	John Cornwell	Gilbert Crupper
Saml. Batson	John Dowell	Wm. Barr
John Murray	Wm. Key	Nath. Overal
	Saml. Grigsby	

Foot Soldiers.

Nicholas Hill	John Green	Wm. Bolling
John Bolling	Martin Suttle	Isaac Settle
Edward O'Neil	David Parsons	Wm. Jenings
Joseph Neal	George Rose	Valentine Barton
John Carter	John Low	Wm. Crouch
Thos. Shirley	James Crocket	Moses Coppage
Lewis Oden	Wm. Suttle	John Rice

Source: Hening, Vol. 7.

Jno. Johnson, soldier in Capt. Peter Hogg's Co. of Rangers in 1758, till legally discharged. Louisa Co., March 31, 1780.

Col. Zachary Lewis, Lieut. in 1756 till legally discharged, "as recruiting officer enlisted 30 men and passed them at the general rendezvous at Winchester in 1758, but did not get a commission of a Captain although he had an unconditional promise for the same by the late Pres. Blair." Louisa Co., March 13, 1780.

Francis Barnes, soldier in 1758 under Gen. Forbes. Culpeper Co., Jan. 17, 1780.

Thos. Murphy, soldier in 1758 under Gen. Forbes. Culpeper Co., Jan. 17, 1780.

Danl. McCarty, decd., soldier in Va. Regt. under my command, and that Sarah Raines, wife of Giles Raines, is sister and heiress-at-law of said Daniel McCarty. May 6, 1771. W. Byrd. Saml McCarty served in 2nd Va. Regt. in Capt. Jno. Roote's Co. New Kent Co., March 2, 1780. Proved by Giles Raines.

Thos. Hutcheson, soldier till properly discharged in 1758 and 1760 in a regiment raised for immediate defense of the state. Caroline Co.

Nathan Holloway, soldier till properly discharged in 1762 in a regiment raised for immediate defense of the state. Caroline Co., March Crt., 1780.

Wm. McCormick, Lieut. in 1 Co. of Rangers in the Va. service in Col. Henry Bouquet's campaign. Yohogania Co., Feb., 1780.

Isaac Cox, Ensign, in 1 corps of Rangers raised in Va. and in actual service in Col. Henry Bouquet's campaign in 1763. Yohogania Co., Oct., 1779.

George McCormick, Ensign in a Co. of Rangers in Va. service in Col. Henry Bouquet's campaign in 1763. Yohogania Co., Feb., 1780.

Jacob Morris, Sergt. in the service of Va. is entitled to 200 acres of land under the King's Proc. of 1763. Feb. 14, 1774. Dunmore.

Samuel Burton, private in the regiment commanded by the late Hon. Wm. Byrd, Esq., in the late war between Gt. Britain and France. Prince Edward Co., March, 1780.

Jonathan Smith, Lieut. in the Regular service in the late war between Gt. Britain and France, in the Regt. commanded by the late Hon. Wm. Byrd, Esq. Prince Edward Co., March, 1780.

Robt. Rayburn, entitled to 200 acres of land agreeable to King's Proc. of 1763. March 29, 1774. Dunmore.

Thos. Hitchcock, soldier in 1763 in a regiment raised for immediate defense of this state, commanded by Col. Wm. Byrd. Essex Co., Feb., 1780.

Newman Boulware, decd., soldier in 1760 in a regiment raised for the immediate defense of this state. Margt., Jennitt and Elizabeth Boulware, co-heirs of said Newman Boulware. Caroline Co., March, 1780.

Wm. Reynolds, soldier till properly discharged in 1758 in a regiment raised for immediate defense, etc. Caroline Co., March Crt., 1780.

Thos. Thorp, Corpl. till properly discharged in 1760 in a regiment raised for immediate defense, etc. Caroline Co., March, 1780.

Saml. Taylor, soldier in 1758 in a regiment raised for immediate defense, etc. Caroline Co., March, 1780.

Jno. Carter, soldier in 1758 in a regiment raised for immediate defense, etc. Caroline Co., March, 1780.

Lemuel Barret, entitled to 3,000 acres of land agreeable to Proc. of 1763. March 30, 1774. Dunmore.

Zaccheus Cosby, soldier in Capt. Wm. Phillip's Co. of Vol. Rangers in 1763, and continued in same till legally discharged. Louisa Co., Feb. 14, 1780.

Wm. Edwards, soldier in Capt. Walter Stewart's Co. of Regulars in 1758, till legally discharged. Louisa Co., March 13, 1780.

James Cowper, enlisted under Richd. Johnson of Caroline as a soldier in 1760; served till legally discharged under Capt. Chas. Scott in his Co. of Regulars. Louisa Co., March 13, 1780.

James Garrett, entitled to 200 acres of land as a Sergt. in the late war agreeable to Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, April 25, 1774. Dunmore.

Jno. Lawson, entitled to 2,000 acres of land under Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, Dec. 30, 1773. Dunmore.

Robt. Hughes, soldier in Va. Regt. and is entitled to 50 acres of land under Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, April 15, 1774. Dunmore.

In winter of 1774, Lord Dunmore then governor of Va. granted a warrant for 2,000 acres of land located in Augusta Co., unto Lieut. Alex. McDonnald, which in March, 1774, said McDonnald sold unto Jno. Cary and Jno. Swan. (No date.)

Thos. Price, Esq., Capt. in Penna. Regt. under command of Col. Mercer, is entitled to 3,000 acres agreeable to Proc. of 1763. February 28, 1774. Dunmore.

Wm. Thomson entitled to 3,000 acres of land under Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, April 2, 1774. Dunmore.

Robert Breckenridge, Gentl., decd., commanded a company of soldiers that was incorporated with a detachment of the 1st Va. Regt. in 1756; served in the expedition commanded by Col. Andrew Lewis against the Shawnees that year, till the company was disbanded. Alex. Breckenridge heir-at-law to said Robert. Botetourt Crt., Dec., 1779.

John Heland, enlisted as a soldier in 1756 in the old Va. Regt. and served therein 4 years, and was discharged for infirmities as appears from his discharge from Col. Wm. Byrd, who then commanded the regiment. Frederick Co., March 18, 1780.

James Keeling, Corpl. in the Va. Regt. of regulars, commanded by Col. Washington, raised for the last war and continued therein till sd. regt. was disbanded in 1762. Frederick Co., Mar. 8, 1780.

Adam Stephen, Esqr. in 1754 appointed eldest Captain in corps raised and commanded by Col. Fry; upon death of Col. Fry he was promoted to rank of Major or Lieut. Col. in said corps and served therein during the period for which the said corps was raised. He was appointed paymaster to the troops raised in winter of 1754 and spring of 1755, and acted as such until

Planters and Pioneers - Life in Colonial Virginia
by Parke Rouse, Jr. - 1968

Some of the Leading Early Virginia Families, Listed by Region

The dominantly Anglo-Saxon character of Virginia is evident in its family names. This list of typical surnames is based on colonial county records, many of which were destroyed by fire or in the Civil War.

Jamestown and the James-York Peninsula

Adams, Alderly, Allen, Allsop, Ambler, Anderson, Archer, Armistead, Austin, Aylmer, Baker, Ballard, Banks, Barrett, Bassett, Beckley, Berkeley, Blair, Bland, Brodnax, Bowe, Bowker, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Burney, Burwell, Bushrod, Byrd, Caldwell, Carter, Cary, Carys, Chamberlayne, Chiswell, Clay, Clopton, Clough, Claiborne, Cocke, Coles, Collings, Cory, Cosby, Cox, Cross, Curles, Curtis, Custis, Dale, Dandridge, Davies, Davis, Devereux, Dickson, Diggs, Dixon, Doran, Douthat, Dudley, Dunbar, Ellis, Fauntleroy, Fitzhugh, Fontaine, Foushee, Gamble, Gibbons, Goddin, Gooch, Goodwin, Grammer, Gray, Griffith, Hampton, Harwood, Hankins, Harris, Harrison, Harvie, Hay, Hebard, Henley, Henry, Heron, Hill, Hobson, Hockaday, Hogg, Holdcroft, Hopkins, Hunt, Hunter, Hylton.

Jamieson, James, Jaquelin, Jarrett, Jennings, Jones, Keeling, Kenney, Kilpatrick, Kirby, Lang, Langhorne, Leavell, LeNeve, Lewellyn, Lewis, Lightfoot, Littlepage, Ludwell, Lyons, Macakain, Macawly, Macon, Madison, Malloy, Marshall, Massie, Maury, Meriwether (Merriweather), Mitchell, Moreau, Morris, McCabe, McClung, McCloud, Nelson, Nelville, Nicholson, Norris, Norwood, Ogilvie, Oliver, Owen, Pack, Page, Parke, Payne, Pendleton, Pickett, Pollard, Pope, Power, Prince, Prosser, Radcliffe, Ragland, Randolph, Read, Reid, Richardson, Rolfe, Russell, Scherer, Scott, Seddon, Selden, Sherman, Sheild, Shields, Slater, Smith, Stratton, Syme, Taylor, Terrell, Thacker, Thorpe, Throckmorton, Thornton, Timberlake, Tinsley, Tonshee, Trueheart, Tucker, Tyler, Vaughan, Waddell, Wade, Warrington, Webb, West, White, Whittaker, Wickham, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilmer, Winn, Winston, Woodridge, Woodward, Wormeley, Wyatt, Wythe, Yardley.

The South Shore of the James

Allen, Andrews, Applewhite, Archer, Atkinson, Avis, Baker, Balfour, Ballentine, Bannister, Barker, Barnell, Barnett, Barter, Barham, Batte, Basse, Baugh, Beasley, Bennett, Berry, Berryman, Betts, Bland, Bodman, Bolling, Boyd, Boyle, Bradley, Bradshaw, Branch, Brasseur, Brett, Bridger, Brodie, Brooke, Browne, Buchan, Bullock, Burgess, Burroughs, Burwell, Butler, Cahoon, Calvert, Capps, Carey, Carroway, Carver, Cary, Cawson, Cheatham, Cheely, Chisholm, Christian, Clarke, Cocke, Codd, Cole, Coleman, Collier, Cofer, Collins, Conrad, Coupland, Cook, Covington, Crew, Cromwell, Dale, Davis, Day, Dean, DeFord, Dickson, Dier, Digges, Donald, Downing, Drayton, Driskoll, Earle, Eaton, Edwards, Elam, Etheridge, Everard; Eyers, Farrar, Faulkner, Ferguson, Floyd, Fontaine, Forbes, Ford, Foster, Fowler, Fulghum.

Garner, Garrison, Gaskins, George, Gibbs, Gilbert, Giles, Gilliam, Glasscock, Goddin, Godfrey, Godwin, Gookin, Gordon, Gregory, Grymes, Guilliam, Gwaltney, Hall, Halleck, Hancock, Hankins, Harrington, Harrison, Hart, Hawkins, Hayes, Hedges, Hill, Hinton, Hitchcock, Hobson, Hoges, Hoge, Holliday, Holmes, Holt, Hopkinson, Horner, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Howell, Ingles, Ironmonger, Isles, Ivy, Jackson, Jefferson, Johns, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Keeling, Kempe, Kemps, Kenalds, Kent, Kidder, King, Lambert, Langley, Lanshire, Latham, Lawson, Lawne, Lee, Leitch, Linch, Lind, Lloyd, Locke, Lovitt, Marsh, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Maury, Meade, Mears, McCabe, McCallum, Miller, Mills, Moor, Moore, Nash, Newland, Norfleet, Norsworthy, Nunally, Oberon, Owen.

Page, Parker, Pasteur, Pegram, Penn, Peters, Peyton, Philips, Pitt, Poole, Powell, Price, Prichard, Prince, Puckett, Radford, Rainsford, Rales, Randolph, Richardson, Robinson, Ruffin, Savedge, Savill, Sawyer, Sayer, Scarburg, Scott, Sewell, Shelton, Sheriff, Shores, Short, Show, Sibsey, Sicklemore, Sidney, Silvester, Simonds, Skipwith, Slaughter, Smith, Southall, Spencer, Stewart, Stout, Stratton, Taylor, Thorogood, Tilgham, Todd, Tower, Traylor, Turnbull, Tucker, Turner, Underwood, Urmston, Vaden, Vaughan, Veale, Wade, Waddington, Walke, Walker, Walters, Ward, Waters, Watkins, Watson, Webb, West, Wheat, Wheeler, White, Whitehurst, Will, Williams, Willis, Willowby, Wilmer, Windham, Wingfield, Wise, Wiseman, Woodhouse, Worsley, Wright, Yates, Yerby.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia

Addison, Avery, Ayres, Brown, Bowdoin, Boden, Bowman, Charlton, Corbin, Cropper, Custis, Eastham, Emmerson, Evans, Eyre, Finney, Gardner, Harmonson, Hobart, Hopkins, Joynes, Kerr, Marshall, Monroe, Nottingham, Nugent, Parker, Preston, Reese, Savage, Scarborough, Stith, Teagle, Upshur, Vare, Wise, West, Yeardley, Zimmer.

The Gloucester-Middlesex-Mathews Peninsula

Alexander, Anderson, Armistead, Bacon, Bagby, Baker, Barnard, Baron, Baronet, Bassett, Battaile, Bay-

lor, Beale, Berkeley, Beverly, Bibber, Biggs, Billops, Bird, Blackford, Blackwell, Bland, Booker, Booth, Boucher, Bowker, Braxton, Brockenbrough, Brook, Buckner, Buford, Burge, Burress, Burwell, Byrd, Campbell, Carmichael, Carr, Carraway, Carrington, Carter, Cary, Catlett, Chamberlayne, Chapman, Charles, Chew, Chichley, Chiles, Churchill, Clarke, Clayborne, Clements, Clowder, Coakley, Cooke, Cole, Corbin, Croxton, Curtis, Custis, Dabney, Dangerfield, DeJarnette, Dick, Digges, Dixon, Dudley, Dunn, Duval, Echols, Edmund, Edmundson, Ficklin, Field, Fitzhugh, Fontaine, Forbes, Fox, Friend.

Gayle, Gray, Grayson, Gresham, Grymes, Guinea, Guy, Gwynn, Gwynne, Hansford, Hanson, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Haws, Haynes, Henry, Herndon, Hill, Holmes, Hoomes, Hopkinson, Hubard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hudgins, Innes, Jennings, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Kean, Keeble, Kemp, Kenner, Kidd, Knopf, Knowles, Knox, Latane, Lee, Leigh, Lewis, Lightfoot, Littlepage, Lock, Lomax, Lord, Low, Lowry, Madison, Mann, Marye, Mathews, Maury, Meade, Mercer, Metcalfe, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Minor, Moncure, Monroe, Montague, Moreton, Morris, McBride, McCarthy, McDuff, McGuire, McKinney.

Nash, Nelson, Nicholson, Page, Parker, Peachy, Pearl, Pendleton, Penn, Peyton, Pollard, Pollock, Price.

Rawlins, Read, Rey, Richards, Ritchie, Roane, Robertson, Robins, Robinson, Rogers, Rothrock, Ruffin, St. Clair, Saunders, Savage, Scandrith, Scott, Selden, Sharp, Shepherd, Shuman, Singleton, Skipwith, Skyren, Slaughter, Smith, Smoot, Staige, Stephenson, Sterling, Stewart, Tabb, Taliaferro, Tayloe, Taylor, Thornton, Throckmorton, Thurston, Todd, Turner, Tyler, Typerios, Upshaw, Van Bibber, Vass, Walker, Waller, Ward, Ware, Warner, Warwick, Washington, Waugh, Webb, West, Wheatle, Whiting, Wickham, Willis, Winston, Woodford, Woodville, Wormeley, Wyatt, Yates, Young.

The Northern Neck of Virginia

Adams, Alexander, Allerton, Andrew, Andrews, Armistead, Ashton, Aubrey, Bailey, Baily, Ball, Barber, Barbour, Barnes, Barrow, Bassett, Beacham, Beale, Beckwith, Bell, Bellfield, Berkeley, Bernard, Berry, Bertrand, Beverly, Bloomfield, Boon, Boucher, Branham, Broadhurst, Brockenbrough, Bryant, Burnet, Bushrod, Campbell, Carter, Champe, Chesley, Chewning, Chidwell, Chilton, Chinn, Clapham, Clemens, Cloughton, Coffin, Cole, Colston, Conway, Corbin, Corbyn, Cornish, Cox, Crabb, Currie, Dade, Dale, Dangerfield, Dashiell, Davenport, Davies, Davis, Deane, DeButts, Delafield, Digges, Dishman, Dobyns, Donophan, Dowman, Downman.

Elliott, Eustace, Eyre, Farnefold, Fauntleroy, Fitzhugh, Fleet, Flood, Fowke, Fox, Friend, Gardner, Garner, Gaskins, Gerard, Gerrard, Giberne, Gibson, Glascock, Glyn, Goldsmith, Goodrich, Gordon, Griffin, Griffith, Grymes, Gwin, Hainy, Hamilton, Hardy, Harney, Harrison, Harvey, Hooe, Hopkins, Hornby, Hurst, Ingo, Jackson, Jennings, Jett, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Joynes, Keith, Kelley, Kendall, Kenner, Kennor, Kibble, Kick, Kirk, Landon, Latane, Leach, Leacock, Lee, Leland, Levy, Lovall, Low, Lloyd, Ludlow, Lurino, Mackay, Markham, Marmaduke, Marshall, Martin, Massey, Matram, Merryman, Metcalf, Meuse, Micou, Middleton, Miles, Minnis, Miskall, Montague, Moore, Moseley, Mottrom, Mountjoy, McCarty, McComas, McDonald, McGuire, McKay, McNaughton.

Nash, Neale, Needler, Nelson, Newton, Norris, Nutt, Oldham, Page, Palmer, Parker, Parsons, Peachy, Pierciful, Piet, Piper, Plummer, Powell, Poythress, Prescott, Presley, Pritchard, Reynard, Richmond, Robinson, Rochester, Rogers, Rose, Rowsee, Roy, Rumney, Russell, Rust, Sanford, Savage, Scott, Sebastian, Seward, Shearman, Sherlock, Shreiner, Simpson, Slaughter, Smith, Speke, Stewart, Stuart, Stone, Swan, Taliaferro, Tarpley, Tayloe, Taylor, Temple, Templeman, Thornby, Thornton, Tibbs, Tomlin, Townshend, Traveson, Travis, Tucker, Turbeville, Tuttle, Tyler, Underwood, Upshaw, Upshur, Waddell, Walke, Ward, Waring, Washington, Williamson, Willoughby, Wilson, Woffendall, Woodbridge, Yerby, Young.

Alexandria and Northern Virginia

Adams, Adie, Alexander, Allen, Ambrose, Amburger, Alexander, Anderson, Aneux, Armistead, Ashby, Bacon, Baker, Ball, Balmaine, Band, Barbour, Barclay, Barnes, Barnette, Barrow, Barry, Baxter, Baylis, Beach, Beale, Becket, Belfield, Bell, Beller, Bennett, Bernard, Berryman, Betty, Bivings, Blackburn, Blackwell, Blaford, Blankenbaker, Bloodsworth, Booker, Booton, Bowen, Bowie, Bowman, Bradfort, Brent, Briscoe, Broadwater, Brock, Bronough, Brooke, Brown, Broyles, Bryan, Bryant, Buchan, Buchanan, Buck, Bullett, Bullinger, Bunton, Burger, Burnley, Burwell, Butler, Cacklum, Campbell, Carlyle, Carney, Carpenter, Carr, Carter, Cary, Catlett, Cave, Chambers, Chapman, Chevalle, Chew, Chichester, Chigler, Churchill, Claggett, Clapham, Clawse, Clemons, Clermont, Clore, Cobbler, Cobbs, Coffee, Cole, Colmes, Colston, Compton, Conway, Cook, Cooke, Coppage, Craik, Crigler, Crisler, Crisman, Cromley, Crow, Crump, Culpepper, Cunningham, Custis.

Dade, Dana, Dangerfield, Daniel, Darnel, Dashiell, Davenport, Davis, deButts, Deed, De la Foyalle, Deskin, Donithon, Dorrell, Douglass, Dudley, Duff, Dughen, Duncan, Dunn, Earnest, Ellzey, Elsey, Emorie, Erogg, Eskridge, Eustace, Ewell, Fairfax, Ferguson, Field, Finlayson, Fisher, Fitzhugh, Fleshman, Forbes, Ford, Fouchee, Fowke, Froman, Gaines, Gardener, Garner, Garnet, Garr, Gassell, Gibbs, Gibson, Gipson, Glassell, Gordon, Gore, Graham, Gray, Grayson, Green, Gregrie, Griffith, Grigsby, Grymes, Gunnell, Gwatkin, Hague, Hamilton, Hampton, Hardin, Harper, Harrison, Hedgeman, Hedgman, Helms, Henderson, Henning, Herbert, Heydt, Higgins, Higginson, Hill, Hite, Hoe, Hoeger, Hoffman, Hoge, Holt, Holzclaw, Hooe, Hooper, Hopper, Howard, Hugh, Hunter, Huntley.

Iredell, Irish, Jackson, James, Jennings, Johns, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Kaifer, Keastley, Kebler, Keith, Kennon, Kerker, Kincheloe, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Lackwood, Lavid, Larne, Leavell, Lee, Lemmon, Lemon, Lewis, Lightfoot, Lindsay, Linton, Lohew, Long, Low, Ludwell, Lynton, Macatee, Machen, Mann, Manspoil, Marr, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Mass, Massey, Maury, Markham, Mauzy, Mayer, Meade, Meldrum, Mercer, Milton, Minor, M'Millon, Moncure, Moore, Morgan, Morton, Moss, Mountjoy, Motz, McCarty, McCloed, McCormick, McCoy, McCrae, McDaniel, McFarlen, McGuire, McKay, McLean, McMahan, McMahon, Neil, Nelson, Neville, Nicholas, Nisbet, Norton, Novis, O'Neal, O'Neil, O'Rear, Orr, Owsley, Page, Parker, Parlur (later Barlow), Parmel, Parsons, Patton, Paulitz, Payne, Payton, Pearson, Pendleton, Penn, Perkins, Peter, Peterkin, Peyton, Pollard, Powell, Preston, Price.

Ramsey, Randolph, Rankin, Raynhart, Rearsher, Regan, Renno, Reno, Rice, Roaker, Robert, Robertson, Rose, Ross, Rouse, Rousson, Rucker, Russell, Rust, Rutherford, Ryley, Scot, Scott, Seale, Selden, Shepherd, Sheible, Sherman, Shiraz, Shirly, Shone, Simms, Skrein, Slaughters, Smith, Snyder, Spottswood, Staige, Staunton, Stephens, Stevens, Stewart, Stolts, Stone, Stover, Stringfellow, Strother, Stuart, Tacquet, Taliaferro, Tanner, Tayloe, Taylor, Terrett, Thomas, Thompson, Thornton, Threlheld, Thurston, Tibbet, Tibbs, Todd, Towles, Travers, Triplett, Tuberville, Turley, Turner, Twyman, Tyler, Utz, Van Meter, Van Swearingen, Vaunce, Vauter, Waggener, Waite, Walker, Wall, Washington, Waters, Watkins, Waugh, Wayland, Weems, West, Whettige, White, Whiting, Whitridge, Whittle, Wickliffe, Wiley, Wilkes, Williams, Willis, Willock, Wilmer, Winston, Withers, Wood, Woodroff, Woods, Woodville, Wright, Yager, Young, Zimmerman, Zollicoffer.

Central Virginia

Ambler, Anderson, Anglen, Archer, Armstrong, Ashton, Ball, Ballou, Balmaine, Barbour, Barksdale, Barnes, Barrett, Baskerville, Battersby, Beesley, Bedford, Bentley, Berkeley, Beverly, Black, Bocock, Bodkin, Bolling, Bordon, Benjamin, Brand, Bratton, Breckenridge, Brent, Brooking, Buchanan, Bulkly, Burnley, Burnside, Burton, Bryce, Cabell, Campbell, Carlile, Carr, Carrington, Caw, Celmens, Clark, Clarkson, Clay, Cloner, Cobbs, Cocke, Cole, Coles, Conway, Cory, Cosby, Coxe, Crockett, Crump, Cunningham, Dalton, Daniel, Darneile, Davenport, Davies, Davis, Deane, Defoe, Delamontony, Dickie, Donnely, Dor, Doughen, Dunlap, Eldridge, Ellis, Eppes, Estill, Farrar, Fisher, Fleming, Foster, Fry, Garland, Gay, Gillial, Gilmer, Goolsby, Goodwin, Graham, Gray, Grymes, Hall, Hammer, Hare, Harper, Harris, Harrison, Harvie, Haskins, Henry, Heydt, Hicklen, Hickman, Hill, Hodges, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Howard, Hubbard, Hudson, Hughes, Hume.

Irving, Jackson, Jamiesen, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Kincaid, King, LaGrand, Leake, Lee, Leland, Lewis, Lynch, MacDowell, Madison, Magruder, Marks, Marr, Marshall, Martin, Massie, Maury, Maxwell, Mayo, Mead, Meredith, Meriwether, Miller, Mills, Minor, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morsons, Morton, Moseley, McCandless, McKay, McPherson, Muller, Napier, Nelson, Netherland, Neville, Nicholas, Oglesby, O'Neil, Page, Paulett, Peers, Pemberton, Pendleton, Perkins, Pleasants, Poindexter, Pollard, Price, Pritchett, Pullen, Pryor, Randolph, Read, Rice, Rives, Robertson, Rhodes, Roger, Ronald, Rose, Rucker, Ryan, Sampson, Saunders, Scott, Sedoon, Shaw, Shelton, Shepherd, Sims, Slaughter, Smith, Stark, Stuart, Swann, Taliaferro, Tarleton, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Tims, Tinsley, Tithers, Trent, Tucker, Tunstail, Turpin, Twyman, Tyree, Underwood, Vaughan, Venable, Wade, Waddell, Walker, Wallace, Waller, Ware, Wheeler, White, Williams, Williamson, Willis, Wilmer, Wilson, Wingate, Wirt.

South Central Counties

Agee, Allen, Ambler, Amouet, Archer, Bacon, Bagby, Ballard, Banister, Barksdale, Barraud, Barry, Baskerville, Bell, Berkeley, Bernard, Betts, Blackwell, Boisseau, Bolling, Bondurant, Bonvell, Booker, Bouldin, Bridgforth, Broodman, Brunskill, Buford, Caldwell, Cameron, Cargill, Castleman, Chadouin, Chasteen, Chevers, Claiborne, Clay, Coleman, Conway, Cook, Cooksey, Cory, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, DeGraffenreid, Delaney, Dibrell, Dixon, Dupuy, Duvall, Edmundson, Eggleston, Ellis. Embry, Eppes, Farrar, Flournoy, Fontaine, Foushee, Fuqua, Garland, Gee, Giles, Grammar, Gray, Hall, Hardaway, Harding, Hardy, Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Hatchett, Hill, Hobson, Howard, Jarrett, Jaqueline, Jefferson, Jennings, Jeter, Jones, Jordan, Jonette, Kello, Kidder.

LaGrande, Lanier, Lane, Lassiter, Latane, Lawson, Lee, Leigh, LeNeve, Lester, Ligon, Mahone, Markham, Marye, Mason, Massie, Mathews, Maupin, Maury, Maxey, May, Meaux, Meade, Michael, Michelle, Mileston, Moncure, Morris, Morton, Munford, Murray, McCreary, McFarland, McGuire, Nash, Niblett, Pasteur, Pemberton, Perron, Phelps, Potter, Pride, Pryor, Ragsdale, Randolph, Read, Robertson, Rochelle, Royall, Scott, Skelton, Smith, Speed, Stokes, Street, Sublett, Tabb, Talbot, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thweatt, Townes, Tucker, Twitty, Urquhart, Vaughan, Wade, Walthall, Ward, Watkins, Webb, Wiley, Williamson, Willie, Withers, Worsham, Wynne, Yates.

The Southern "Tobacco Belt" Counties

Adams, Adkinson, Adkisson, Agur, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Arthur, Atkinson, Bagby, Bailey, Baker, Balling, Barksdale, Baskerville, Bates, Bean, Bell, Bennett, Berkeley, Black, Blunt, Bondurant, Booker, Bouldin, Boyd, Branch, Brandon, Breckenridge, Bruce, Brunskill, Buchan, Bullock, Bumpass, Burgee, Burke, Butler, Byrd, Cabell, Caldwell, Calloway, Cameron, Camp, Campbell, Cannon, Cargill, Carlton, Carper, Carrington, Carson, Carter, Caven, Chamberlayne, Chandler, Chastain, Chasteen, Choice, Clark, Clement, Clouds, Cobb, Cobbs, Cocke, Cofer, Coleman, Coles, Colquett, Cook, Cooke, Copeland, Copen, Coupland, Cowan, Craddock, Craig, Crawford, Crew, Critz, Crouch, Crute, Cunningham, Currie. Dalton, Daly, Dame, Daniel, Darneille, Dashiell, Daughen, Dauson, Davenport, Davis, DeJarnette, Delany, DeShazean, Dickinson, Dillard, Dix, Dodson, Donaldson, Donelson, Dresser, Dudgeon, Dudley, Duncan.

Early, Echols, Edmund, Edmundson, Edwards, Ellis, Emmerson, Epes, Esdale, Fallen, Faris, Faulkner, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Flournoy, Floyd, Fontaine, Foote, Foster, Foulis, Fourqueran, Frambrough, Francisco, Franklin, Freeman, Fuqua, Garden, Gardland, Garland, Garrard, Gibson, Gilbert, Gilfron, Gilliam, Gillintine, Glover, Goode, Goodon, Goodwin, Gordon, Green, Guilliam, Gurley, Haile, Hairston, Hale, Haley, Hall, Hampton, Hancock, Hanly, Hanna, Hanson, Harland, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatcher, Hawkins, Hay, Haynes, Helm, Henderson, Hendrick, Hill, Hilton, Hite, Holmes, Holt, Hooker, Hopkins, Humphrey, Hundley, Hunt, Hunter.

Innes, Irby, Irvine, Jackson, Jarrett, Jefferson, Jennings, Jeter, Johns, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Jordan, Kennon, Key, Kilkronse, Kinckle, King, Kinsolving, Knowlin, Lacy, Langford, Langhorne, Lanier, Lankford, Laws, Lawson, Leigh, Leonard, Lewis, Ligon, Little, Locke, Logan, Love, Lovelace, Lowden, Lowder, Lucas, Lynch, Lyne, McAlexander, McBryde, McCraw, McDowell, McGriffin, McGuire, McIlroy, McKinney, McLary, McMahan, McNeal, McReynolds, McRoberts, Macklin, MacMillon, Madison, Mann, Marlow, Mar-

tin, Maynham, Mayo, Meade, Meredith, Meriwether, Michaux, Mickeljohn, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Moorman, Morgan, Morris, Morton, Moseley, Mullens, Nash, Navison, Neal, Nelson, Nicholas, Nichols, Nowlin, Onsrud, Osgood, Otey, Owen, Page, Palmer, Parish, Parker, Parsons, Payne, Paynor, Peasley, Penn, Perkins, Pine, Pinston, Powell, Pride, Proctor.

Ragland, Ramsey, Randolph, Ravenscroft, Read, Rice, Richer, Robert, Robertson, Robinson, Rogers, Rowland, Royall, Royster, Russell, Ryburn, Sale, Saunders, Scott, Scruggs, Shelby, Shelton, Sims, Skelton, Skinner, Skipwith, Slaughter, Smith, Snuggs, Sprigg, Staples, Steele, Stevens, Stewart, Stith, Stoval, Stover, Stroud, Sturdevant, Swift, Sydnor, Syne, Tabb, Talbott, Taliaferro, Tarrant, Tate, Terry, Thompson, Thorp, Throckmorton, Thurston, Tinsley, Tompkins, Townes, Tredway, Trent, Tucker, Tuggle, Tunstall, Twitty, Van Bibber, Vaughan, Venable, Wade, Walker, Waller, Walton, Ward, Washington, Watkins, Webb, West, Wharton, Whitten, Whittle, Wilkinson, Wilmer, Willis, Wilson, Winbush, Witcher, Withers, Womack, Wooding, Woodson, Wynne.

The Valley of Virginia

Abercrombie, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Allison, Anderson, Arbuckle, Archer, Armstrong, Arthur, Atkins, Baldwin, Barger, Barnett, Barney, Bates, Beale, Beckner, Bell, Beverly, Black, Blackford, Blessing, Bledsoe, Borden, Bowen, Bowman, Bowyer, Boyden, Bradshaw, Breckenridge, Brooke, Brown, Buchanan, Burk, Burns, Campbell, Carlock, Carlton, Carmickle, Carpenter, Carper, Carrigan, Cartwill, Carwin, Cassell, Childress, Chillop, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cloyd, Coffey, Coherin, Cole, Coles, Copenhaver, Cosby, Crabtree, Craig, Craven, Crawford, Crocker, Crockett, Crow, Culton, Cunningham, Curren, Daugherty, Davidson, Davis, Dearly, Denton, Devereux, Dickenson, Dillman, Ditty, Doad, Doak, Donally, Douglas, Drake, Dungan, Dunlap, Dutton, Dwyn, Edmondson, Edwards, Elliott, Estill, Evans, Ewing.

Fancy, Ferris, Finley, Fitzpatrick, Fitzwater, Fowler, Fox, Frazer, Fuller, Galbraith, Gardner, Garwood, Gibson, Gillespie, Gilman, Glenn, Goodman, Goodwin, Gordon, Grayson, Greener, Greever, Griffiths, Griffy, Grigsby, Grome, Groseclose, Gross, Hale, Hall, Hammon, Harmon, Harrison, Hatfield, Haven, Haynes, Hays, Henderlite, Henderson, Henneger, Herghart, Heydt, Hellman, Hilton, Hindman, Hobson, Hoge, Holeman, Holston, Houston, Howe, Hubble, Hughart, Hohl, Humphrey, Ingles, Jackson, James, Jameson, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Kauffman, Keller, Kerr, Kincaid, Kincannon, King, Kinney, Lafferty, Lammie, Lang, Langdon, Lark, Ledgerwood, Lee, Lester, Lewis, Lochart, Logan, Lupton, McAfee, McCallister, McCartney, McCarty, McCausland, McClanahan, McCorkle, McCray, McCue, McDonald, McDowell, McGavock, McHenry, McIlhaney, McKay, McKee, McPherson, Machen, MacKall, MacMurray, Madison, Manning, Mathews, Mauzy, Maysie, Midrock, Miller, Millroy, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Mosby, Muhlenburg, Muldrock, Murray.

Nash, Neal, Neely, Nelson, Noffsinger, Painter, Patterson, Patton, Payton, Persinger, Phillips, Pickens, Pierce, Poague, Preston, Pugh, Randolph, Rayburn, Reynolds, Richardson, Rinehart, Roads, Robertson, Robin, Robinson, Roller, Ruddell, Ruffin, Russell, Sayer, Scott, Selzer, Sevier, Sholl, Simmons, Simpson, Skidmore, Slaughter, Slemp, Sly, Smith, Staley, Stalnaker, Starnes, Steenbergen, Stevens, Stevenson, Stover, Stribling, Strickler, Strother, Stuart, Sylvester, Tackler, Tapp, Taylor, Telford, Terry, Thompson, Thomson, Tingler, Tosh, Trigg, Turner, Vancie, Vanover, VanSandt, Waddell, Walker, Ward, Warwick, Wassum, Watson, White, Whittey, Wickham, Williams, Willis, Wills, Wilson, Wolfe, Wood, Woods, Woolsey, Wright.

Southwestern Virginia

Acklin, Adams, Alderson, Allen, Ballard, Bane, Barnett, Baskerville, Baugh, Beason, Beattie, Beckley, Bell, Berry, Beverly, Black, Blackburn, Blackmore, Blacks, Blevins, Bourn, Bowen, Bowlen, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Bruce, Bryant, Buchanan, Burke, Bush, Bustard, Calfer, Calhoun, Campbell, Carrico, Carr, Carter, Champ, Chapman, Charlton, Church, Clendenin, Clyburg, Colley, Collier, Colvill, Compton, Cooper, Cornutt, Coulton, Counts, Cowan, Cox, Craig, Craven, Crawford, Creeche, Crieger, Crockett, Crouch, Crow, Curran, Datson, David, Davidson, Davis, Dean, Deel, Denny, Dickinson, Dickey, Dickson, Doak, Duncan, Dunlap, Dysart, Eaton, Edmondson, Elder, Emyart, Evans, Ewing, Faires, Faley, Ferguson, Fields, Findley, Fisher, Floyd, Folie, Fone, Fraser, French, Frisbee, Fugate, Fulkason, Fuller, Gardner, Garrison, Gibson, Gillespie, Glass, Graham, Gray, Grayson, Green, Greer, Grey.

Hale, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hancock, Harlan, Harman, Harmon, Harold, Hash, Hay, Hayes, Helvy, Herbert, Hibbits, Hobbes, Hoge, Hogg, Hollins, Hope, Hore, Houck, Houndshell, Howell, Hubbard, Hubert, Huston, Inglass, Ingletone, Inglish, Ison, Jacob, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Joseph, Keel, Kelly, Kennedy, Kerheart, Killgore, Kincannon, Kinkead, Kinser, Kirk, Larne, Laughlin, Law, Lean, Lee, Lestly, Lewis, Liggett, Lindsay, Lipps, Livingston, Lory, Love, Lowry, Lundy, Lynch, MacDonald, McCamont, McCullock, McCullough, McErwin, McFarland, McGavock, McIntyre, McMullin, McTaylor, Mairs, Mallory, Martin, Mastin, Mathews, Mathias, Maxwell, Mendenhall, Miles, Miller, Moffett, Montgomery, Moore, Morescoe, Morgan, Morrison, Munch, Muncy.

Nash, Neece, Neff, Neville, Newell, Nuckols, Orr, Osborn, Owen, Patterson, Pearis, Peck, Peery, Peters, Phipps, Pickerell, Pinkley, Pogue, Pollock, Polly, Pope, Porter, Porterfield, Powell, Ramey, Rasnick, Ratliff, Rawley, Refuss, Renfer, Richmond, Roberson, Roberts, Robinette, Robinson, Rodgers, Rose, Ross, Russell, Rutherford, Salyers, Sanders, Sartin, Saunders, Sayers, Shanow, Shaver, Shelby, Short, Simpson, Slemp, Smith, Snidow, Snodgrass, Snody, Southair, Southerland, Stailey, Staley, Stalnaker, Starnes, Stedman, Steel, Stevens, Stone, Straw, Stredham, Sturgill, Summer, Swift, Tate, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Todhunter, Tracey, Trimbull, Vain, Vance, Walker, Walling, Wampler, Ward, Webb, Wells, West, Wharton, Wherry, White, Whitten, Williams, Willoughby, Wills, Winn, Wood, Woods, Worrell, Wright, Wylie, Young.

VIRGINIA

Information from Virginia Historical Genealogies;

Excerpts from the preface:
The State Library of Virginia has microfilms of the Colonial Records of all the counties in Virginia.

The most complete library for genealogy is the New berry Library in Chicago.

Laws if inheritance in colonial Virginia -

Under the law of primogeniture, as the name indicates, the first or oldest son inherited all the real property of a decedent in the abscence of a will. If a fether wished to divide his propertyamong his children it was necessary for him to make a will specifically designating the property he wished to bequeath to each of them or to any other person. If an eldest son or only son was not mentioned in the will, he inherited all the property not bequeathed. Because of this, some few testators, where they had an only son, often bequeathed property, usually personalty, to their daughters without mentioning a son. When a person died intestate his or her property (personal) was usually divided, one-third to the widow or widower, and the balance was distributed equally among his children. This rule also prevailed in South Carolina, where women had no property rights. Real property could not be conveyed by a nuncupative or oral will.

A wife's personal property before marriage became the property of her husband for the payment of his debts, regardless of a pre-nuptial contract that the property was to remain her own.

In the 17th century the word cousin in wills meant nephew or niece, and nephew or niece meant cousin. Son-in-law usually meant Step-son. Daughter-in-law usually meant step-daughter, although it was often used to designate wives of sons. This can usually be told from the context of the will. The phrase father-in-law or mother-in-law does not seem to have been used. They were often called loving friends and these words were also used for nephew and niece; the phrase , however, did not always mean a relationship existed.

BSAV: The University Memorial: Biographical Sketches of Alumni of the University of Virginia Who Fell in the Confederate War, by Rev. John Lipscombe Johnson, 1871 (5 Volumes in 1).

BSNV: The Border Settlers of Northern Virginia from 1768-1795, by Lucullus Virgil McWhorter, 1915.

BUC: Prologue: A Family History and Genealogy of and by Richard Winn Buckingham and His Wife Muriel Barbara Earl, by Richard Winn Buckingham, 1979.

BUR: The Burks of Virginia and the Valley, by J. A. Kelly

BUW: Carter Hall, by Stuart E. Brown and Ann Barton Brown, 1978. See also: Proceedings of the Burwell Family Picnic Held at Burwell's Farm at Milford, Connecticut, 18 August 1970.

BWO: Beginning at a White Oak - Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia, by Beth Mitchell, 1977.

BYR: The Byrds of Virginia, by Alden Hatch, 1969.

CAB: The Cabells and Their Kin, by Alexander Brown, 1895.

CAG: The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy - First Families of America, by Frederick Adams Virkus, 7 Volumes, 1925-1942.

CAL: The Calhouns of Ireland, by Roberts S. Calhoun, 1977.

CAM: Camp, Jones, and Related Families, by Nell Jones Carter, 1977.

CAR: Daniel Carroll, One Man and His Descendants, 1730-1978, by Sister M. Virginia Geiger, 1979.

CAT: (1) The Carter Tree, by Robert Randolph Carter, 1951.
(2) A History of the Carter Family, by the American Genealogical Research Institute, 1972.
(3) Thomas Carter of Corotoman, Lancaster County, Virginia, and His Ancestors and Descendants, by C. W. H. Warner, 1958.

CAV: Makers of America - George Calvert and Cecilius Calvert, by William Hand Browne, 1890.

CBF: Charles Boothe and His Descendants, by Evelyn Booth Massie, 1978.

CBW: Chronicles of Border Warfare, by Alexander Scott Withers, 1831 (Revised Edition 1961).

CCC: Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches, by Ruth Hairston Early, 1927.

CCM: Clarke County, a Daughter of Frederick, by Rose Mortimer Ellzey MacDonald, 1943.

CFS: Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, by Stella Pickett Hardy, 1958 (2nd Edition).

CFU: Colonial Families of the United States, by George Norbury McKenzie, 7 Volumes, 1966.

CHA: A Centennial History of Alleghany County, by Oren Frederic Morton, 1923.

CHP: John Chapman of Spotsylvania County, Thomas Powe of Cherow, South Carolina, and Related Families, by Elsie Chapman Edwards, 1971.

CLA: Clasping Hands With Generations Past, by Emma Rouse Lloyd, 1932.

CMF: Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, by William Meade, 2 Volumes, 1857.

COB: Cobb and Cobbs; Early Virginians, by John E. Cobb, 1977.

COC: Cockes and Cousins, by Leonie Doss Cocke, 2 Volumes, 1967.

COI: History of the Collins Family, Caroline County, Virginia, by Herbert Ridgway Collins, 1954.

COL: The Colemans, Fitzpatricks, and Their Kin, by Reba Fitzpatrick Lea, 1958.

CON: Some Descendants of Capt. Catlett Conway, Revolutionary Soldier, by W. Conway Price, 1980.

COP: The Children of Pride, by Robert Anson Myers, 1972.

CPL: Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, 1746-1816, by Landon C. Bell, 1930.

CRA: The Crabtree of Southwestern Virginia, by Arah Miller Fritz and Margaret Milam McProud, 1965.

CRE: Creswell History and Genealogy, 1744-1967, by J. O. Creswell, 1967.

CRO: The Descendants of James Crook and Related Families, 1746-1978, by Virginia (Crook) King Allen, 1978.

CRS: Family of Edward and Ann Snead Crossland, 1740-1957, by Lulu Crosland Ricaud, 1967.

CSV: Twenty-five Chapters on the Shenandoah Valley, by John Walter Wayland, 1976.

CVG: A Carolina - Virginia Genealogy, by York Lowry Wilson, 1962.

CVW: Capon Vally, Its Pioneers and Their Descendants, 1698-1940, by Maud Pugh, 2 Volumes, 1948.

DAR: The Darsts of Virginia, by H. Jackson Darst, 1972.

DAV: The Davant Family, A Place in History, by Hardin Davant Hanahan, 1972.

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HARDING: See HARDIN
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ZUMWALT: 43NEA153

KEY TO REFERENCE CODES

(Note: a number in front of a reference code denotes volume number, while a number after the code denotes page number, except for reference RGU, which is explained below)

AAV: Alexandria & Alexandria (Arlington) County, Virginia, Minister Returns & Marriage Bonds, 1801-1852, by T. Michael Miller, 1987.

AVL: Always a Virginian, by Alice Winn, 1973.

BDG: Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, in four volumes, edited by Robert Sobel & John Raimo.

BFF: The Byrd Family of Franklin County, Virginia, with Bradley, Dillon, and Perdue Lines, by Linda B. Nezbeth, 1986.

BFR: Bell Family Records, by J. Montgomery Seaver, published by the American Historical and Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, PA, 1929.

BMC: Burials in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Alexandria, Virginia, 1798-1983, by T. Michael Miller, 1986.

CDD: Call of a Distant Drum, by Charles S. Speed, 1986.

CFR: Carter Family Records, by J. Montgomery Seaver, published by the American Historical and Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, PA.

FDP: Fauquier During the Proprietorship, by H. C. Groome, 1927.

FVG: From Viking Glory -- The McCorkle Family, by Louis W. McCorkle, 1982.

GUM: Leaves from the GUM Tree, by Muriel Martens Hoffman, 1984.

GUN: GUNN: A Genealogy, by Drewry Wayne Gunn, 1972.

HFA: Historic Families of America, by Walter W. Spencer, Historical Family Publishing Association, in three volumes.

HOR: Historical Atlas of Westmoreland County, Virginia, by David W. Eaton, 1942.

HVX: Historic Virginia, by Roy Wheeler.

HWV: History of West Virginia -- Old and New, and West Virginia Biography, in three volumes, by The American Historical Society, Inc., 1923.

LAW: A History of the Descendents of John Lawless II and Margaret Skirvin Lawless, by Helen Lawless Wickcliffe, 1968.

MAR: The Maryes of Virginia, 1730-1985, by Edith Whitcraft Eberhart and Adaline Marye Robertson, 1985.

MFR: Mitchell Family Records, by J. Montgomery Seaver, published by the American Historical and Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, PA.

MOD: The MacDonald-McDonald Genealogy, by J. Montgomery Seaver, published by the American Historical and Genealogical Society, Philadelphial PA.

NAN: Nansemond Chronicles, 1606-1800, Virginian Colony, by Mrs. Evelyn Hurff Gross, 1973.

NAW: Notable American Women, 1607-1950, by James, Jones, and Boyer, 1971, in three volumes.

NEA: National Encyclopedia of American Biography, by James White & Co., 1898- , Volumes 21 through 62, and Volumes A through N (current series).

NG: National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volumes 1 through 27, and Volumes 73 and 74.

OGG: The Old Guard in Gray, by J. Harvey Mathes, 1897, two sections in one book.

OMM: Over the Mountain Men, Their Early Court Records in Southwest Virginia, by Anne Lowry Worrell, 1934, and republished 1962, 1975, 1976, & 1979.

OSV: Officers of the Senate of Virginia 1776-1956, by George Wesley Rogers, 1959.

OVH: Old Virginia Homes Along the James, by Mary Ferguson Farrar, 1957.

PCH: Pocahontas, by Ella Loraine Dorsey, 1905.

RGU: Register of Graduates and Former Cadets, United States Military Academy, published by the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, in 1946-1955, 1960-1965, 1970, or 1980. (numbers after RGU are year graduated, and any time RGUX is used denotes person was member of class but did not graduate. Additional information on persons who were cadets may be obtained by writing to the Public Affairs Officer, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, NY 10997).

SCV: Speakers and Clerks of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-1955, by E. Griffin Dodson, 1956.

TOB: The Ones Who Came Before, by Frances F. Honeycutt, 1986.

VBP: War of 1812: Virginia Bounty Land & Pension Applicants, by Patrick G. Wardell, 1987.

VWB: Virginia Wills Before 1799, by William Montgomery Clemens, 1924, and republished 1952, 1958, 1973, 1977, 1981.

WVH: West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Vols. 7 & 8, Supplemental Series, by Jim Comstock.

YFH: Young Family History, by J. Montgomery Seaver, published by the American Historical and Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, PA.

LCH: Log Cabin Heritage, by Henry E. Albert, 1976.

LOV: Lovettsville - The German Settlement, by Yetive Weatherly, 1976.

MJP: Memoire of John Howe Peyton, by Ann M. Peyton, undated.

NEA: National Encyclopedia of American Biography, by James White & Co, 1898- , Vols 1 thru 20.

NG: National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vols 28 thru 64.

NKC: Old New Kent County -- Some Accounts of the Planters and Places in New Kent County, 2 vols, by Malcolm Hart Harris, 1977.

OBF: Our Bobbitt Family, with Beck, Elliott, Goodloe, Hurd, and Allied Families, by Allen Wade Mount, Sr., 1972.

SEL: Selden and Kindred of Virginia, by Edna Mae Selden, 1941.

SNC: Snickersville, by Jean Herron Smith, 1974.

SVP: Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, by Thomas K. Cartmell, 1909.

TAB: The Ashby Book - Descendants of Capt. Thomas Ashby of Virginia, by Lee Fleming Reese, 1978, & 1982 rev.

TBF: The Beverley Family of Virginia, by John McGill, 1956.

TST: Tracks Along the Staunton - A History of Leesville, Lynch Station, Hurt, and Alta Vista, by Diane Popek, 1984.

VAY: Virginia Antiquary, Princess Anne County, Loose Papers, Vol I, 1700-1789, by John Harvie Creecy, 1954.

VLL: Virginia Lineages, Letters, and Memoirs, by Alice Jean Nelson, 1984.

VLP: Valentine Peers, by Robert N. Richardson, 1976.

VLR: The Virginia Law Reporters before 1800, by W. Hamilton Bryson, 1977.

VRD: Virginia, Rebirth of the Old Dominion, Vols 3,4, & 5, by Lewis Publishing Co., 1929.

VTG: Virginia Tidewater Genealogy, a periodical.

WFC: William Fitzhugh and His Chesapeake World, 1676-1701, by Richard Beale Davis, 1963.

WLL: The Welsh Lineage of John Lewis (1592-1657), Emigrant to

FCB: Falls Church - By Fence and Fireside, by Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr., 1964.

FOC: Forgotten Companions, The First Settlers of Spotsylvlania County and Fredericksburg Town, by Paula S. Felder, 1982.

FSU: Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia, by George R. Gilmer, 1926.

GDF: Genealogy of the Davenport Family and Connections, by Henry Bedinger Davenport, 1947.

GLD: Glencoe Diary, The Wartime Journal of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace, by Norfolk County Historical Society, 1968.

GRB: Genealogical Records of Buckingham County, Virginia, by Edythe Rucker Whitley, 1984.

HCP: Historic Culpeper, by Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., 1974.

HEJ: History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky, by Robert C. Jobson, 1977.

HGB: History of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, by J. R. Cole, 1917.

HKC: History of Kanawha County, West Virginia, by George W. Atkinson, 1876.

HKP: Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, by William T. Price, 1901.

HOV: Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870, by Patrick G. Wardell, 1986.

HPC: History of Pendleton County, West Virginia, by Oren F. Morton, 1910.

HRC: History of Roane County, West Virginia, by William H. Bishop, 1927.

HSC: History of Summers County, West Virginia, by James H. Miller, 1908.

HSP: History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Virginia, by Ruth Lincoln Kaye, 1984.

HWC: History of Wheeling City and Ohio County, West Virginia, and Representative Citizens, by Gibson Lamb Cranmer, 1902.

JSN: The Descendants of Joseph Snowden, 1725/30-1799, by Virginia Whitman Snowden, 1881.

LCH: Log Cabin Heritage, by

LOV: Lovettsville - The Gern

MJP: Memoire of John Howe Pe

NEA: National Encyclopedia
1898- , Vols 1 thru 20.

NG: National Genealogical

NKC: Old New Kent County --
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OBF: Our Bobbitt Family, wi
Families, by Allen Wade

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VLP: Valentine Peers, by F

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VTG: Virginia Tidewater G

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WLL: The Welsh Lineage of

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ABG: Adams-Bell Genealogies and Allied Families, by Jewell Bell Kraus, 1982.

ABH: Ante Bellum Homes of Lunenberg County, by Evelyn Ferguson Arvin, 1969.

AQG: Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol 6, by W.W. Hinshaw, 1950.

ARA: Ancestral Records from the 17th to the 20th Centuries, by C. Wesley Armor, 1971.

ATF: Across the Fence But a World Apart - The Coleman Site, by T. B. McCord, Jr., 1985.

AWG: Alexandria City and County, Virginia, Wills, Administrations, and Guardian Bonds, 1800-1860, by Patrick G. Wardell, 1986.

BAF: American Families with British Ancestry, by Sir John Bernard Burke, 1939.

BAK: The Baker Family of England and Central Virginia, by William Thomson Baker, Sr., 1974.

BAT: Tradition and History of the Bates Family of Virginia, by Ed. F. Bates, 1911.

BBE: The Berkeleys of Barn Elms, by Frances Berkeley Young, 1954 & 1964.

BDC: Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy, by Jon L. Wakelyn, 1977.

BPP: History of the Battle of Point Pleasant, by Virgil A. Lewis, 1909.

CAH: Chotankers - A Family History, by A. Edward Foote, 1981.

CCA: Cabell County Annals and Families, by George Selden Wallace, 1934

CLA: Augusta County Records, 3 Vols, by Lyman Chalkley, 1912.

FCA: Faulk-Cone and Allied Families, by Eleanor Faulk Cone, 1983.

Gloucester, Virginia, by Grace McLean Moses, 1984.

WVH: West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Vols 1 thru 6, by Jim Comstock.